Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1839. Number 139.

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

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For worms " Worm powders.
For Fever, " Diaphoretic or Fever Powder.
For Bowel complaints, " Neutralizing Mixture.
For affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. " Diuretic Drops.
For salt rheum, tetter, &c. " Hepatic Wash and Ointment.
For Inflamation, " Compound Laurus Poultices.
For Rheumatism, " Rheumatic Oil and sedative Syrup.
For Sore and weak eyes, " Eye balsam, or water.
For pain in the back, side, or limbs, " Strengthening plaster.
For Ulcers, Burns, &c " Black erbadin salve.
For Fits, Croup, complaints in the stomach, " Emetic powders.

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New Market, N. J. Jan. 1839. 106 ly

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M. F. CUSHING.

June 18th, 1839.

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First American Naval Achievement.—Cooper, in his Naval history, gives the following interesting account of the first naval engagement in the revolutionary war:

"The first nautical enterprize that succeeded the battle of Lexington, was one purely of private adventure. This intelligence of this conflict was brought to Machias, in Maine, on Saturday, the 9th of May, 1775. An armed schooner called the Margaretta, in the service of the crown, was lying in port, with two sloops under her convoy that were loading with lumber on behalf of the King's government. Those who brought the news were enjoined to be silent, a plan to capture the Margaretta having been immediately projected among some of the more spirited of the inhabitants. The next day being Sunday, it was hoped that the officers of the latter might be seized while in church, but the scheme failed in consequence of the precipitation of two engaged. Capt. Moore, who commanded the Margaretta, saw the swathings, and with his officers, escaped through the windows of the church to the sloop, where they were protected by the guns of the schooner. The alarm was now taken, springs were put on the Margaretta's cables, and a few harmless shot were fired over the town, by way of intimidation. After a little delay, however, the schooner dropped down below the town, to a distance exceeding a league. Here she was followed, summoned to surrender, and fired on from a high bank, which her own shot could not reach. The Margaretta again weighed, and running into the bay at the confluence of the two rivers, anchored.

The following morning, which was Monday, the 14th of May, four young men took possession of one of the lumber sloops, and bringing her alongside a lumber wharf, they gave three cheers as a signal for volunteers. On explaining that their intentions were to make an attack on the Margaretta, a party of about 35 athletic men was soon collected. Arming themselves with fire arms, pitchforks and axes, and throwing a small stock of provisions into the sloop, these spirited fresh made sail on their craft, with a light breeze at North West. The Margaretta, cross her sail to avoid a conflict that was every way undesirable, as her commander was not apprised of all the facts that had occurred near Machias. In joining, the schooner carried away her mainboom, but continued to stand on, also ran into Holmes Bay, and took a spar out of a vessel that was then lying there. While these repairs were making, the sloop drove in sight and the Margaretta stood out to sea, in the hope of avoiding her. The wind now freshened, and the sloop proved to be the better sailer, with the wind on the quarter. So anxious was the Margaretta to cross a collision, that Capt. Moore now cut away his boats; but finding this ineffectual and that his assailants were determined to have him, he opened a fire, the schooner having an armament of four light guns and 49 swivels. A man was killed on board the sloop, which instantly returned the fire with a swivel piece. This discharge killed the man at the Margaretta's helm, and cleared her quarter deck. The schooner broached to, when the sloop gave a general discharge. Almost at the same instant the two vessels came foul of each other. A short conflict now took place with muskets, &c. Captain Moore throwing himself grenadier with considerable effort, in person. This officer was immediately shot down, however, when the people of a sloop boarded and took possession of the Margaretta.

The loss of life in this affair was not very great, though twenty men on both sides are said to have been killed and wounded. The force of the Margaretta, even in men, was much the most considerable, though the crew of no regular can equal in spirit and energy, a body of volunteers assembled on an occasion like this. There was originally no commander in the sloop, but previously to boarding the schooner, Jeremiah O'Brien was selected for that station. This affair was the Lexington of the seas, for, like that celebrated land conflict, it was the rising of a people against a regular force, was characterized by a long chase, a bloody struggle, and a triumph. It was also the first blow struck on the water, after the war of the American Revolution had actually commenced."

Cooper's Naval History.—We have read the better part of these two volumes from the pen of Cooper, which have just been published, and we have read them with a pleasure and pride that we have not felt in reading any thing else Cooper has published of late. Mr. Cooper has carefully collected and studied all the facts respecting our Naval History, from the earliest settlement of the country, almost to the present day, and he has traced its rise and progress with an accuracy, fairness, and good taste, which entitle the work to a place in every library. He does no abuse or decry the naval officers of Great Britain, whom the fortune of war put into our power, and whenever he speaks of the predatory excursions of the British armed vessels upon our coast, he speaks of them with all the decision that some of their outrages would permit. As Englishman cannot complain with justice, ever while Cooper has illustrated the splendid achievements of our little navy with all the eloquence of his, at times, powerful pen.

The Tripolitan war, conducted under the auspices of the gallant Commodore Preble, is a piece of chivalrous romance of amazing interest.—Preble must have been a most extraordinary man, or he could not have wrenched to the wave spirits about him a heroic coolness, and yet prudent fury, if we may so express ourselves, the like of which we have seldom, if ever read of. The young men, the embryo Commodores whom he was training in this war with the Moors to cope afterwards with the powerful armaments of Great Britain, were formed under his eye; and their exploits are worthy of the best days of chivalry. They did not count their lives as any thing when the sacrifice was useful to their country; and Preble was compelled to rein them in, so ripe were they for any thing daring.

What is also remarkable, they seemed to love and adore each other, and they sacrificed themselves, the one to save the life and limb of another, with cheerfulness, and almost with pleasure. Cooper has described all these scenes of romance, for so they seem to be, with liveliness and power, and every American who reads this part of the history, will feel more proud than ever of his beloved country and heroic countrymen, who, upon the ocean first fought the nation into notice, and opened for commerce the Mediterranean sea. —*N. Y. Evening Post.*

An Indian Poet.—A wandering Indian genius who paid his way in poetry, sojourned one night on his tour through Virginia, at the house of a worldly minded farmer, of the name of Keazle. When the Indian entered, he made known his plan of footing his bills, and seeing that the old farmer was near the end of his pilgrimage, added that he would write his epitaph in poetry for his supper and breakfast; to which Mr. Keazle cheerfully assented. After the poet had finished his supper, his host commanded him to his task. The Indian scratched his head, looked wise, and spun out the first stanza:

"Reader, when this old Christian died,
Angels were waiting at his side,
Anxious to bear his soul away
To the regions of eternal day."

Mr. Keazle was in ecstacies, and entreated the sweet poet to finish the task that night. "Oh, no," replied the Indian, "let me rest, and I shall give it the finishing touch in the morning after breakfast."—Early in the morning breakfast was ready, and the prudent rhymester having despatched a good meal wrote the second and last stanza of his epitaph, and taking his station at the door, read it to the listening family, as follows:

"But while contending for the prize,
Still hovering in the lower skies,
In slipt the devil like a weasel,
And down to hell he kicked
Old Keazle."

The Indian cleared himself in a gallant style, leaving the whole troop of the Keazle, and all their dogs far in the back ground.

The Emperor of Java never employs any but women in his embassies, and those are generally widows. The Court of Java is persuaded that women are better calculated than men for negociations, and that they are more accustomed to dissimulation and constraint—that they have more address and sweetness—and that they possess greater resources of a creative fancy, as well as fertility of expedients.

The cunning of the fox is strikingly illustrated by the following anecdote from the Spirit of the Times:

Wandering sometimes since, along the shore of Long Island, not far from Southtown, my attention was suddenly arrested by the peculiar juxtaposition of a fox and a flock of wild geese, that were lazily and confidently floating down the current, along the verge of sedge which thickly coated the banks. Reynard, as soon as he observed the approach of the intended prey, betook himself to a covive worthy of a Talleyrand. He seized upon a large bunch of sedge grass—dropped quietly into the stream, and laid having just so far into the stream as to conceal nothing but one of his ears in the grass, which he boating game, "marked game," with all of his body merged except the tip of his nose, capped with the aforesaid bunch of sedge grass, until he found himself in the midst of the unsuspecting flock, when throwing off his disguise, he made a dash at and secured two fine geese, which he bore off triumphantly, having no disposition to interfere in so admirably conducted a specimen of his legitimate vocation.

Mrs. Malaprop.—One of our fashionable ladies is going to have a new house built soon on one of the best places in the city. Every thing about it is to be "Sublimated" and "Splendiferous. There are to be a "Portico" in front, a "Piazza" in the rear, and a "Lemonade" all round it. The water is to come to the side of the house in an "Aixeduct." The lawn in front is to be "degraded," and some large forest trees are to be "amputated" into the "Erie" in the rear. This is the same lady who told Governor Fairman that "Annihilably stormy it always was when she was crossing the "Pawnbroad."—*Buffalonian.*

Rich and Poor.—The rich have the most meat—the poor slops the soundest. The rich have bed-cases, the poor have health. The rich are afraid of losing—the poor have nothing to lose, and so, in this respect have nothing to fear. The rich dread the midnight robber—the poor have no superfluous to be robbed. The rich hang themselves through fear of poverty—the poor laugh and sing, and have their lives too well to put their necks in the noose.

"I'm living down the lane," as the client said when Lee floored his counsellor.

HUMOROUS.

A gentleman employed an Irishman to trim a number of fruit trees. He went out in the morning, and on returning at noon, was a-hell wherefor he had completed his work. No, was the reply, but he had cut them all down, and was going to trim them in the afternoon.

Origin of the word Texas.—It has exceedingly puzzled many persons to determine the real meaning of the word *Texas*. It originated in a couplet used by the earlier emigrants to that land of promise:

When every other land rejects us,
This is the soil that freely lets us.

The word Texas is a corruption of the phrase that coocluces the couplet.—*Cincin. Rep.*

The Cincinnati News has the best cure for corns yet. He says: "If you are a brisk young bachelor, let a nice young maiden stand on your toes while reaching up for the proffered kiss, and the corns are charmed away by the music of the smack."

It is said that the Methodist Church in this country increases 60,000 a year.

A western editor wishes to know whether the laws recently enacted against the carrying of deadly weapons apply to doctors who carry *pills* in their pockets.

The Government of Upper Canada are again enlisting men for a domestic army. They want 2000 men, but the recruiting goes on slowly.

A Cutting Reply.—A charitable divine, for the benefit of the county where he resided, commenced a large causeway, and as he was one day overlooking the work, a certain nobleman passed by.—"Well, doctor," said he, "notwithstanding your pains and charity, I don't take this to be the highway to Heaven." "Very true, my lord," replied the doctor, "for if it had been I should have wondered to meet your lordship here."

The St. Louis papers of the 29th of May, announces the appearance of cherries and strawberries in the market.

A Committee of one.—It is proposed in a Boston paper that every man should constitute himself into a self examining committee, to inquire into his own conduct. It is believed that the business each committee has to transact, would keep it constantly and usefully employed.

Dr. Whitfield was accused of rambling in his discourses, by one of his hearers, to which he replied "If you ramble to the *devil*, I must ramble after you."

A modern exquisite, wishing a young lady to sing the bravura, "A soldier tired," requested her to favour him with the "military man fatigued."

A considerable portion of our modern belles act upon the advice of a sagacious mother, who said to her daughter, "Anna, my dear, you can never be pretty, so you had better be odd."

"The beach vegetables," said a lisper, "that I ever ate with a *clam*."

Matrimonial Trap.—At a jeweller's shop on Ludgate Hill, London, a bill is exhibited in the window, on which is written:—"Wedding rings at this shop, made of *lucky* old guineas."

Literary Recompentation.—It is stated that Sir Walter Scott, for the whole of his writings, now comprised in 90 volumes, received not less than £230,000.

Untwise Men.—The angry man—who sets his own house on fire to destroy that of his neighbor

The envious man—who cannot enjoy life because others do.

The miser who starves himself to death in order that his heir may eat.

The slanderer—who tells tales for the sake of giving his enemies an opportunity of proving him a liar.

In criticising a book you are at liberty to remark upon every page. In criticising a newspaper you must look only to its general tone and bearing. An author may write only about the spirit moves him. An editor must write whether the spirit moves him or not.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Anti *money* is one of the prominent ingredients of type.—*Norristown Herald!*

The most sublime thoughts—beautiful and powerful figures—and pure phraseology—are found in an obsolete work, but seldom quoted, called the Bible.

There is a mercantile house in Boston under the firm of Keen and Pray. We hope there is no misnomer in the case.

A fellow in Boston, the other evening, was seen struggling in the gutter with an enormous *Striped Pig*, which he was endeavoring to carry home to his wife and children. The pig would have proved too heavy for the poor man had not a couple of watchmen come up and assisted him.

LATE SUMMARY.

An unprecedented yield of cotton has been discovered in Alabama. The Southern Agriculturist says that it grows much taller than the common plant, and the cotton is finer than any other kind of short staple, commands 4 or 5 cents more, and the product is very much more abundant. It ripens earlier than the other cotton, and stands a better chance therefore of escaping the worm, which is very destructive to late crops in the Southwest.

A lad aged about 14 was found lately in the last stage of starvation, under a sleigh bed in Brooklyn, L. I. He had only strength enough to say that his name was John Burns.

Manufacturer's Bank at Belleville.—The receivers have published a notice to the creditors of this bank, that they must come forward and prove their claims before the said receivers, at their office, 374 Broad street, Newark, within six months from June 1st, 1839, or they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may hereafter be declared by the chancellor upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.

One of the most splendid and costly steamboats in North America, it is said—the John Bull—running on the St. Lawrence, in Canada, was totally destroyed by fire, near Montreal, on June 10th. She was full of passengers and freight, the passengers barely escaping with their lives. All the freight and baggage lost. Some twenty of the steerage passengers were drowned. One woman passenger lost six out of nine children.

Samuel R. Wood, a British importer in N. Y. has been convicted of defrauding the revenue, and fined over $12,000.

A celebrated race horse, Grey Eagle, was sold 1 July at the Oakland course, near Louisville, for $5,000.

The St. Louis Republican of late date publishes a marriage notice, with the following remark appended thereto:—Accompanying the above notice we received—not the usual printer's compliment, but a *barrel of choice Superfine Flour*, fit for the table of the most refined epicure.

Shad in the Merimack.—Upwards of 2000 shad were taken from the Merimack one afternoon recently, in the vicinity of the ship yards at Belleville. 1000 were taken at a single haul of the seine, and as many more escaped, on account of a break in the seine.

Venerable Oaks—Interesting Incident.—In the village of Flushing, on Long Island, stand two fine healthy looking Oak trees, under which Geo. Fox, the first of the Quakers, held a public meeting for religious worship about the year 1672. On the evening of the 16th of June, the inhabitants of that neighborhood collected to hear John Joseph Gurney, who declared to them the doctrines of Fox, and, as he said, of the great apostle Paul.

The Missouri Republican says that the tide of emigration which for some months past has been pouring into Wisconsin and Iowa, is beyond all precedent or estimate. In the latter territory, it had averaged several hundred a day, and yet they continue to come in hosts. A gentleman, continues the Republican, who in April last, went through a portion of the territory, informs us that he passed through a prairie on which, at the time, there were not a single house of any kind. Returning a few days afterwards by the same prairie, on arriving at the highest point in it, he counted eighteen farms or settlements opened or opening.

There is to be a great land sale of 25,000 acres, in the Counties of Monmouth and Burlington, in this State, on the 16th July, the property of the Famine Monmouth Purchase Company, which is to be sold by a Master in Chancery at the suit of Samuel G. Wright. The sale comprises about 50 tracts, and some of them, it is said, are advantageously situated for manufacturing purposes, having water privileges which can be used to almost any extent. There are also some extensive pine forests and cedar swamps.

Rare Visiter.—A Bear about six feet in length was killed in the woods near Bridgeton, N. J., recently. The stranger was quite fat, and if *fat enough* would have weighed considerable. So we gather from the Chronicle.

A Pedestrian Feat was performed over the Hunting Park Course, near Philadelphia, on Monday, June 17th, by Abraham Van Nostrand, of Jamaica, L. I. for a purse of $1000. He engaged to walk 20 miles in 2 hours and 30 minutes, and accomplished the task in 3 minutes less without any indications of fatigue. He walked every mile short of 8 minutes, except the 17th, which he performed in 8 minutes, 1 sec. The last was walked in 6 minutes, 52 seconds.

Nostrand is 22 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high and weighs 143 lbs.

A gentleman recently travelled from Chicago to Buffalo in 4 days and 7 hours.

A large foundry for steam engines and locomotives is to be established at Albany, Illinois.

The steamer Albany, now runs from N. York to Albany for 50 cts.

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First American Naval Achievement.—Cooper, in his Naval history, gives the following interesting account of the first naval engagement in the revolutionary war:

"The first nautical enterprize that succeeded the battle of Lexington, was one purely of private adventure. The intelligence of this conflict was brought to Machias, in Maine, on Saturday, the 20th of May, 1775. An armed schooner called the Margaretta, in the service of the crown, was lying in port, with two sloops under her convoy that were load ng with lumber on behalf of the King's government. Those who brought the news were enjoined to be silent, a plan to capture the Margaretta having been immediately projected among some of the more spirited of the inhabitants. The next day being Sunday, it was hoped that the officers of the latter might be seized while in church, but the scheme failed in consequence of the precipitation of the engaged. Capt. Moore, who commanded the Margaretta, saw the sweatings, and with his officers, escaped through the windows of the church to the shore, where they were protected by the guns of the schooner. The alarm was now taken, springs were got on the Margaretta's cables, and a few harmless shot were fired over the town, by way of intimidation. After a little delay, however, the schooner dropped down below the town, to a distance exceeding a league. Here she was followed, summoned to surrender, and fired on from a high bank, which her own shot could not reach. The Margaretta again weighed, and running into the bay at the confluence of the two rivers, anchored.

The following morning, which was Monday, the 29th of May, four young men took possession of one of the lumber sloops, and by hooking her alongside a lumber wharf, they gave three cheers as a signal for volunteers. On explaining that their intentions were to make an attack on the Margaretta, a party of about 35 athletic men was soon collected. Arming themselves with fire arms, pitchforks and axes, and throwing a small stock of provisions into the sloop, these spirited young men made sail on their craft, with a light breeze at South West. The Margaretta crowded all sail to avoid a conflict that was every way unchristianable, as her commander was not apprised of all the facts that had occurred near Boston. In jibing, the schooner carried away her main-boom, but continuing to stand on, she ran into Hobn a' Bay, and took a spar out of a vessel that was there lying there. While these operations were making, to stop move in sight of which the Margaretta stood out to sea, in the hope of avoiding her. The wind now freshened, and the sloop proved to be the better sailer, with the wind on the quarter. So anxious was the Margaretta to avoid a collision, that Capt. Moore now cut away his boats; but finding this ineffectual and that his assailants were fast closing with him, he opened a fire, the echo over having an armament of four light guns and 12 swivel. A man was killed on board the sloop, which immediately returned the fire in a wild manner. This discharge killed the man at the Margaretta's helm, and cleared her quarter deck. The schooner broached to, when the sloop gave a general discharge. Almost at the same instant the two vessels came foul of each other. A short conflict now took place with musketry—Captain Moore throwing hand grenades with considerable effect, in the mean time. However, when the people of the sloop boarded and took possession of the Margaretta.

The loss of life in this affair was not very great, though twenty men on both sides are said to have been killed and wounded. The force of the Margaretta, even in men, was much the most considerable, though the crew of no regular can equal in spirit and energy, a body of volunteers assembled on an occasion like this. There was originally no concert in the sloop, but previous to boarding the schooner, Jeremiah O'Brien was selected for that station. This affair was the Lexington of the seas, for, like that celebrated land conflict, it was the rising of a people against a regular force, was characterized by a long chase, a bloody struggle, and a triumph. It was also the first blow struck on the water, since the war of the American Revolution had actually commenced."

Cooper's Naval History.—We have read the better part of these two volumes from the pen of Cooper, which have just been published, and we have read them with a pleasure and pride that we have not felt in reading any thing else. Cooper has published of late. Mr. Cooper has carefully collected and collated all the facts respecting our Naval History, from the earliest settlement of the country, down to the present day, and he has traced its rise and progress with an accuracy, fairness, and good taste, which entitle the work to a place in every library. He does no abuse or decry the naval officers of Great Britain, whom the fortune of war put into our power, and whenever he speaks of the predatory incursions of the British armed vessels upon our coast, he speaks of them with all the decorum that some of their outrages would permit. An English man cannot complain with justice, even while Cooper has illustrated the splendid achievements of our little navy with all the eloquence of his, at times, powerful pen.

The Trippoline war, conducted under the auspices of the gallant Commodore Preble, is a piece of chivalrous romance of amazing interest.—Preble must have been a most extraordinary man, or he could not have wrested from the hands of his

in about him a heroic coolness, and yet prudent fury, if we may so express ourselves, the like of which we have seldom, if ever read of. The young men, the embryo Commodores whom he was teaching in this war with the Moors to cope afterwards with the powerful armaments of Great Britain, were formed under his eye: and their exploits are worthy of the best days of chivalry. They did not count their lives as any thing when the sacrifice was useful to their country; and Preble was compelled to rein them in, as ripe years they be ever, thing daring.

What is also remarkable, they seemed to love and adore each other, and they sacrificed themselves, the one to save the life and limb of another, with cheerfulness, and almost with pleasure. Cooper has described all these scenes of romance, for so they seem to be, with liveliness and power, and every American who reads this part of the history, will feel more proud than ever of his beloved country a of heroic countrymen, who, upon the ocean first fought the nation into notice, and opened for commerce the Mediterranean sea.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

An Indian Poet.—A wandering Indian genius who paid his way in poetry, sojourned one night on his tour through Virginia, at the house of a worldly minded farmer, of the name of Kenzie. When the Indian entered, he made known his plan of footing his bills, and seeing that the old farmer was near the end of his pilgrimage, added that he would write his epitaph in poetry for his supper and breakfast; to which Mr. Kenzie cheerfully assented. After the poet had finished his supper, his host commanded him to his task. The Indian scratched his head, looked wise, and spun out the first stanza:

"Reader, when this old Christian died,
Angels were waiting at his side,
Anxious to hear his soul away,
To the regions of eternal day."

Mr. Kenzie was in ecstasies, and entreated the sweet poet to finish the task that night. "Oh, no," replied the Indian, "let me rest, and I shall give it the finishing touch in the morning after breakfast." Early in the morning breakfast was ready, and the prudent minister having despatched a good meal wrote the second and last stanza of his epitaph, and taking his station at the door, read it to the inmates of the family, as follows:

"But while contending for the prize,
Still hovering in the lower skies,
In slipt the devil like a weasel,
And down to hell he kicked
Old Kenzie."

The Indian cleared himself in a gallant style, leaving the whole troop of the Kenzie, and all their dogs far in the back ground.

The Emperor of Java never employs any but women in his embassies, and those are generally widows. The Court of Java is persuaded that women are better calculated than men for negociation—that they are more accustomed to dissimulation and constraint—that they have more address and ascendency—and that they possess greater resources of a creative fancy, as well as fertility of expedients.

The cunning of the fox is strikingly illustrated by the following anecdote from the Spirit of the Times:

Wandering sometime since, along the shore of Long Island, not far from Southtown in my attention was suddenly arrested by the peculiar juxtaposition of a fox and a flock of wild geese, that were lazily and confidently floating down the current, along the verge of ledge which richly coated the banks. Reynard as soon as he observed the approach of the intended prey, betook himself to a device worthy of a Talleyrand. He seized upon a large bunch of sedge grass—dropped quietly into the stream, and had having swam just so far into the stream as to intercept his boating game, "marked time," with all of his body merged except the tip of his nose, capped with the aforesaid bunch of sedge grass, until he found himself in the midst of the unsuspecting flock, when throwing off his disguise, he made a dash at and secured two fine geese, which he bore off triumphantly, having no disposition to interfere in so admirably conducted a specimen of his fugitimate vocation.

Mrs. Malaprop.—One of our fashionable ladies is going to have a new house built soon on one of the best streets in the city. Every thing about it is to be sublimated and "Sublimated." There is to be a "Porte rire" in front, a "Pizarro" in the rear, and a "Lemonade" all round it. The water is to come to the side of the house in an "Aladdine." The lawn in front is to be "degraded," and some large forest trees are to be "supplanted" into the "Erie" in the rear. This is the same lady who told Governor Clinton how remarkably stormy it always was when the sun was crossing the "Ponsbicot."—*Daffodilian.*

Rich and Poor.—The rich have the most wealth—the poor sleep the soundest. The rich have the cares, the poor have health. The rich are afraid of losing—the poor have nothing to lose, and so, in this respect have nothing to fear. The rich dread the midnight robber—the poor have no apprehension of being robbed. The rich hang themselves through fear of poverty—the poor laugh and sing, and live their lives too well to put their necks in the noose.

☞ Pin laying down the law," as the client said when Lee floored his counsellor.

HUMOROUS.

A gentleman employed an Irishman to trim a number of fruit trees. He went out in the morning, and on returning at noon, was asked whether he had completed his work. No, was the reply, but he had cut them all down, and was going to trim them in the afternoon.

Origin of the word Texas.—It has exceedingly puzzled many persons to determine the real meaning of the word Texas. It originated in a couplet used by the earlier emigrants to that land of promise:

When every other land rejects us,
This is the soil that freely takes us.

The word Texas is a corruption of the phrase that concludes the couplet.—*Cincin. Rep.*

The Cincinnati News has the best cure for corns yet. He says: "If you are a brisk young bachelor, let a nice young maiden stand on your toes while reaching up for the proffered kiss, and the corns are charmed away by the music of the smack."

It is said that the Methodist Church in this country increases 60,000 a year.

A western editor wishes to know whether the laws recently enacted against the carrying of deadly weapons apply to doctors who carry *pills* in their pockets.

The Government of Upper Canada are again enlisting men for a domestic army. They want 2000 men, but the recruiting goes on slowly.

A Cutting Reply.—A charitable divine, for the benefit of the county where he resided, commenced a large causeway, and as he was one day overlooking the work, a certain nobleman passed by.—"Well, doctor," said he, "notwithstanding your pains and charity, I don't take this to be the highway to Heaven." "Very true, my lord," replied the doctor, "for if it had been I should have wondered to meet your lordship here."

The St. Louis papers of the 29th of May announce the appearance of cherries and strawberries in the market.

A Committee of one.—It is proposed in a Boston paper that every man should constitute himself into a self examining committee, to inquire into his own conduct. It is believed that the business each committee has to transact, would keep it constantly and usefully employed.

Dr. Whitfield was accused of rambling in his discourses, by one of his hearers, to which he replied, "If you ramble to the *devil*, I must ramble after you."

A modern exquisite, wishing a young lady to sing the barcuse, "A soldier fired," requested her to favour him with the "military man fatigued."

A considerable portion of our modern belles act upon the advice of a sagacious mother who said to her daughter, "Anna, my dear, you can never be pretty, so you had better be odd."

"The heath vegetable," said a lisper, "that I ever ate with a *clam*."

Matrimonial Trap.—At a jeweller's shop on Ludgate Hill, London, a bill is exhibited in the window, on which is written:—"Wedding rings at this shop, made of lucky old guineas."

Literary recompensation.—It is stated that Sir Walter Scott, for the whole of his writings, now comprised in 80 volumes, received not less than £250,000.

Unwise Men.—The angry man—who sets his own house on fire to destroy that of his neighbor.

The envious man—who cannot enjoy life because others do.

The miser who starves himself to death in order that his heir may eat.

The slanderer—who tells lies for the sake of giving his enemies an opportunity of proving him a liar.

In criticising a book you are at liberty to remark upon every page. In critic ing a newspaper you must look only to its general tone and bearing. An author may write only when the spirit moves him. An editor must write whether the spirit moves him or not.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Anti *money* is one of the prominent ingredients of tipe.—*Northtown Herald.*

The most sublime thoughts—beautiful and powerful figures—and pure phrases legs—are found in an obsolete work, but seldom quoted, called the Bible.

There is a mercantile house in Boston under the firm of Knead and Pray. We hope there is no misnomer in the case.

A fellow in Boston, the other evening, was seen struggling in the gutter with an enormous *Striped Pig*, which he was endeavoring to carry home to his wife and children. The pig would have proved too heavy for the poor man had not a couple of watchmen come up and assisted him.

LATE SUMMARY.

An improved species of cotton has been discovered in Alabama. The Southern Agriculturist says that it grows much taller than the common plant, and the cotton is finer than any other kind of short staple, commands 4 or 5 cents more, and the product is very much more abundant. It ripens earlier than the other cotton, and stands a better chance therefore of escaping the worm, which is very destructive to late crops in the Southwest.

A lad aged about 14 was found lately in the last stage of starvation, under a sleigh body in Brooklyn, L. I. He had only strength enough to say that his name was John Burns.

Manufacturer's Bank at Bellecille.—The 1st receivers have published a notice to the creditors of this bank, that they must come forward and prove their claims before the said receivers, at their office, 374 Broad street, Newark, within six months from June 1st, 1839, or they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may hereafter be declared by the chancellor upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.

One of the most splendid and costly steamboats in North America, it is said—the John Bull—running on the St. Lawrence, in Canada, was totally destroyed by fire, near Montreal, on June 10th. She was full of passengers and freight—the passengers barely escaping with their lives. All the freight and baggage lost. Some twenty of the steerage passengers were drowned. One woman passenger lost six out of nine children.

Samuel R. Wood, a British importer in N. Y. has been convicted of defrauding the revenue, and fined over $12,000.

A celebrated race horse, Greg Eagle, was sold 1 day at the Oakland course, near Louisville, Ky. for $3,500.

The St. Louis Republican of late date publishes a marriage notice, with the following remark appended thereto:—"Accompanying the above notice we received—not the usual printer's compliment but a *barrel of choice Superfine Flour*, fit for the table of the most refined epicure."

Shad in the Merimack.—Upwards of 2000 shad were taken from the Merimack one afternoon recently, in the vicinity of the ship yards at Bellerille. 1000 were taken at a single haul of the seel, and as many more escaped, on account of a break in the seine.

Venerable Oaks—Interesting Incident.—In the village of Flushing, on Long Island, stand two fine healthy looking Oak trees, under which Geo. Fox, the first of the Quakers, held a public meeting for religious worship about the year 1674. On the even ng of the 10th June, the inhabitants of that neighborhood collected to hear John Joseph Gurney, who declared to them the doctrines of Fox, and, as he said, of the great apostle Paul.

The Missouri Republican says that the tide of emigration which for some months past has been pouring into Wisconsin and Iowa, is beyond all precedent or estimate. In the latter territory, it had averaged several hundred a day, and yet they continue to come in hosts. "A gentleman," continues the Republican, "who in April last, went through a portion of the territory, informs us that he passed through a prairie on which, at the time, there was not a single settlement of any kind. Returning a few days since through the same prairie, on arriving at the highest point in it, he counted eighteen farms or settlements opened or opening."

There is to be a great land sale of 23,000 acres, in the Counties of Monmouth and Burlington, in this State, on the 10th July, the property of the Iaduns Monmouth Purchase Company, which is to be sold by a Master in Chancery as the suit of Samuel G. Wright. The sale comprises about 50 tracts, and some of them, it is said, are advantageously situated for manufacturing purposes, having water privileges which can be used to almost any extent. There are also some extensive pine forests and cedar swamps

Rare Visiter.—A Bear about six feet in length was killed in the woods near Bridgeton, N. J. recently. The stranger was quite poor, but if *fat enough* would have weighed considerable. So we gather from the Chronicle.

A Pedestrian Feat was performed over the Hunting Park Course, near Philadelphia, on Monday, June 17th, by Abraham Van Nostrand, of Jamaica, L. I. for a purse of $1000. He engaged to walk 20 miles in 2 hours and 30 minutes, and accomplished the task in 3 minutes less without any indications of fatigue. He walked every mile short of 6 minutes, except the 17th, which he performed in 5 minutes 1 sec. The 1st was walked in 6 minutes, 32 seconds.

Nostrand is 22 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high and weighs 142 lbs.

A gentleman recently travelled from Chicago to Buffalo in 4 days and 7 hours.

A large foundry for steam engines and locomotives is to be established at Albany, Illinois.

The steamer Albany, now plying from N. York to Albany for 50 cts.

Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, reached Portland on the 14th June. The papers of that city generally arrive at the conclusion that his visit has something to do with the boundary question

There is said to be a woman in Centre st. who takes in children to wash. She gives them a good scrubbing with soap and sand, and then sets them in the sun to dry. She washes at 4 shillings a dozen.

A Lesson from a Horse.—A large number of citizens of New Orleans, on the 31st of May, received satisfaction from a horse in this wise:—A stray young one was dabbling in the mud in Chartres street, and a horse let loose to drink, which came capering by, actually lifted the child from the gutter in its teeth, and placed it on the side walk. Hundreds witnessed the circumstance with surprise.

We learn from the Mount Holly Herald, that on the 15th June, the extensive Calico Factory of S. & J. Shreve, near that town was destroyed by fire, including all its valuable machinery, with about $3000 worth of calico. The fire commenced while the workmen were at breakfast and resulted from negligence. The loss to those enterprising men is about $20,000, and we regret to state that they were not insured. As the wind was high and blowing towards the Cotton Factory, that building caught fire more than once, but by due belligence, the fire was extinguished. By this calamity a number of hands are thrown *out of employment.—New Brunswick Times.*

☞ It is estimated that the millers of Rochester will lose half a million of dollars by the decline of the price of flour.

"Bicknell's Philadelphia Reporter of last week says "clouds and darkness rest upon our money market. The week ending June 22d, was the severest that has been experienced since the great pressure. The outdoor rates were in a few instances less than 1 1-4 per cent per month, while many more extravagant prices were exacted. Fortunately, however, *the demand among the* regular traders was light—the high prices being confined chiefly to speculators, note brokers and dabblers in stocks."

Jersey Strawberries.—On one day, or rather night, of last week, 76 one and two-horse wagons loaded with strawberries, came from the country round Hackensack and the English Neighborhood *down the Weehawken Hill to the Hoboken Ferry.* Some of the wagons had over 700 baskets, and came a distance of 23 miles. Three times a week during the strawberry season they leave home in the evening, and are at the Ferry by sunrise. One man has raised this year $240 worth of strawberries *from one acre of ground.* —*Jour. of Com.*

The West Jersey crops promise an abundant harvest. The Salem Banner thinks it safe to say that the rye crop of that county is double this year what it was last, and the wheat crop is probably one third better. The corn looks fine, potato crop promises large.

English dates four days later than by the Great Western have been received. The Cotton market was comparatively inactive, and the high rates asked for money indicated an uneasy state of things. The Chartists continue their meetings, their organizations and their threats; and it is evident there is trouble a brewing with them. The military have occasionally to be called out to suppress their riotous proceedings.

Feat of a Revolutionary Patriot.—Capt. Benj. Webber, of Gloucester, Mass. aged 84, and who was in the battle of Bunker Hill, recently walked 30 miles to visit the scene of that memorable encounter, was taken home on the rail road the same day, having accomplished 60 miles between sunrise and sunset.

It is perhaps worthy of mention that the country is relieved from the services of Mrs. Frances Wright Darusmont. She recently sailed for England.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly from the Advocate & Journal.

Candles.—Mould,	$0	15 to	0 1-
Dipped,		13 to	14
Sperm,		41 to	42
Coffee.—Cuba,		10 to	12
Java,		12 to	15
Cotton.—New Orleans,		14 to	17
Upland,		14 to	16
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,			4 26
Pickled, bbl.	5 00	to	5 50
Smoked Salmon, lb.		17 to	18
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.	13 50	to	14 50
Mackerel, No. 2,	12 00	to	13 00
Mackerel, No. 3	7 50	to	8 00
Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	6 00	to	6 25
Rye Flour,	4 00	to	4 50
Indian Meal,	4 25	to	4 37
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,			1 45
Rye, northern, 56 lb.			1 04
Corn, yellow, northern,	98	to	— —
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,	90	to	— —
do. southern,	90	to	95
Barley	75	to	90
Oats,	42	to	50
Peas, white dry,	17	to	18
White Beans,	15 00	to	16 00
Molasses.—New Orleans	34	to	37
Havana, Matanzas,	29	to	33
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	15 00	to	15 50
Do. prime,	11 50	to	11 75
Butter, dairy	14	to	16
Do. shipping	12	to	13
Hog's Lard,	11	to	12
Pork, mess, brl.	24 00	to	— —
Do. prime,	16 00	to	17 00
Cheese, American,	9	to	11
Hams,	12	to	—
Rice, 100 lbs.	4 37	to	4 87
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,			27
Liverpool, blown, sack,	2 00	to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix	6	to	10
New Orleans	4	to	8
Loaf,	14	to	16
Lump,	15	to	17
Tallow.—American,	14	to	15
Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder,	55	to	1 50
Hyson and Young Hyson,	37	to	42
Bohea,	27	to	28

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, July 2, 1839.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Next Congress.—The political complexion of the next House of Representatives is already looked forward to with much anxiety, and estimates are made in the party papers as to what it will be. The vote will certainly be very close—the whigs think they will have a majority of 1 to 8—and the Van Buren men say *they* will have a majority of from 2 to 12. Eighteen states have already held their elections, at which 179 members were elected,—90 or 91 administration to 88 or 89 whigs, giving the administration a majority of 1 or 3, thus far. This takes in only those members who have received the certificates, seven of whose seats will be contested,—6 whigs and 1 democrat. If all succeed it will give the administration a majority of 10 more in these 18 states.

Eight states are yet to hold their elections, at which 63 members are to be chosen. The result will be very close,—the prospects of one party being about as good as the other. As probably an any way one party will have 32 and the other 31. The following are the states which have not yet held their elections, the time when they are held, and the number of members to be elected:

Alabama,	Aug 5	5
Indiana,	do	7
Kentucky,	do	13
N. Carolina	do	13
Tennessee,	Aug. 8	13
Rhode Island,	Aug. 26	2
Maryland,	Oct. 7	8
Mississippi,	Nov. 4	2

Thaddeus Stevens has been re-elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, by 465 majority. Both parties are highly pleased at the result. The whigs because he is elected by so respectable a majority—and the V. B. party, because his majority is so much less than it was at the last election. The N. Y. Spirit of the Times says he has incurred the displeasure, and lost the votes of nearly 1400 voters since his election in October last.

New York Mirror.—On Saturday, June 22d, the last number of the sixteenth volume of this excellent periodical was issued, and of course, the first number of a new volume was published on Saturday last. Now is a proper time, therefore, to subscribe for it, if any one in this region wishes to subscribe for one of the best, if not indeed the best literary periodical in this country. We are pleased to learn that its patronage for the past year has been continually on the increase. The Mirror, with many other merits has two, we would particularly notice:—1st. It is wholly and entirely *American*—and 2ndly, it never fails to come at its proper time. It is the most punctual of the 30 or 40 papers we receive,—of that alone we can say that in the two years and a half we have taken it, we have not lost a *single number.*

American Slavery, As it Is; Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses.—We have read this late publication of the Anti Slavery Society, with a painfully thrilling interest. J. G. Whittier, the editor of the Pennsylvania Freeman thus speaks of it.—It can be had at this office.

"American Slavery as it is—The testimony of a Thousand Witnesses."—This is the title of a new publication of the American Anti-Slavery Society, of 224 large octavo pages, printed closely in double columns, and containing nearly double the matter of Thome and Kimball's West Indies. It is printed in a pamphlet form, and is sold at the depositories, at the low price of 37½ cents per copy. It has been prepared with great labor and expense, and may be considered the most thorough and accurate delineation of slavery in practice, which has ever been offered *to the world. A considerable portion of its pages* are occupied with narratives of persons who have resided in slave states, many of whom have been *slaveholders.* It will produce a powerful effect wherever it is circulated. "Sir," said a Southern gentleman to us in New York, himself until recently a slaveholder, "that book will astonish and terrify the South." It is an awful revelation of the secrets of the prison house of *bondage; and it seems to us that no one can* rise from its perusal without feeling himself henceforward summoned, as by an appeal from the enslaved millions, whose woes, and wants, and sufferings are there delineated, to the work of emancipation. It has been prepared by our ineefatigable fellow laborer, Theodore D. Weld. We understand it is to be followed by another work, of a similar character, on the actual *Moral Condition of the Slaves in our southern* states.

☞ Answer to the Enigma which appeared some three or four weeks since in the Union:—

Mum, 1st word,
Anna, 2d do.
Dead, 3d do.
Anana, a pine-apple, the 4th word,
Minion, the 5th word.
Madam, the initials.

Important from the Oregon Territory.

Trouble Ahead.—The armed brig Star which set sail from the Sandwich Island (Gazette) shows that the English mean to establish themselves permanently in the Oregon Territory. The force which they are building, ostensibly to defend themselves from against the Indians, will in due time be employed against Americans":

Extract of a letter from a friend at Columbia River.

"The Company expect to build a Fort on Vancouver's Island this summer, to trade for furs, raise cattle and sheep. There are extensive plains on the South East end of the island, well calculated for pasturage. They have already about one thousand sheep at the head of Puget's Sound, also on the Cowlitch and Will-a-mett (two branches of the Columbia) they have large herds of cattle. In a few years they anticipate they will ship annually to England cargoes of hides, tallow and wool. The two Catholic Priests who came out this year are to be established on the Lawlitch to enlighten the rising generation.

☞ With much regret we read the article, above given, from the New York Journal of Commerce. We have long been aware of the intention of the English to take possession of the territory by means of the Hudson Bay Company, *expressed by a continued series of encroachments* on the part of that gigantic monopoly. The Oregon Territory, in our opinion as much belongs to the United States as does Wisconsin Territory —and Vancouver's Island, on which the English are erecting a fort, is as much ours as is Long Island,—and the Hudson Bay Company have no *more right to erect a fort there, than they have* on any other portion of our widely extended domain. Our Government should long ere this, have taken possession of that large and most fertile territory, and occupied it to the exclusion of every other nation,—and the longer it is deferred the more difficult will it be. The subject has often been before Congress, and it has been earnestly pressed by many well acquainted with its vast importance, but as yet Congress has done nothing in relation to it. If delayed much longer *the English will have complete possession* not only of the islands and Pacific coast, but also of the banks of the Columbia and its branches, of which it will be difficult to deprive them, without or with a war.

Were we a land owner, we should prefer to be deprived of a tenth, an eighth or a fourth of our land by the unprincipled encroachments of a neighbor, than that the nation should lose a like *portion of its territory by the encroachments of* another nation,—and there are doubtless many of our mind on this point.

After this so glaring an attempt of this company to establish themselves on our lands it is to be hoped Congress will immediately take measures to occupy that region lest that too, become a "disputed territory."

☞ We have this week received a number of Sylvester's New Reporter, and Counterfeit Detector; and find it a very valuable and correct paper, for merchants, traders, and others. It is published every Tuesday morning, on a large imperial sheet, at 155 Broadway, New York; containing a full and accurate list of all the counterfeit Notes in circulation, Broken Banks, and Fraudulent Institutions; Bank Note Table, comprising all solvent banks in the Union, with their value in New York; New York Prices Current, &c. the *whole carefully revised and corrected* every week. Terms $3 per annum, in advance.

J. Manning, Esq. Post Master, is the Agent for Plainfield and vicinity.

The Common Council of New York have appropriated two thousand dollars to meet the expenses connected with the reception of the President of the United States, in his expected visit to that city.

The following short article from the last Fredonian is CAPITAL:

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens thus complacently, and with singular delicacy discourses to his constituents on occasion of his re-election to the Legislature! Never before had a representative such constituents—and o dainty never constituents such a representative! They probably had not themselves dreamed of the far reaching consequences of their own act:

"*Fellow Citizens.*—Yesterday you covered yourselves with unmingled honor. You have nobly sustained, not your own cause only, but *the cause of Liberty. You have vindicated* the Constitution and the Laws, and signally rebuked the Tyrants who were trampling them in the dust. The indecency of the wealth r could not deter you from doing your duty. The nation owes you its gratitude; for the attack upon Constitutional Freedom which you have just repelled, was but an experiment of deliberate treason, to be extended over the Union if it had been successful here."

Nota Bene. We hate a demagogue any where you can fix him—or any how you can fix him.

☞ It appears to us, the article would have been better still, had the Fredonian stated that the usual Whig majority in that district is over 1400, while Mr. Stevens' majority was less than 500! Mr. S. in all the publications of his we have seen talks altogether too much as it is *alone* was entirely right, and every body else was wholly wrong. Webster and Clay are much greater men and do not talk half so consequentially. He must not suppose himself the greatest man in the nation.

For the Plainfield Union.

FEMALE CHARACTER.

NUMBER II.

One of the most striking evidences of nature's depravity, is the practice of estimating things by the gloss of the exterior. Community seems to *regard the physical endowments of females as* their chief ornament—the qualities which constitute their ground of respect and distinction. Thus females are looked upon and taught to consider themselves as slighted by nature and doomed to universal disrespect, if they happen to inherit coarse features; while the beauties of creation command universal admiration, make the vain world tributary to their charms, and scatter distraction, duels and suicides among fickle young men, by the fascinations of their polished forms. The consequence of this state of public opinion is, that the former despair of an equal chance in this heavy world, and the ill-fated creatures must either immure themselves in a Nunnery, or be ruffled about as worthless things, the whetstones of every wit, and the laughing-stock of every fool; while the *fair damsels*, feeling their unmerited advantage—enjoying the caresses of all the inconsiderate, and the adulation of these, who have little more than a habitation for a mind, become inflated with pride and vanity,—make playthings of themselves, and dupes of their admirers.

The evanescent, superficial touch of beauty is often esteemed a passport to rank and fortune. Thus we consider a vitiated public judgment, which ought to be corrected. It is true, too many will acknowledge it openly; yet they give it their *tacit sanction.* For the purpose of having this matter examined, I beg leave to submit some notions upon the subject, perhaps rather novel, yet, in my opinion containing more truth than poetry.

My opinion is that nature has not been so partial in the distribution of her gifts, as people are inclined to judge; but that, where she has been *pleased to withhold some one gift*, she has amply compensated the deficiency by some other real, though perhaps less obvious endowment—that, where she has neglected the personal graces, she has made amends in the liberal bestowment of mental strength and beauty. Early beauty, in this day of false estimation of worth, oftener *proves a curse than a blessing. The possessors* are often induced to rely upon its potency to gain the favors of the gazing world, and neglect that intellectual and moral culture, calculated to render them permanently esteemed, happy and useful members of society. It is ridiculous—nay, lamentable rather, to observe the pains which these silly creatures take to *display their personal* charms, their delicate features, their snow-white complexion, their cheeks mantled with rosy hues, either the painting of nature, or a specimen of the fine arts, wrought by their own neat fingers—their countenance lit up with smiles, scientifically formed before a mirror, and their graceful motions sometimes taught by a polite jumper, but given a peculiar dignity by the most approved airs of affectation. They not unfrequently petition fortune, (who delights to humor *them,) to expose to view more of their exquisite* features than blushing modesty can sanction. But it is still more common for them to distrust the good taste of nature, and undergo a remodelling of the form, at which health turns pale, and consumption, the sure messenger of death, gives a ghastly grin. We speak of *early* beauty; for even in personal appearance, take the whole life time, there is not much difference in the amount of fair looks.

This is a state of constant change. There is something in nature which has a destructive effect upon all terrestrial objects. The consequence is, that those things which at first are smooth and shining, become marred; while those of a rough cast have their asperities worn away and become more polished. So it is with the human countenance. Those who in the bloom of youth, have fine features, soon exhibit the corroding effects of time, and the common ills of life; while those of a coarser mould, become more fair and beautiful from the same process. Thus, what detaces that already bright only polishes that, which still retains some dross upon the surface, to preserve for a time the pure metal beneath. *Who has not noticed in the fresh and* smiling matrons, those who were counted homely in their youth; but in the persons of withered, sorrow-stricken dames, those who were "Fair to look upon," perchance the "Belles" of younger days? The advantage which these have arises from the fact, that their day of bloom happens at the critical period when "Fortune" are to be made for life, and short-sighted men, regarding only the present appearance, allows his fancy to make the choice. This ought not so to be, for after life will tell of disappointment and vexation from a union thus slightly cemented.

But the most serious consequence of early is any is, its pernicious effects upon the formation of intellectual, and moral character. To decorate themselves for catching the breeze of popular applause, and captivating a train of young men, who are led like sheep to the slaughter, occupy their chief attention. Then, when beauty fades, as fade it must, destitute and dejected, to the inquiry, exhibited often from thoughtlessness, in reply to time and sickness as Micah to the stolen dress of Dan, "Ye have taken away my *Gods—* and *what have I more?*" Poor creatures! vanity is light food for old age. We grant there are some rare exceptions under a judicious education.

On the other hand, despair of being considered handsome, or too good native sense to regard it, will lead the other class to improve their nobler faculties—make themselves intelligent and virtuous companions, suitable for rational beings. Instead of having their temper sweetened by flattery, only to become more sour to the lemoening day of disappointment and *self disgust*, their condition mellows their feelings, and gives them that amiable disposition and conciliating manner, which secure the esteem of all *who are really acquainted* with them. Thus as one is improving both in physical and mental beauty, the other is declining in both. One stands like a tree sound at heart, its branches laden with golden fruit, half concealed by verdant leaves. The other inclines to earth, a hollow trunk stripped of all its early blossoms and much admired foliage. Such is the "fatal gift of beauty." How often do we find upon acquaintance, that, which had charmed the eyes, sicken the understanding—a mere organization of splendid vanity, when an intimate acquaintance with a homely miss, may transform her ugly appearance, into a very agreeable sight. The brilliant intellect shining through the blooming countenance, so attract the beholder, that he can only notice the superior greatness of that "Living soul" which animates the perishable tenement.

I leave the application of these plain, honest suggestions to my interested readers, promising to give them some of the same kind, about dress, conversation, &c. provided they sufficiently appreciate my good intentions to induce a continuation. Should it be otherwise the writer will gratefully receive intimation.

Friend to the Fair Sex.

Bachelor's Observatory, June, 1839.

The Jersey City Advertiser thus speaks of the visit of the President to the North, this month. It is almost the only whig paper we have seen that looks upon the subject in what we consider a proper light.

The Chief Magistrate of our Union is expected to pass through this city in a few days on his way to pass the summer at home, and the Common Council have taken steps for his reception in a manner befitting the dignity of his position. We take it for granted that every right minded citizen will consider it his duty to call at the office by a proper testimonial of respect for the person *of the incumbent.*

The Charleston Courier states that a violent hail storm was experienced in the vicinity of Edisto, on the 3d inst. which caused great injury to the crops. The hail was lying on the following morning in banks 2 ft. deep.

PUBLIC SALE
Of 2 Houses and 3 LOTS OF LAND.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Auction at William I. Craige Hotel in Plainfield Essex County N. Jersey on—The following valuable Property, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.

1st. The dwelling House and lot, of about one quarter of an acre of land, on the corner of Front and Cherry Streets—the lot being about 60 feet on Front by 200 Feet on Cherry street, situated in the centre of the village and a desirable location for a business stand. The house is two story with a setting room and Kitchen in the rear in good repair.

2nd. A Lot opposite the above, containing about one quarter of an acre of land fronting on Cherry street, about 150 feet. There is on the lot a large Barn and a Waggon House, being also a desirable location for business. Cherry street leads directly to the Rail Road depot.

3rd. A lot of half an acre of Land, on Front or the Main st. in Plainfield, being over 100 feet front, with a large two story Dwelling House on it 42 by 26 feet, and Kitchen in the rear, 14 by 34 feet. On the rear of the lot is a barn belonging to the premises.

Any person wishing to examine the premises before the day of Sale, will please call on the subscriber in Plainfield, or John Ayres, 120 Green street, New York. Terms of payment will be liberal,—a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a length of time.

Sale to take place at 1 o'clock, P. M. Conditions and attendance by

CORNELIUS BOICE.
Executor of Reuben Ayres, deceased.

June 17th, 1839 3t 2a

List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. July 1st, 1839.

Abraham Bush, 2.	Sarah Marsh.
James Brown,	Phineas Marion,
Rev. Benjamin Brown,	Nathan Ruckman,
Elizabeth Ann Brown,	David A. F. Randolph,
Samuel Bayeux,	Manning Randolph,
Harrison Bayeux, 2.	Rev. Mathew F. Randolph,
John N. Demarest,	Aron Radley
Isaac Daughey	Benjamin Runyon
Theodore A. Dunn,	Peter Ryon
Sarah Fraser,	Wm. W. Robinson,
Mrs. Euphemia Griffe	Moses Sawyer
John Greenroe,	Abel Steward,
Elish Gill,	Jacob Sharp,
Benjamin Hand,	Maria Sloan, 2.
Martin Halsey,	Edward Vail.
Chas. Johnson,	Amos Williams.
Rev. Benjamin Jones,	Stephen Wood,
Demarest R. Long,	S. Winchester.
Asbury Adsit,	Miss C. Webster.
Wm. B. F. Lane.	

J. MANNING, P. M.

Fourth of July.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.—The Cars on the 4th inst. will run as follows:—Leave Plainfield at 8, 9 1-4, and 12 1-4, A. M. and 1-4 before 4, P. M. Leave Elizabeth-Port at 8 1-4, and 10 1-4, A. M. and at 12 1-4 and 5, P. M. Fare 37 1-2 cents each way.

An evening trip will also be made from Plainfield to Elizabethtown, at 6 o'clock, and return at 10 o'clock, after the exhibition of Fire Works at Elizabethtown. Fare for the evening trip, 25 cents each way.

The 4th of July is to be celebrated in Trenton with unusual parade. A letter to the Philadelphia Evening Star mentions that the U. S. troops with all their horses, artillery, &c. will parade through the city, and that the whole procession will probably comprise 2,500.

Smith's distillery, Newark, Ohio, was burnt on the 10th. Loss $1,500.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Lewis M. Force, $2,75 ; Stephen Vail, 1,00 ; Isaac Cole, 1,00 ; James I. Compton, 1,00 : J. H. Coward, ,50 : J. N. Dennison, ,50 : Josiah Vail, ,50 ; J. Manning, Esq. ,99.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

MARRIED.

In this place on Thursday afternoon last, by the Rev. D. T. Hill, Mr. CLARK JOHNSON, to Miss HESTER JOHNSON, all of Plainfield.

Lost,

OR Left somewhere in the neighborhood of Plainfield,

A pocket case of Surgical Instruments

The finder will be liberally compensated by returning them to

JOHN W. or LEWIS CRAIG.

Plainfield, June 24th 1839. 2t 3w

HARD COAL At Rahway Port

JUST RECEIVED, a cargo of Hard Coal, a good article, and for sale by the Subscriber.

Broken Coal $7,25 per ton. A credit of 60 or 90 days from this date, will be given to customers by sending their orders. JOHN CROWELL, Coal Dealer,

June 24th, 1839. 2t 3w Railway Port.

FURNISHING WAREROOM

Stoutenburg, Day & Co.

308 Broad-st., NEWARK, N. J.

IMPORTERS of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, have recently received direct from Staffordshire, an Invoice of Union and Printed Ware, in pattern & very handsome ; Edge C. C. dipt and Enamelled Ware, on fine body and very large size. Merchants from the country who are in the habit of leaving their orders in New York will find it exciting, that they can have their wares filled at prices decidedly to their advantage, as arrangements are made whereby we shall be constantly receiving direct from some of the best manufacturers in England, at the lowest manufactory prices.

June 24th, 1839. 2t 3w

Carpeting.

A FULL SUPPLY of Brussels 3 Ply Superfine and Fine Common Ingrian ; 4-4, 3-4, 7-8, Dunsak, Twill'd and Common Venetian do; Hemp, List, and Rag Carpets of various widths; Tufted, Imperial, Wilton and Brussels Hearth Rugs. Also, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, 4-4 and 3-4 Indian Rubber Cloths, French Piano and Table covers; Floor Bainze and Druggets; &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash by

STOUTENBURG, DAY & CO.

Newark, June 24th, 1839. 2t 3w

Bedding.

WESTERN, Live Geese and Russia No. 1, 2 & 3, Feathers ; Feather Beds : Hair and Moss Mattresses ; Marseilles Quilts ; Counterpanes, Rose Blankets, &c. constantly on hand for sale by

STOUTENBURG, DAY & CO.

Newark, June 24th, 1839. 2t 3w

Cabinet Furniture,

A GOOD and full supply of their own manufacturing, containing nearly every article in the line and of good workmanship ; for sale at prices that will meet the expectations of buyers, by

STOUTENBURG, DAY & CO.

Newark, June 24, 1839. 2t 3w

Looking Glasses, of

OF ALL SIZES. Gilt, Polished Mahogany, Maple and Pier Glasses ; Dressing and Toilet Looking Glasses, Pictures and Portraits Fancy Framed, by

STOUTENBURG, DAY & CO.

Newark, June 24th, 1839. 2t 3w

Chairs.

MAHOGANY, Grecian and Plain Curled Maple, fancy and common ; Mahogany, Fancy & Nursing Rocking Chairs, for sale at reduced prices, by

STOUTENBURG, DAY & CO.

Newark, June 24th, 1839. 2t 3w

Hardware.

TABLE Cutlery of every description ; Fine and common Tea Boards, in sets out of sets ; Silver Plated Ware ; German Silver and Britannia Ware all kinds of Kitchen Hard, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware ; Steels of all sizes ; Window Blinds and shades ; Astral lamps, Mantel lamps, Bronze, Glass and Be ommon lamps ; Japanned Coffee ; German Silver and Britannia Coffee Urns ; Canters ; in short, nearly every article used in Housekeeping can be found at

STOUTENBURG, DAY & CO'S,

Newark, June 24, 1839. 2t 3w 308 Broad-st.

Journeymen Wanted.

WANTED a Number of Journeymen Coachmakers. Apply at the Plainfield Steam Factory.

June 6th, 1839. THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Unexampled Mammoth Scheme.

THE following detail of a Scheme of a Lottery is to be drawn in Baltimore next fortnight as is declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks but on the other hand, the adventurer has a large chance of drawing Tickets—the Value and Number of the capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and Sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, Tickets only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to SYLVESTER & CO. 156 Broadway, New York.

☞ Observe the Number, 156

1 Prize of		$700,000 !
1	of	$500,000 !
1	of	$25,000 !
6 prizes of		$20,000 !
2	of	$15,000 !
3	of	$10,000 !

GRAND REAL ESTATE & BANK STOCK LOTTERY

Of Property Situated in New Orleans.

The Richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the public, in this or any Country.

Tickets $20—No Shares

Authorized by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1st, 1839.—Schmist & Hamilton, Managers.

Sylvester & Co. 156 *Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.*——No Combinating numbers.

The Deeds of the property, and the Bank Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners, for the security of the Prize-Holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize.—The Arcade—Un at agazine, Natchez and Gayoso streets. Rented at about $ 7,000 per annum. Valued at		$70,000
1 Prize.—Lot on Chartres street.—Rented at $25,000, and valued at		25000
1 Prize.—200 shares Canal Bank stock, $100 each,		$20,000
1 Prize.—200 shares Commercial do. 10 each,		10,000
5 Prizes —5 Dwelling Houses in the best part of New Orleans, each rented at 1,500 or 1600 dollars per annum, and each valued at 20,000. Each		20,000
1 Prize.—Dwelling House. Rented at $1000 Valued at		15,000
1 Prize.—500 shares Mechanics' and Traders' bank stock, 100 dollars each,		15,000
3 Prizes.—Each 100 shares City Bank Stock, each share 100 d do. each prize 10,000		30,000
1 Prize.—500 shares Exchange bank, 100 each,		5,000
1 Prize.—50 do do.		5,000
1 Prize.—25 do Gas Light bank do.		2, 00
1 Prize.—20 do do.		2,000
3 Prizes.—15 do. Mechanics' & Traders' do.		1,500
4 prize.—10 do. do.		1,500
20 prizes.—each 10 shares the Louisiana State bank, 100 dolls. each, each prize 1000,		20,000
10 prizes.—each 2 shares of 100 dolls. each prize 200 dols. of the Gas Light Bank,		2,000
100 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the bank of Louisiana,		20,000
200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the N. Orleans Bank,		20,000
150 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the Union bank of Florida,		15,000
600 Prizes.		$1,500,000

☞ It shall be at the option of the winners of prizes of bank stocks, either to take the stock itself, or the par value thereof in cash.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the act, previous to their being placed in the wheel. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn by the same. The fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing is unconcerned and without any deduction !

☞ Editors of any paper in the United States, in the West Indies, in Canada, and other of the British Provinces are requested to insert the above as a standing advertisement, until the 1st of December next, and to send their papers to us, together with a paper containing the advertisement.

SYLVESTER & CO.

May, 10 th. (126 3m) 156 Broadway, N. Y.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen,

FROM the shop of the subscriber, between Saturday night last, and Monday morning, the 15th and 17th inst.

Three gray-mixt Coats, bound or

Trimmed with black, finished ; also, one pair of pantaloons and one vest, cut out but not made up

—The above reward will be given for the recovery of the property, or information where it may be found, and all reasonable charges will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the thief.

MICHAEL CADMUS.

Plainfield, June 17th, 1839. 2t if

Stray Colt.

STRAYED, from the enclosure of the Subscriber in South Plainfield, on the 10th of May, a three year old bay mare colt, small of her age, no white spot on her. Any one who will return said colt to the subscriber, residing about 2 miles from Bonn's Plains, on Scotch Plains road, to be rewarded, or will be satisfactorily rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid.

AARON DARBY.

Scotch Plains, June 17th, 1839. 2t if

Just Received, At this Office.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 2s. per quire ... Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality. Plain, Ruled, or Gilt edged.

Small Bibles, at 5 or 7 shillings.

Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott.

Allen and Mary Leaver.

Pilgrim's Progress, 1 vol. 18 mo. per hundred.

Hoare's Meditation, and Thompson's Seasons, &c. &c.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD LINE.

ON AND AFTER MAY 1st.

New York, Elizabeth Port, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Leave New York by the New York and Elizabeth-Port Ferry Company's steamboat, foot of Market-field street, (No. 1, North River,) Every day except Sundays:—At 7 o'clock, A. M. and at 3 for o'clock P. M.

The cars leave Elizabeth Port for Plainfield, &c. at 8 1-4 o'clock, A. M. and a quarter before 5 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Plainfield for New York, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and a quarter before 4 o'clock, P. M.

Stages leave Somerville by way of Bound Brook, to meet the cars for New York at Plainfield in the morning and afternoon ; and also leave Plainfield for Bound Brook and Somerville on the arrival of the cars from New York in the morning and afternoon.

April 28th, 1839.

BOUND-BROOK LUMBER-YARD.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have added to their old stock a very large and general assort.ment of all kinds of

Albany and Delaware LUMBER,

Of which a considerable quantity is seasoned Panel Stuff. Also,

200,000 White Pine Susquehanna SHINGLES, of a superior quality,

Varying in price from $12 to 17 per thousand. Plastering and Shingling LATH, all of which they offer to the public at the lowest market prices, for cash, or on a short credit.

They also have on hand an assortment of 4 and 5 Inch Hemlock Timber,

for House frames, of lengths from 12 to 30 feet.

Also, a supply of NAILS and SPIKES always on hand.

The subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their Yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to their Yard at Bound Brook. They also have in successful operation at Trenton, three Saw-Mills, which with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized timber—and they will be happy to receive orders for bills, which they can furnish at short notice.

J. T. GRANT & CO.

Boundbrook, Jan 4th, 1839. 12t 3m

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

PLAINFIELD FACTORY

AT 6 cts. per lb CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bullman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT BODIES,

OF all qualities, made of Wool, Fur Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 21, 1839. 122 6m

Last Call ! !

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Barzillai F. Randolph, dec'd, are requested to call on the Subscribers, and settle ☞ *IMMEDIATELY.*

All who do not attend to this last call, will have to pay cost, as all accounts not paid soon, will be placed in the hands of a magistrate for collection.

SIMEON F. RANDOLPH,
JONATHAN B. RANDOLPH,
Executors.

May 28th, 1839. 1t

Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of I. V. TRUMP & CO. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without further solicitation.

June 4, 1839. THO. S. ALBERTI.

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, all the following House Keeping Articles :

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Gridirons and Tea Kettles
Sad irons and Coolers,
Fryers and Fry Pans
Bell Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin do
Common Iron do
Tea and Clut Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Britannia Tea Pots,
do Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Fancy and Common Bellows
Britannia Coffee and Tea Spoons
Britannia Lamps
Brass and Iron Candle sticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andirons brass tops,

Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Plain Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Grinding, Locks and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 1t

MORE BOOKS.

RECEIVED this week, the following among other Books :

Missionary Gazetteer, with plates
Parley's Geography ; Franklin's Life and Essays
The Young Christian, by *Jacob Abbott*
Watts's Psalms and Hymns, large and small editions
Burton's Comic Songster, with 16 plates
Moss-e's Lalla Rookh,—Conquest of Canada
Outward Bound, a novel, 2 vols.
Methodist Hymns,—The Young Housewife
Winter Evening Tales, by James Hogg

ALSO, ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS,

Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix, well issued
Anti-Slavery Almanac
Anti-Slavery Record, in 2 vols.
Abbot Trials, with a plate.—Rural Code of Hayti
Channing on Slavery,—Slavery's Pen Picture
Jay's Inquiry into Slaveholding and Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery.
Life of Elizabeth Heyrick,—Life of Granville Sharp.
Star of Freedom, with plates.—Light and Love
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,
The Fugitive, &c. &c.

June 4th, 1839.

HORSE BILLS,

PRINTED with neatness and despatch at this office.

Rail Road Hotel.

THE Subscriber having taken the Rail Road Hotel, at the Junction of the New Jersey and Boundbrook Rail Roads in Elizabethtown, where he is well provided with Horses room and Stabling, solicits a share of patronage. FREEMAN COLE.

Elizabethtown, April 23d, 1839 3t if

Brass Kettles,

FROM #1 to #4, Best English Brass, large and small sizes, which I will sell cheap, call and see them.

Also, Tin Wash Kettles, warranted fire proof, very cheap.

HOLLOW WARE.

Pots, Kettles, Cast Iron and Portable Air Furnaces Coppers, Tin and Fry Pans, Gridirons, Shovel, Tong Kitchen Fire Dogs, Bakers Pans, Frying Pans, &c.

Wanted in Exchange,

All kinds of Country Produce, Old Copper, Pewter, Brass, Lead, Rags, Bees Wax, Flax, &c. at the highest prices. JOHN N. DENNISON.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making business in Plainfield, at the shop formerly occupied by Jarvis B. Ayres, as his front hat shop, as Front street, above the corner of Peace-st. where he will be glad to receive a share of custom.

All orders will be strictly attended to at short notice.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please call

April 22nd. 18 6m. WILLIAM HILL.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by WM. WILLIS.

May 14th. 1839.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the building one door east of Dr Craig's Office where he intends to keep a general assortment of Groceries, Consisting in part of the following, viz.

Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Smoching and Pouchong Teas; White Crushed, Brown, Havanas, Lump and New Orleans Sugars: Coffee, Rice, Cheese, Lard, Butter, Hams, Smok'd Beef, Flour, Molasses, Prunes, Raisins, Cocoa, Chocolate, Alum, Saltpetre, Indigo, Salt Petre, Sack Salt, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Powder and Shot, and and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell or cheap for cash or barter as can be had elsewhere

Call and See.

WM. WILLIS.

Plainfield, April 23d, 1839. 1t if

New Goods,

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of the most fashionable style of Spring and Summer Goods, and will sell them very low.

Call and see.

H. A. CORY.

April 23d, 1839. 1t if

DOLLARS WANTED.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS, in small sums are wanted by a man engaged in a safe, permanent and profitable business. The several sums will be asked for a longer or shorter time, according to the will of the lender. Enquire of CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq.

Plainfield, May 6th, 1839. 120 tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID Assortment of first quality Britannia metal Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Milk Cups, for Sale cheap at the new Hollow Ware Establishment. M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 14, 1839.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Easter Common Pleas.

William Acken vs Thomas J. Barr—Fi Fa de bonis et terris.

Essex Common Pleas.—Samuel K. Stevenson vs. Thomas J. Barr.—Fi Fa de bonis et terris.

BY virtue of the above stated writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, on the 30th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of the defendant, in the township of Westfield township, Essex county, all the following de. scribed property of the defendant, viz :

1st, All that lot of land and the buildings thereon, where the defendant lives, and keeps a Public House, containing about two acres and 4 square rod.

2d, Also, one acre of land adjoining Noah Parse, lands belonging to the estate of Charles Ryon, deceased, and the road.

3d, Also, two lots of land deeded by Nathan Wooden and wife to the said defendant, and lying in Athen. One lot adjoins land of Jeshes Yeomans, N Wilson and others: the other lot adjoins land of Noah Parse, Osborn & Wilson, the road, and A. L. Frazer : each lot containing one quarter of an acre.

4th, Also, one lot deeded by Henry Hetfield to said defendant, and is one of the lots sold by Henry Hetfield from off his farm to the said defendant ; said lot being about 60 feet front by 120 deep. All of the above described property is situated in the village of Scotch Plains, Essex county.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Feb. 25th, 1839. 111 ts

The above sale stands adjourned to April 30th, 1839, at the same place and hour. J. OSBORN, Jr.

Newark, March 30, 1839. 15 6w Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to the 30th day of May, at the same place and hour.

May 1. (120 tz.) J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to August 2d, 1839, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the same place.

J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, June 1st, 1839 tds

☞ N. B. ☜

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on his business at the old stand, opposite Truman Marsh's, to Manufacture, where he has on hand and will sell cheaper than ever, a general assortment of

Tin Ware, viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Dust Pans, Lanterns Leader Heads, &c. which he will sell low for cash.

☞ Tin Leaders and all kinds of Hatter's Kettles, made to order at short notice, and at low prices.

☞ I repair Force and Hand Pumps made to order, and warrant.

All want that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis. JOHN N. DENNISON.

April 16, 1839. 17 tf

House and Lot For sale.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to the office. March 19. 12 tf.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C. For Sale at this Office,

CHEAP FOR CASH, VIZ.

MARRYATT'S Novels, complete in one large octavo volume, well bound.

Bible Gazetteer, 18 plates and maps, and Bible Dictionary, 46 cuts, each containing about 200 pages. Only 50 cents each.

Fenn Book of Martyrs, many plates.

Marie Monk, large edition, with a plate.

Col. Stone's Refutation of the same

Pollok's Course of Time

Christian Patriots, by Thomas A. Kempis;

Lives of the Reformers, with many portraits;

BIBLES, well printed, and handsomely bound, at only $2 cts. each.

Beauties of Locke.

Jack Halliard, with plates.

Wolf Slayer of Kentucky, and other tales; with plates.

Baron Munchausen.

Providential Care.

Grimshaw's United States.

William's Rome, 2 vols.

Goldsmith's History of Greece.

History and Geography of the World, with 69 plates.

Oliver Twist, a Novel, complete in 1 vol. by the celebrated Boz.

Japhet in search of his Father, 2 vols. 50 and in Morocco and gilt.

Pirate, and Three Cutters, 1 vol. do. 50.

Midshipman Easy, 1 vols. do. do.

Frank Mildmay, or the Naval Officer, 2 vols. do. do.

Pacha of Many Tales, 2 vols. do. do.

Newton Forster, 2 vols. do. do.

Peter Simple, 2 vols. do. do.

King's Own, 2 vols. do. do.

Jacob Faithful, 2 vols. do. do.

Arabian Nights Entertainments, 2 vols.

Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.

Illinois, with a map; containing also the emigrant's Guide to the West.

Blank books, at 18 and 6 cts. each.

A Large assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

Song Books, several kinds, 6 to 8 cents

A few beautiful Colored Lithographic Prints,

Dream Books,—Wafers

Genuine Cologne Water—Tooth Powder

Perforated Card paper, &c. &c.

Friction Matches, Pocket Combs, &c. &c. &c.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,

Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,

Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,

Foster's Elementary Copy Books,

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 cents per hundred.

Writing Ink, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.

Adams' Latin Grammar,

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,

Historia Sacra, and Clavis Delphini.

Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.

Murray's small English Grammar,

English Reader,

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's Instructor.

Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.

Grook in the Lot, by Thomas Beetom.

Three Lost Children.

Bonaparte's Oracle ; or Book of Fate;—Front a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translates from the German. Price 6 cts each.

Present from Rahway;

Bion Beard and Fairies;

CONVERSATION CARDS, 19 cts.

MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,

WARRANTS,

SUBPŒNAS.

Bills of Sales,

BAIL BONDS, for Constables,

EXECUTIONS,

BONDS, SUMMONS, *&c. &c.*

ALSO,

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

Here We Are ! !

PLAINFIELD

TIN, STOVE, AND SHEET IRON Manufactory.

THE Subscriber would take this method of informing the citizens of Plainfield and the inhabitants of this section of country generally, that he has established the above business in the thriving town of Plainfield, in Dr. Craig's building, on the corner of Main-st. and Rail-Road Avenue, where will be found a large assortment of House-keeping articles,

Pots and Kettles of all sizes,

Spiders and Skillets, do.

Griddles and Tea Kettles,

Frying Pans, tinned and without,

Bake Pans, Sad Irons, Fire Irons, and Fire Dogs.

Bell Metal, Copper and Tin Tea Kettles.

Air Furnaces, Coffee Mills, Bell Metal Stove pans.

Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs.

Brass Kettles of all sizes, Brass Candle-sticks,

Britannia Coffee and Tea Pots,

Large and small Waiters, Gridirons and wafell Irons.

Stoves.

Always on hand a general Assortment of the most approved kind of Stoves. Coolers, Roofing, and all kinds of jobbing done to order.

The following prices paid for the following articles :

Geese Feathers, 4s. 6d. per lb.	Brass, 12 cts.
Bees Wax, 28 cts.	Lead, 4 cts.
Old Pewter, 14 cts.	Flax, 9 cts.
Old Iron, 3 cts.	Rags, 4 cts.
Copper 17 cts.	

Country Merchants who are in the habit of buying their Tin of Pedlars are requested to give us a call, as we are prepared with a superior article to any heretofore sold. M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, April 22, 1839. 1t if

Hat Tips ! Hat Tips !

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and despatch at the action of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are especially invited to try it. April 16th.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS my Wife SALLY has left my bed and board, without sufficient cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her, and I will pay no debts she may contract after this date, as I would only raise harboring her as they must abide by the law. WILLIAM BROWN.

New Providence, May 20th, 1839. 3t if

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of America, or even the united fortunes of our Globe—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a TRIPLE POD POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for the cure only of the worst of human diseases, influences over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, and is every where acquiring its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the *insatiable grave*.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions for the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third rix dollars" ($2,50) per many ounce.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may feel the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's medicine, we feel bound to say that we deem his Sanative unvaluable not to be genuinely known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We here by state, that when Dr. Louis Oliver Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing as much and about the Sanative, as we deemed for it, we were induced, from the curiosity of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of being called fanatics) to declare that it is the efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our consternation at the discovery of this medicine is a matter of astonishment to us for utter astonishment at their unexpected results; and, as amends of our abuse of him, we feel ourselves bound to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of th a medicine into some of our Hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1835.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, N. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and think will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Rosevelt is also under cure by all who knew him to be in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and was able to do light work during last summer.

Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 9th, 1838.

Sir,—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the Consumption for a great number of years, has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to walk a half of a mile, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton.

J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

The Emancipator,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

At 143 Nassau street, New York

THE Emancipator is designed to communicate the proceedings, exhibit the views, and extend the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. At the present time, there is probably no institution whose operations are more important to be known to every American citizen. Containing the influence of as possibly 200,000 citizens, generally behind no others for several worth and determined purpose, the Anti-Slavery Society will doubtless have a mighty influence on whether or not, We believe its principles, faithfully enforced and faithfully carried out, are the only true conservation of our free institutions. Patriotism, as well as religion, therefore forbids that we should draw back, or omit any lawful endeavor to carry forward our enterprise in a speedy and a peaceful triumph.

Whether views we are led to urge a large increase of our subscription list. No pains will be spared to make it the vehicle of the earliest intelligence, and the most interesting information connected with the cause.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, always in advance.

Those who will forward the money for five copies in advance, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

No paper will be sent after the subscription is expired All authorized agents of the Anti-Slavery Society are requested to act as agents for this paper.

Address 143 Nassau street.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor.

Show Bills,

Such as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here," "Apples for Sale," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 3 to 6 cents each.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Sixteenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Will be issued on the 30th day of June.

It will contain a Portrait of Charles Sprague the A American poet, engraved by Parker, from a painting by Harding, and a Vignette Title Page. The Mirror is succeeded by three really good engravings of Fashion, executed by Adams, Boland, and others. It will also contain a number of original contributions from the most popular writers, beautiful engravings, arranged on the piano-forte, harp, guitar, &c.

The New volume will contain articles from the pens of Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Embury, and every author that can prove interesting to the general reader, including Cornelius Mathews, Esq. and Epes Sargent, Esq. the latter gentleman having become a regular contributor to the Mirror. Besides these, the most popular American and English writers, and literary gentlemen—copious notices of foreign countries, by competent pens engaged expressly for the purpose—the most interesting literary intelligence, and reviews of the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of the wood engraving art, and the most splendid drawings and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of amusement and information, will be found in the New York Mirror, calculated to please the most fastidious individuals, the discoveries and improvements in science, art, manufactures, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

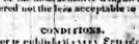
As only a limited number of copies will be issued from the press, and as the first number will be out of print on the commencement of the new month, and cannot be supplied, by directing their communications as usual, and to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, as heretofore, to the publisher.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of Cyrus Sargent, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Embury, Cor. Captain Maryatt, Horatius Knowles, Isaac Willis, and a list of two hundred others, well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement, and information of its pages, and in the splendour of its embellishments, the beauty of its mechanick, and elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in every respect, equal, if not superiour, to its predecessors; and it is confidently submitted that no work extant furnishes such a valuable equivalent for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum as the Mirror.

As an experiment like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and if it were it would not be necessary, for a journal as extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labour, talent, industry, or expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable melange of elegant amusement, as well as an instrument to the protection of the country, —intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle country women, the secluded student, the man of business, and all both sexes requiring a page or of taste or refreshment—and while no pains or cost will contain a single word or sentence that would vibrate unpleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive delicacy of love, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay street (corner of Broadway), in quarto form, printed in the extra superroyal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super royal engraving, and each week with a piece of new music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume are elegantly Engraved Vignette Title page, and splendid Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.



NEW ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing May 27th, 1839.

NewJersey Railroad

AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 *cts.*—

Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 *cts.*—*Rahway,* 50 *cts*—*New Brunswick.* 75 *cts.*

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York (at the foot of Liberty-street.)
At 9 o'clock A. M daily,
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.
At 6, P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 o'clock noon, daily.
At 4, P. M. daily.

Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-st. treet, New York.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 7, 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4, 6, & 8, P. M.

Leave Newark at 5 1-2, 7 1-2, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M. and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 12 o'clock.
Leave Newark at 10 o'clock. (Phil. trains.)

Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers have to receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a ferry ticket, and breakfast or dinner, as convenient, before crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Cortlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick a the starting place of the trains.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

March 28th, 1839. 15 tf.

More New Goods

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE, Black fine de Berlin silk, do. do. super cl. lored Gro de Nap, 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousseline de Laine in either with a good assortment of English and American prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1839. 16 tf.

Peter's Pills.

PETER'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING PILLS.

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pills obviates the necessity of any further observations at their great usefulness in sickness; it is well known that they act with an efficacy which has given to the Pills a celebrity that is unrivalled, which they speedily justify, and thus deserve a place in every household throughout the country. Many diseases are now raging in the community, that have baffled the most learned Doctors, and have completely set at defiance the whole catalogue of remedies that have been used for their cure. This is a fact that no one can deny, and is supported by the testimony of thousands. Why then resort to a course that has proved ineffectual in so many instances? With that opportunity of spirit, knowledge, and characteristic of great learning and genius, we have advised that Dr. Peter's Pills have been so successful in the cure of many diseases, that they are, certainly that they act direct upon the circulation, that no impurities can remain in the blood itself are not the manner has this described separately, but that the blood is purified, and the whole system invigorated. The peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to purgatives which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, which renders them more effective when taken, and less annoying to the patient while operating. And such is the property of this combination, that no impurities can remain in the blood, but they are thrown off, and purified in the manner described above, and purified in another channel. The disease which, especially yield to the influence of Dr. Peters' Pills are as follows: Fevers of every kind, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaint, Sick head Ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the spleen, Piles, Colic, Female obstructions, Heart burn, Parted Stomach, Nausea, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Incipient Dizziness, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Diarrhœa or sallow complexion and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, when a Cathartic or purgative is needed.

Dr. Peters teaches—that peculiar advantages to arise in favor of his pills, namely—their smallness, regularity of size and perfect roundness, which renders them more easy to swallow than any medicine in the form of pills, and much easier to swallow than any medicine than any that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for manufacturing pills, by which machine he turns out 500,000 pillss day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed to the use of secret remedies, yet I am willing to make an exception in favor of Dr. Peters' Pills, for the purpose of those who might wish them. I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic as certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering as well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I have use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and for many purposes prefer them, as they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious coat cannot be doubted.

JOHN L. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 25th, 1839. 14 tf

New Cheap Grocery & Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber having just opened a new Store at the Northeast corner of Front street, and Watchung corner of Main street and Bowery lane, opposite Peace street, where he will be happy to accommodate his friends and the public with the following articles, namely, Molasses, Sugar Tea, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice, Cocoa, Chocolate, Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Mackerel, Herring, Cheese, Snuff, Candies, salt, the best of segars, Men's Gentlemen's and Boy's Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Ladies' shoes, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which may be had cheap for cash or country produce.

Please not mistake your store.

GEO. FOX POUND

July 24th. 29 tf

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. March 25th, 1839.

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Inquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 ly

The Farmer's 'Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, and Archer & Co. No. 6 Beekman street, New York, and for sale at the Book Store of Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 114, Canal street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th day of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood wherever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one or two cents quarterly within the state, 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each sheet, 6 cts any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1 or half volume No. 6.

March 1838.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Front streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 ly

JUST RECEIVED, a new Assortment of Children's Shoes. August 24. G. FOX POUND.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE object of this School is to fit Boys for College, or for the Counting House. Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order as the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firm ness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and many precautions are made, to secure, as far, as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected to enter at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber is desirous of procuring a suitable, and pleasant situation for a number of boarding pupils, and flatters himself that he can furnish them with such accommodations as will be satisfactory to their parents and guardians.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscription to the paper, &c. &c.

M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield

Boot & Shoe

STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC S. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials.

THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 25, 1839. 14

Cider.

THE Subscriber has for sale about 100 barrels of good Cider, which he will sell many thousand by Retail and Wholesale.

Warren, Feb. 11. 8tf NOAH DRAKE.

Just Received,

A Fresh supply of Groceries, at the Cash Store of

March 18. AYRES & BULLMAN.

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 38 6tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpets from my shop as Credit.—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 1tf

House and Job

Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and despatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamented Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

PLAINFIELD

Classical Institution.

THE next session of this Institution will commence May 1, day the 6th of May next, under the direction of Mr. BENJAMIN WHEELER, as Principal.

Mr. Wheeler is a graduate of Yale College, and for three years past, has been successfully engaged in the business of instruction. He recommendations both as a scholar and a teacher, are from the best sources and of the highest character. The trustees, therefore, with pleasure announce their desire to continue in this school and intend so to make this one of the best schools in the country.

As the Institution is sufficiently large and commodious, one half of it has been so altered and fitted up as to make an airy and convenient boarding house; and under the present favorable arrangements with Mr. Wheeler to reside in the building, so that the parents, at a distance, who choose to place their sons under the immediate care of the principal both as boarders and pupils can do so, by paying for English scholars $150 and for Classical, $175 per year, including board, tuition, washing, lights and fuel—Beds and bedding to be furnished by the pupils.

The Female Department will be under the direction of Miss Brown, a Lady of superior attainments, from the Hartford Female Seminary; and instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries.

The year is divided into two sessions of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

Common English branches, per quarter,	$2 to 3.00
Higher " " "	5 to 6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course	7.00
Collegiate Studies	10.00

Modern Languages on extra charge.

One half of the bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid at the beginning of the session, and the other half at the close.

To those who are acquainted with the delightful situation of Plainfield, together with its easy access by, and speedy communication with New York, Newark and other large places, by means of Rail Roads and steamboats, very little need be said to convince them that it presents no ordinary advantages for those who wish to educate their children from home.

JAMES LEONARD
BENJAMIN CASTLE,
JAMES U. COMPTON,
ELISHA RUNYON,
ALLEN WILSON.
} Trustees.

Plainfield, N. J March 26, 1839. 14 tf

With the Editor of the Gospel Witness, copy the above in his paper.

J. MAWLEY'S

VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS

PILLS.

The Proprietor has come to the conclusion that all diseases proceed from an irregular state of the *Gall*, principally the effects of colds, which are the fountain sent of all diseases. A sovereign remedy is now offered to the afflicted public; these pills have proved to be the greatest and most efficacious medicine now in use.

The success these pills have had in removing and curing diseases is unparalleled. They are recommended for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, Affections of the mucous Liver, Spleen, Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Headache, Giddiness, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Fever Ague, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Jaundice, Sciatica, Partial Paralysis, Disorders, Fits, &c., and they are found to be a powerful remedy in restoring the stomach to a healthy state. They are sold but active.

CERTIFICATE.

Bridgeport, Feb. 20th, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawley,

Dear Sir,—Having heard much in favor of your celebrated pills, and being advised by a friend to try them in my family, I made up a dozen of them, and they are, for a family medicine, superior to any thing I am acquainted with. They only want to be known to be brought into use. Please send me the right name, if you can, to you, and believing that it will be of great benefit to the public, I send you these few lines. I am very much pressed, after having used a few of your pills in my family, and can truly say that I believe them to be a very valuable medicine; I consider them to be very safe, mild and active cathartic, and properly adapted to almost all diseases, and I would recommend them to all as a most much sickness. We have experienced much benefit from many complaints as recommended, especially for headache; one child from my family had been an unusually affected with it several years, and after taking your pills for about a month, is now entirely well and enjoys good health. Your pills, no doubt, will soon get into general use, as no one can take them without finding immediate relief. Those that are troubled with sick headache, dyspepsia, they are a sure and effectual remedy.

WILLIAM C. PEET.

Also, Hawley's

VEGETABLE SALVE,

A very efficacious remedy for sores and wounds of almost every description.

For sale at the store of Ira Truden, sole agent for Plainfield.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 25th, 1838. 73 tf

Shingles.

Just received from Virginia,

40,000 CEDAR shingles,
20,000 Cypress 30 inch do.
10,000 do. 24 inch do.

The above are of good quality, and will be sold at a small advance for cash.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Dec. 17, 1838. 99 tf

Prices Celebrated Varnish,

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PACKS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at the Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By taking this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably.

Plainfield, June 1838.

Just Published,

A VERY cheap edition of the Life of Jesus Christ, for the use of Sunday Schools, and families, and every christian. A very useful book for a christian, and every christian should have a copy of it.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1839. Number 129.

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if you long, to secure a insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 9 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Sad Irons and Cradles,
Spiders and Fry Pans
Bell Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin do
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Britannia Tea Pots,
do Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Fancy and Common Bellows
Britannia Table and Tea Spoons
Britannia Lamps
Brass and Iron Candle sticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andirons best ware.

Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Plain Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Roofing, Leading, and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 3tf ly

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

William Acken vs Thomas J. Barr—Fi. Fa de bonis et terris.

Essex Common Pleas —Samuel R. Stevenson vs. Thomas J. Barr,—Fi. Fa de bonis et terris.

BY virtue of the above stated writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, on the 30th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the house of the defendant, at Stonch Plains, Westfield township, Essex county, all the following described property of the defendant, viz:

1st, All that the said defendant has the buildings thereon, where the defendant lives, and keeps a Public House, containing about two acres and 1 square rod.

2d, Also, one acre of land adjoining Noah Parse, lands belonging to the estate of Charles Ryno, deceased, and the road.

3d, Also, two lots of land deeded by Nathan Wheden and wife to the said defendant and William Acken. One lot adjoins land of Jethro Veranda, N Wheden and others; the other lot adjoins land of Noah Parse, Osborn & Wilson, the road, and A. L. Frazer: each lot containing one quarter of an acre.

4th, Also, one lot deeded by Henry Hetfield to said defendant, and is one of the lots sold by Henry Hetfield from off the farm of the said defendant; said lot being about 60 feet front by 120 deep. All of the above described property is situated in the village of Scotch Plains, Essex county.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Feb. 26th, 1839. 11l ts

The above sale stands adjourned to April 30th, 1839, at the same place and hour. J. OSBORN, Jr.

Newark, March 30, 1839. 15 5w Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to the 30th day of May, at the same place and hour.

May 1. (120 ts.) J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to August 2d, 1839, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the same place.

J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, June 1st, 1839 13ds

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 18th, 1839.

New Goods,

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of the most fashionable style of Spring and Summer Goods, and will sell them very low.

Call and see.

H. A. CORY.

April 23d, 1839. 19tf

HORSE BILLS,

PRINTED with neatness and despatch at this office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Blessings of Poverty in Youth.—An English judge being asked what contributed most to success at the bar, replied, "some succeed by great talent, some by high connexions, some by a miracle, but the majority by commencing without a shilling." The same remark holds true of almost any calling or profession. A traveller who starts on a journey with a heavy load, or two much baggage, is much less likely to get on with comfort to himself and success in his enterprise, than he who forbears to encumber himself.

Poverty is a sharpener of the wits and an incentive to exertion. No man who has the requisites for success, (and every man is fit for something,) is apt to let his talents lie in a napkin, if the exercise of them is necessary to his pecuniary support and comfort. If, however, he commences with property sufficient to defer the business of life—to slight the duties which he should perform in the community; the chance is that when the hour of necessity arrives, he will find himself enthralled by slothful habits and neglected opportunities. The occurrence of these consequences may be recalled to any reader's mind by a recollection of the history of the rich men and the poor men among his acquaintance.—Many a poor lad is enabled, by the changes and chances of fortune, to befriend in his need the man who was his rich school mate.

There are many rich people in the world who have themselves no idea what they are good for—and whose friends have never thoroughly found them out—we mean the rich by inheritance. Maria Edgeworth, whose works were very popular fourteen or fifteen years ago, and ought to be more widely read now, has an excellent story among her other excellent works, entitled "Ennui." The reader of fiction, if he is not already familiar with it, may hunt for it. With that and the other novelties of the same writer, time may be both pleasantly and profitably employed. Meanwhile, as the incidents are opposite to our arguments, we will briefly relate them from the recollections of a perusal fourteen years ago.

The subject of the sketch, the victim of ennui, is a rich Irish resident landholder, whose time hangs awfully heavy on his hands. Having no inducement or incentive to occupation, he is a mere blank in creation, and his restless existence is a mere burthen to himself. He is accounted by his acquaintance a negatively good, harmless useless individual, who might shuffle off his mortal coil and the world suffer no loss by it. So he vegetated for a number of years, in possession of his property, until he accidentally discovered that the estate of which he was in possession—not enjoyment—was not his own. The foster mother of the real heir had changed infant with the owner of the estate, and given him her child instead of his own.—Conscience would not permit him to remain in possession of property acquired by his mother's fraud, and he lost no time in putting the real owner in possession, and handing forth himself, at middle age, into the world penniless. The cross of wealth removed, the man shone out. Industry, talent and application, gave him wealth and character, and by the time the real heir had exhausted his suddenly acquired property, and killed himself to revelling in the enjoyment of uncultivated taste and low dissipation, our victim of ennui was ready to repurchase and enjoy the estate which he had so magnanimously surrendered.

He, at last, had a possession he brought no acquaintance with himself and his own powers. He had acquired habits of employment, and knew how to devote his time with usefulness to his fellows, and occupation and happiness to himself. Ennui was a word no longer in his vocabulary. He had learned "the uses of the world" and to him they seemed no longer "weary, stale flat, and unprofitable." *It is those only who do not understand the world, and mix in it with a clear conscience, that it does seem so, little worth living about. The guilty may be sick of it, for its events remind them continually of their own bad passages. The weary of pleasure—the sated with enjoyment, may cry out that all is vanity,* and the ascetic may affect to regard the world which God made and pronounced good, not good enough for them. *But the true Christian and* philanthropist—the observer of men, of manners and of nature, will always deem existence a boon *worth thanking heaven for. But we are* wandering from the subject.

The experience of the suddenly enriched peasant, *in the tale to which we have referred, shows* the danger of wealth coming to the possessor by surprise. Riches are not wealth unless they are *earned dollar by dollar. The eastern saga was* right, who preferred that riches should come drop by drop, rather than that the golden stream should be quick and violent. *There are men a*bout town—we meet them daily in the streets—who have been rich and now are poor, in purse, in *mind, in character. An unexpectedly fortunate* turn to a speculation, a bequest of property from the dead, or perchance a lucky venture in a lottery, *has made them wealthy beyond their* former conceptions, and almost beyond their desires. Money thus acquired by accident, is seldom accepted *as the reward, related to, as it has ever* been, the man himself with it. Of course, in this connexion, we do not intend to allude to those whom the chances of trade have rendered unfortunate. Honestly losing their means, they do not lose themselves with their property: but may be like the hero of Miss Edgeworth's story, better men for being poorer.

The desire to obtain property, is honest and laudable. *Honestly and laudably followed, it* brings no improvement of the man with the acquisition of every dollar. The passion for acquisition is another trait of character altogether, and degenerates to avarice. The desire, followed in moderation makes great from out little men—the passion, indulged to excess, belittles our great ones.—*N. Y. Despatch.*

The following beautiful extract we met with in an exchange paper without being credited to any one. From internal evidence we should suppose it written by Dr. Channing, of Boston.

Freedom of Opinion.

"What barrier is there against the universal despotism of public opinion in this country, but individual freedom? Who is to stand up here, but the possessor of that lofty independence? There is no king, no sultan, no noble, no privileged class; nobody else to stand against it. If you yield this point, if you are forever making compromises, if all men do this, if the entire policy of private life here, is to escape opposition and reproach, every thing will be swept beneath the popular wave. There will be no individuality, no hardihood, no high and stern resolve, no self subsistence, no fearless dignity, no glorious manhood of mind, left among us. The holy heritage of our fathers' virtues will be trodden under foot, by their unworthy children.—They feared not to stand up against kings and nobles, and parliament and people. Better did they account it, that their lonely bark should sweep the wide sea in freedom—happier were they, when their sail swelled to the storm of winter, than to be slaves in palaces of ease.—Sweeter to their ear was the music of the gale, that shrieked in their broken cordage, than the voice at home that said "submit, and you shall have rest." And when they reached this wide shore, and built their altar, and knelt upon the frozen snow and flinty rock to worship, they built that altar to freedom, to individual freedom, to freedom of conscience and opinion; and their noble prayer was, that their children might ever inherit it. Let their sons remember the prayer of their extremity, and the great bequest which their magnanimity has left us.

I know of but one thing safe in the universe, and that is truth. And I know of but one way to truth for an individual mind, and that is unfettered thought. And I know but one path for the multitude of truth, and that is thought freely expressed. Make of truth itself an altar of slavery and guard it with a mysterious shrine; and thought as a victim upon it, and let the prejudiced multitude minister, fuel—and you sacrifice upon the accursed altar, the hopes of the world!

Imprisonment for debt in England, frequently produces effects more distressing than the punishments inflicted for crimes of an odious character. A remarkable instance illustrating this fact is stated in a late London paper. There is now in the Queen's Bench Prison, a man, who has been there for a judgment of £40, above five years. He formerly carried on the business of a butcher, until he was confined to his bed for many weeks with a broken leg. During that period he bought several fat bullocks, and paid all but £40, for which he was arrested and thrown into prison. During this imprisonment his father and mother have died. His eldest son enlisted for a soldier, and died at Chatham. His wife, having been confined but five weeks, earnestly desired him to be present at the funeral, took cold and died at St. Thomas's Hospital. Another child, aged 7, is also dead, and he now remains with his motherless infant and one daughter, almost solitary in the world—having lost father, mother, wife, son and daughter, not one of whose death beds he was permitted to witness. Had he stolen the bullocks, the punishment could not have been so severe.

How to be Rich.—The way to get credit is to be punctual; the way to preserve it is not to use it too much. Settle often, have short accounts.

Trust to no man's appearance—they are deceptive;—perhaps assumed for the sake of getting credit. Beware of a gaudy exterior, rogues easily dress well. The rich are plain men. Trust *him, if any one, who carries little upon his back.* Never trust him who flies into a passion on being dunned; make him pay quickly if there be any virtue in law.

Beware of him who is an office seeker; men do not usually want offices when they have anything else to do. A man's affairs are rather low when he seeks for support. Trust no stranger; your goods are better than double charges.—What is character worth, if you make it cheap by crediting all alike? agree before hand with every man about to do a job, and if large put it in writing. *It may deceive the, but, or be cheated.* Though you want a job ever so much, make all sure at the outset; and in a case at all doubtful *make sure of a guarantee.* Be not afraid to ask it, it is the best test of responsibility; for if offence is taken, you have escaped a loss. If *he be in fact responsible,* he will like you the better, for he thus knows that he is dealing with a man who looks at the end of things and expects to be well served. If not, he will be provoked, and discharge you instantly. Thus you have it in your power always to protect yourself in any *doubtful case, by simply insisting on security.*

"Once well begun is twice done."

No, is a very useful word—be not afraid to use it. *Many a man has gained in misery for years,* by not having courage to pronounce that little monosyllable.

Work for a man who is punctual at four wa-

ges than for him who is not; you get the balance in certainty of payment. One dollar sure is better than two doubtful and it will avail more upon a shift. If you cannot get full wages, take less; better so than to be idle.

Shun idleness. A shilling a day is better than nothing. The very act of being at work will procure employ by and by at a fair rate. Men avoid him who is always strolling about the street—he is judged unfit for any thing, and may die for want of employ.

If you can find nothing else to do, read and improve your mind, and fit yourself for better doing what you have to do. Instruct your children; see that they have good schools, visit them occasionally, and take a glance at the method in which it is conducted. Do not think they will ever respect you, or be worthy of having, if you neglect them in their youth, when the mind takes its first bent and inclination! No man who has a family should ever say he has nothing to do. Dr. Franklin once lived on $50 a year, including all expenses. One may in this country, carry himself well through with less money.

Stroll not about begging patronage. What is patronage?

Nothing after your ability is known.—Then, if you are fit for employ, you will have it—if not a better man should. You must stand competition: this is the life of business: get work by superiority and punctuality and attention. Men know their interest, and will follow it in spite of friendship. Give me the skill and you may have all the patrons. They will stick to you as long as you serve them best—no longer. If too many are in business, let the balance clear out and they will soon do so, if the public do not falsely cherish them with fair words of patronage which means nothing—"But every man for himself."

Recollect the main point is employ, and not fair words. One man giving a job is worth forty promising it, promises are the ruin of many, and usually impart nothing but a vitality to hope. Many a man promises from mere good nature, and will wantonly promise the same thing to a hundred a day—and disappoint ninety nine. Doubt every man who has not strictly complied with engagements. If he has disappointed others he may disappoint you. In fine never think you have money at your command, until it is actually in your hand; and therefore take care how you promise it. Neglect of such *prudentials hinder* men from becoming rich, and produce hard times.

On Monday evening after sundown, we were walking in the western part of the city, and passed a row of elegant houses yet unfinished. The workmen had gone, and a middle aged gentleman, in his neat suit of black, stood in front surveying the structure with evident complacency. He was the owner of those fine dwellings. A poor, little, sickly, ragged boy was under the scaffolding, gathering a few chips into a basket. The brow of the rich man lowered upon the unhappy child, and pushing him into the street, he said in a very angry tone—"Go away, go away what business have you here?" When the *poor* little man appears before the mansions of the blest, the guardian angel will reject it, saying,—"Go away, go away, what business have you here?"—*Nat. Gaz.*

A gentleman in the country, who lately sent us the death of his wife, adds the following:

"P. S. Just give her a little puff, will you?"

A Good Deed.—Miss Sedgwick, in her "Means and Ends," mentions as an illustration of the advantage of acquiring a legible hand writing, that one winter when an unusual quantity of extra copying was required at one of the departments of government, General Jackson ordered the work to be given to such needy women as were capable of executing it properly.

Buttons.—The Northampton *Courtier* says—"Perhaps not one man in a thousand suspects that almost all the buttons which now ornament garments in the United States, are made in a small village in Hampshire county, Mass. But such is the fact, and it is equally new to us, as it doubtless is to the reader. Not many years have elapsed since foreign buttons were exclusively used in this country. More recently sewed buttons were introduced, made up by girls, but these have been almost entirely superseded by a superior article, manufactured by machinery, by Messrs. J. & L. Sawyers for Mr. Samuel Williston, of East Hampton."

Not the Shortest.—It has been stated by the papers that the last passage by the Great Western from Liverpool to New York, was the shortest that was ever made between the two continents. But from the evidence of a correspondent in the Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser, it seems that this is not the case. He states that so long ago as 1783, the ship Astrea, commanded by Capt. John Derby, of Salem, Mass. brought to this country the news of peace, thirteen days from Havre. The Great Western's passage was in 13 days and 7 hours.

Special Verdict.—Three young men were recently tried in Cataragus county for shooting and mortally wounding a dog. The written verdict of the jury was "All three guilty; plaintiff's damages assessed at 8 pc cs, and each of the defendants to have another shot at the dog."

There are two objects we should always keep in our mind,—what we ought to be, and what we are.

LATE SUMMARY.

Sentence for Libel.—Nichols, the editor of the Buffalonian, recently convicted of a libel, on a citizen of that place, has been sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for the term of four months, and a fine of $150, to remain committed until paid.

We regret to learn that the house being built in Burlington, N. J. for the purpose of an extensive cocoonery, was entirely demolished on the 13th June, by a tornado. Twelve persons were at work at the place, two on the roof at the time of the fall—but not one was injured.

The Police Court of Boston, is almost entirely occupied with causes, originating in infractions of the 15 gallon law.

Flax Machinery.—Messrs. Olcott & Barnes of Philadelphia, have invented a machine, by which flax, as it is taken from the field is at once prepared for the spindle, without the process of rotting, and the other tedious operations which attend the preparation of this important vegetable product.

The Newark Eagle states that a small boat was run over by the steamer Passaic, on Sunday the 9th ult. in Newark bay. There were 4 persons in the sail boat, all of whom were saved. No blame was attached to the Passaic, except being out on the wrong day of the week.

Six cents from the Park to Union Park, is the cost of travel on the Harlem Rail road. It costs more to live an hour in a New York Hotel, than to travel an hour on this road.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia is said to be allowed by the Emperor, his father, over $200,000 a month during his tour. He is now in England, where he is received with all the honors due to royalty.

The Monmouth Inquirer states that the Morus Multicaulis crop in that section of the state has partially failed—not more than about one half the number of trees that was at one time anticipated. The price is accordingly raised, and 25 cts. per tree has been refused.

The Ohio state Abolition Convention at Zanesville, on June 1st, was attended by 300 members. The reports show that they have increased during the year. The plan of political organization was approved and reported to the next session. At the close of the session there was a mob, during which, Major Whipple's barn was burnt, he being an Abolitionist. Eggs were thrown into the meeting. One of the ringleaders was arrested and held to bail.

More Philadelphia Work.—The ship Italy, hence for Trieste, has on board two locomotive steam engines, with their appliances, manufactured by Mrs. Wm. Norris, of that city, for the Raab and Wien Rail road, in Austria.

Silk Farm in Pittsylvania, Virginia.—The Danville Reporter announces the arrival there of Mr. Morris Pollok, the enterprising proprietor of the Glowen Silk Factory, near Glasgow, in Scotland. As already understood by our readers, he proposes to establish a silk farm near Danville, on which he expects to raise $150,000 worth of the raw material annually, to supply his establishment in Scotland. The Reporter says he intends to commence immediately. The present tenant of the establishment, and several hands just from the "old country," are upon the ground. Mr. P. brought over several species of the mulberry. He also brought over many of the finest varieties of the grape, and intends to test the adaptation of the soil and climate about Danville to the growth of the vine.

Upwards of 300,000 "solid headed pins" are turned out every day at Slocum & Jones's factory in Poughkeepsie, by three machines invented by Mr. Slocum.

The pins with solid heads all from the wire is completed by the machines, leaving nothing to be done, except the washing and placing them upon papers. The latter operation is performed by girls, 20 of whom are now employed. One man will attend two machines. It is estimated that a capital of $15,000 invested in machines, will yield an annual net profit of $30,000.

There are 4000 female teachers now actually engaged in the Common Schools of Massachusetts.

Wm. Johnson, the bold buccanier, has, it is said, fitted out four new boats at French Creek, of extraordinary fastness to one another to interfere.

A steam frigate, called the Cyclops, is building at Pembroke, England, and nearly ready for launching. She will be the largest class of war steamer in the world.

A huge steam ship of 1800 tons, was launched at Quebec on the 13th ult. She is to be armed and rigged, and sent to England for sale, and sails in her engines then.

Upper Canada.—The Toronto Examiner gives the following statements in support of a former averment that emigration is taking place to a very great extent from the upper province:

"We have been informed by Mr. Coll, who has been superintending the meadamization of the eastern roads, that upwards of 1,000 men, late in the season, came to the U. States.

"This very week we heard of a very old and respectable freeholder of the Western District having purchased in Iowa, and moved his family thither. Moreover, this gentleman left the United States last war, through a feeling of attachment to the British Government. He has made a large property in Canada, and takes with him but a small part of it($7,000,) upwards of £1,000 of which is in drafts of the bank of Upper Canada on New York. He is endeavoring to collect the remainder of his debts, and to sell his real estate. This gentleman has left the province owing to tory persecution. He was as he gave the best proof, strongly attached to the British Crown, and was a liberal in politics, though not more so than the greater number of the present British Ministry.

"Since writing the above, we have received a letter from the London district, from which the following is an extract:

"The increase of land here, except families filling the roads, moving off to the West in quest of a free government that will administer just and equal laws to all. This is the reason they give me as I meet them on the road. The people are much discouraged, but they have yet hopes of Lord Durham doing something for the country, if he fail, all will be off."

We copy the following from the same paper, marvelling much that such things can be done under the very noon and eyes of the patriot exiles who takes such delight in chronicling every manifestation of popular ill feeling in the United States, as proving the demoralizing tendency of republican institutions.—*Commercial Adv.*

"*Outrages on the Printing Office.*—There will soon not be a whole pane of glass in our printing office. On four different occasions have the infuriated partisans of———and Mr.——— attacked our premises at night, and smashed the windows with large stones. This, it will be recollected, is the capital of Upper Canada, under the surveillance of the Governor and the Mayor and city authorities. We have hitherto treated these assaults with contempt. They are getting too frequent. We shall allow the windows to remain in their present condition as a *standing advertisement* of the tory system of discussing political principles."

The British Reformers.—In the Chartist publications, and at their meetings the following questions are put to the people:—

"Whether they be prepared, at the request of the Convention, to withdraw all sums of money they may individually or collectively have placed in savings' banks, private banks, or in the hands of any person hostile to their just rights?

"Whether, at the same request, they will be prepared immediately to convert all their paper money into gold and silver?

"Whether, if the Convention shall determine that a sacred month will be necessary to prepare the millions for the full enjoyment of their political salvation, they will firmly resolve to abstain from their labor during that period, as well as from the use of all intoxicating drinks?

"Whether, according to their old constitutional right—a right which modern legislators would fain annihilate—they have prepared themselves with the arms of freedom, to defend the laws and constitutional privileges their ancestors bequeathed to them.

"Whether they will provide themselves with chartist candidates, so as to be prepared to propose them for their representatives at the next general election: and if returned by show of hands, such candidates to consider themselves veritable representatives of the people—to meet in London at a time hereafter to be determined on?

"Whether they will resolve to deal exclusively with chartists; and in all cases of prosecution rally around and protect all those who may suffer in their righteous cause?"

When the meetings proposed have been held, answers to the above questions received, and thus the will of the people ascertained, the convention will, after the 1st of July "proceed to carry the will of the people into execution."

Heavy damages were awarded last week in the Court of Common Pleas of Cincinnati, in a suit brought against the Captain, clerk and mate of the steamboat Gazelle, for an assault and battery committed on a passenger under the following circumstances:

Upon the 3rd June, 1837, the plaintiff took passage on defendants' boat at Portsmouth for Cincinnati. About one o'clock the next morning, the defendants caught plaintiff, and dragged him to the side of the boat, where one of the defendants furnished what one of the witnesses thought a knife, and used abusive and threatening language. Plaintiff was then forced to the stern of the boat, put in the yawl, taken by the mate towards the shore beaten into the yawl, and before reaching the shore was thrown into the river. When put into the yawl, plaintiff requested defendants to give his valise, containing clothes and letters of introduction to respectable persons in Cincinnati, which was refused. Plaintiff was left by the boat on the Kentucky shore, sixty miles from Cincinnati, about one o'clock next night. The plaintiff adduced the evidence of about a dozen of the most respectable gentlemen, physicians, and others of his native country in New York, that he had always sustained a high character for integrity, correct bearing, and application to his studies and business.

The defence set up was that the plaintiff was a deck passenger, and that some man wearing a drab coat, was seen to enter the cabin with his cradle. Plaintiff when found had on a drab coat but was not proven to be the man. It was then proposed in proof by a custom of the river, that whenever a deck passenger entered the cabin, he was put on shore. The court in charging the jury stated that the defence only aggravated the case.

Verdict for the plaintiff, $6,762.

Prompt Magistrates.—A young lady of New York appeared before the Recorder of that city on Friday, to testify against a man who stole her reticule. In giving her testimony she stated that the reticule contained amongst other matters, a quarter ticket in a *lottery*. The Recorder immediately asked her where she procured the ticket. She answered, at Leonard W. Parks' 335 Broadway. The magistrate, on this, ordered the clerk to take the lady's deposition of the fact, and as soon as she had sworn, he despatched two police officers who, in 20 minutes, brought Mr. Parks into Court, and he was ordered to find bail in the sum of $1500 to stand trial for selling lottery tickets contrary to law.

On the same day, a man of some wealth walked into the upper Police Office, and, forgetting where he was commenced cursing and swearing at a furious rate because the weather was so hot. The magistrate immediately fined him $1 and costs for swearing which he refused to pay, and was sent to prison to cool off.

Wilmington, Del. June 22. 1839.

To the Public.—The undersigned, administrator of the Estate of the late Hannah Nixon, former Editor of the Register, begs leave to inform the public, that there are yet to be disposed of on reasonable terms, a few full sets of NILES' REGISTER, from the commencement to volume fifty inclusive, with all the supplements, and general index, all complete comprising a period of twenty five years, together with a number of sets including the second, third and fourth series, from Sept. 1817, to Sept. 1836, with sundry odd volumes to complete the sets of those who may have been or are now subscribers to the work. She would also beg leave to state, that, yielding to the imperious *necessity* which exists for so doing, she has placed all claims due to the said deceased, in the hands of Philip Reagel, of the city of Baltimore, with a view of having the same collected and closed by him—all the books of the concern being in his possession, and to whom application can be made for sets or parts of sets of the aforesaid work.

The undersigned hopes that she is not presuming too much on asking the kind and liberal public press of the United States, to give the foregoing a few insertions, with the view of aiding her to dispose of the surplus copies of the Register, and to realize the sums due from those for whose benefit the labors of her late husband were so zealously given, to enable her to sustain *thirteen children, eight of whom are under* 12 *years of age.*

SALLY ANN NILES, Adm'rx.

Counterfeit 3s on the Cumberland Bank of Bridgeton, N. J. are in circulation. The paper is inferior and the execution bad.

The N. Y. and New Haven steam boats have ceased to run on Sunday; on which day the mail goes by land.

Wm. L. Mackenzie, the Canadian agitator has been found guilty of violating the Neutrality laws in Monroe county, N. Y. and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment in the county jail, and $10 fine. It is said he confidently expected an acquittal.

George W. Case was also tried for the same offence, was convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned in the county jail of Ontario, one year, and fined $20.

Several indictments have been found at the present term of the circuit court for violations of Neutrality laws, one of which is against General Birge.

There are daily consumed at three distilleries in Philadelphia, 1200 bushels of grain, according to the North American. Taking a bushel a month as the average consumption of an individual, these consume enough bread stuffs in one day, to supply 1200 persons a month, and enough in the course of the year to supply 30,000 persons the same time.

Commander J. D. Williamson, of Elizabethtown in this county, has been ordered to Pensacola for the command of ship Ontario, vice Commander McKenny, relieved.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly from the Advocate & Journal.

Candles.—Mould,	$0 15	to 0 15
Dipped,	13	to 14
Sperm,	41	to 42
Coffee.—Cuba,	10	to 12
Java,	12	to 13
Cotton.—New Orleans,	14	to 17
Upland,	14	to 16
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,		4 30
Pickled Cod, bel.	5 00	to 5 50
Smoked Salmon, lb.	17	to 18
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.	13 50	to 14 00
Mackerel, No. 2,	12 00	to 13 00
Mackerel, No. 3	7 50	to 8 00
Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	6 00	to 6 25
Rye Flour,	5 00	to 5 00
Indian Meal,	4 25	to 4 00
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,		1 54
Rye, northern, 56 lb.		1 00
Corn, yellow, northern,	59	to — —
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,	60	to — —
Do. southern,	50	to — —
Barley	75	to 90
Oats,	38	to 38
Peas, white dry,		1 00
White Beans,	15 00	to 16 00
Molasses.—New Orleans	24	to 26
Havana, Matanzas,	29	to 33
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	15 00	to 15 00
Do. prime,	11 00	to 11 50
Butter, dairy	14	to 16
Do shipping	12	to 12
Hog's Lard,	11	to 12
Pork, mess, brl.	22 00	to —
Do. prime,	18 00	to 17 00
Cheese, American,	9	to 11
Hams,	13	to —
Rice, 100 lbs.	4 37	to 4 87
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,		37
Liverpool, blown, sack,	2 00	to 2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix	8	to 10
New Orleans	7	to 8
Lump,	14	to 18
Loaf,	15	to 17
Tallow.—American,	11	to 12
Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder,	55	to 1 50
Hyson and Young Hyson,	37	to 51
Bohea,	17	to 20

For the Plainfield Union.

FEMALE CHARACTER.

NUMBER III.

The dress of females shall only receive a few brief remarks. We would not make any mention of it were it not, that things so trifling in themselves have so great an influence upon the formation of character. Indeed we are not in the habit of noticing very closely their multifarious dresses, having almost as many names as all the arts and sciences, yet we do observe their powerful influence upon education. We will therefore present a few considerations in the shape of assertions which we trust will be sufficiently evident to our candid readers without the proof which might easily be given. The cost of supporting a vain fashion would defray the expenses of a liberal education for all our females, making a common dividend of all the money expended upon their ornamental dress. They spend time enough in repairing and refixing those costly articles to acquire a very respectable fund of knowledge.—They spend more time in talking about dress than would be necessary to gain an intimate acquaintance with the world's history. They, that is the greater part of them, consume more time in looking into a mirror for adjusting their finery, and gazing upon their gay appearance, than they do in reading and study. Ah! if they would but take half the pains to adorn their destitute understanding, how much more rationally they would act. If our young women were as economical and plain in their apparel as would consist with decency, the most indigent might enjoy the pleasures of expansive, enobling thought, and the rich might redeem time enough from the toilet to learn the management of domestic duties besides acquiring an accomplished education, before the early Hymeneal day.

But before the desirable change can take place a thorough reform must be effected in the estimation of female accomplishments. Would that society might have a correct practical opinion upon this subject. Let them have more exalted views of that nobler part of man, and the comparative insignificance of its temporary tabernacle of clay. What! shall beings made a little lower than the angels, and crowned with glory and honor, waste their energies in vying with the lilies of the valley, and then experience the mortification that in all their resplendent vanity they cannot be arrayed like one of these? According to the custom of this country our females have the opportunity of meeting together often for social intercourse. This they can do without sacrificing much of their time, since much of their work is transferable. Indeed, it might become a source of much clear gain in mental improvement and rational entertainment. Women we all know are inclined to be talkative. They possess warmth of feeling, social disposition, and vivacity of thought. Then their association of ideas is connected by remote relations, or as they significantly say "one thing brings on another."—They do not stand for little connections but bound from topic to topic, as flying squirrels from tree to tree. We do not object to this trait in their character, for it makes them agreeable and welcoming in conversation. It qualifies them to relax and invigorate the calculating, businessstrained mind of man, and soothe the tumult of his agitated breast. But we wish to say something about the nature of the topics which they introduce. Talking at such a rapid rate the common-place subjects, health, weather, and little domestic concerns must soon be exhausted. If any deaths have recently occurred in the vicinity, they may receive one sympathizing sigh some half-stifled sentimental expression. But when the subject of matrimony comes up as it must of course, and usually right early, then each veteran talker skilled in traditionary tales and neighborhood genealogy, will give upon her snuff-box—her bosom companion—the well-known rap and take thence a fresh stimulus for this all-absorbing topic, while their blooming daughters with countenances suffused by the crimson flush of thrilling interest, catch the glowing theme and dwell upon it with increasing rapture. How strange that old women can apparently take more delight in conversing about match-making and love stories than almost any other matter. But we suppose it to arise from the fact that they have thought and talked upon this so exclusively in youth that they are not prepared to be interested in any thing else. Two young misses in their teens often spend the most of their visit on this exciting subject; not in discussing the importance of this relation or the necessary preparations—these are but trifle; but in guessing out courtships, probable engagements, and the like; upon the folly of which a moralist or a satirist might write a book. But this topic is comparatively innocent could they find it sufficiently lasting for their colloquial powers. They cannot. The consequence is that character must be called in question and reputation suffer. To be interesting they must afford novelty and touch occasionally upon the marvellous. Not having that general knowledge which would enable them to range beyond the limits of their own society and the matters pertaining to it they will enter on forbidden ground. They must make conjectures, draw inferences, judge of motives and measures. The most ignorant are the greatest talkers, the principal slanderers. Their minds are too enlarged to dwell on nobler themes, so they employ themselves in trifling, meddling conversation. Show me a well-educated, liberal-minded person, and I will show you one above making mean traducing remarks about others. When a tea party happens composed of persons thus destitute of proper materials to supply their talking propensity, we may safely predict that neighborhood broils will ensue. Some appropriate subjects for conversation may be mentioned in a future number.

Friend of the Fair Sex.

Bachelor's Observatory, July, 1839.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, July 9, 1839.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Late and Important from Europe.

The steam ship Liverpool arrived at N. York, Sunday morning, June 30th, 17 days from Liverpool, bringing 23 days later intelligence than that heretofore received. The news is much more favorable than was anticipated. The price of cotton instead of having gone down as was anticipated, has risen ½d to ¾d.

Parliament met May 29th, and we are happy to say a whig speaker was elected in the House of Commons, by a majority of 18.

The Chartist movement is declining, and several arrests had been made for drilling contrary to law. O'Connel has published a letter deploring their violence, and advising the peaceable portion to renounce "all fellowship with the bloody villains!"

Mr. Webster in London.—The following article is in the London Morning Chronicle of June 8th:—

Mr. Webster, of the Senate of the U. States, with his lady and daughter, and their relation, Mrs. Paige, have arrived in town and taken apartments at the Brunswick Hotel, Hanover square.

A London letter remarks—

Mr. Webster is a great lion in society here, and makes a remarkable impression by his conversational powers, and it appears is inundated with invitations by the learned and other municipals, and expresses himself highly gratified with every thing here. He has not yet spoken at any public dinner, but it is hoped that the proper occasion may occur, and curiosity to hear him is on the stretch. He is observed to attend frequently at the houses of parliament, and devotes time to all such enquiry as might be expected to be the objects of attention to so remarkable a man.

The Queen went to Ascott races June 3d, her mother and lady Flora Hastings riding with her. In the evening she gave a grand ball at Windsor Castle, dancing herself till near morning. After 2 o'clock she led off a contra dance with the grand Duke of Russia. The descriptions of the pageant glitter with splendid dresses, and tables groaned with the feast. Mr. and Mrs. Van Buren, B. Rush, and the American Legation were there.

The American Minister and Mrs. Stevenson were passing a few days with Mrs. Maryatt, at her delightful villa at Wimbledon.

The savage conduct of Col. Prince, of Canada, in taking the lives of American prisoners, was not only censured in the severest terms, but declared by Lord Brougham to be nothing less than murder, and deserving of hanging.

Nothing of importance from France.

☞ The next number closes the first half of the third volume of the Union. All who have not yet paid for this volume, and there are but few, are requested to do so by that time, or an extra price will be charged. We much prefer $2 now to $2,50 six months hence, and we suppose all would prefer that. Therefore please accommodate us and yourselves.

The U. S. 90 gun ship, North Carolina, has recently arrived at New York, last from Brazil, and anchored in the North River, opposite the battery. She has been absent, mostly on the South American Coast, two years and a half. Her officers and crew consist of about 800 men, and her pay roll amounts to about $170,000, nearly all of which it is supposed will soon be scattered among the land sharks in New York.

The last number of the present volume of the *Farmer's Cabinet* will be published this month. The first number of a new volume will be issued on or about the 15th of August, which will be a good time to subscribe for the first rate agricultural paper. We should be much pleased to obtain a few subscribers, as we believe it would be much for the interest of all who take it. For terms see advertisement in the paper.

The great steam ship, British Queen, was to have left Portsmouth, Eng. on the 1st inst. for New York, where she is expected to arrive next week. Her whole crew consists of 85 persons. She will take 300 passengers.—She can bring 1000 tons of coal, and 1000 tons of goods in addition.

Visit of the President.—Mr. Van Buren is now on his way from Washington to Saratoga Springs. He passed through Baltimore where the citizens were aware of it, thence through Harrisburgh, Reading and Easton, Pa. to Schooley's Mountain, in this state, where he was on Friday, 28th June. On Saturday, he visited Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, of Suckasunny, Morris county, with whom he spent the Sabbath. On Tuesday last, he arrived at Newark between 8 and 9 o'clock, A. M. in the Morris and Essex Railroad cars, where he was received by the Mayor, Committee of Common Council, and citizens with much attention. After remaining about an hour, during which he partook of a collation, he left for Jersey City, in his own carriage, with a large attendance. He was received in New York in the afternoon, with a display and attention hardly equalled by the reception of Gen. Jackson. A steamboat gaily decorated was chartered by the city to convey him across the river, and he was saluted by the North Carolina, 90 gun ship, by the troops stationed on the battery, and from the various forts in the harbor. He was received in the saloon of Castle Garden by the Mayor and chairmen of various committees. The crowd of citizens was very large, and nearly or quite all of the military of the city were in attendance. The President rode on horseback, bareheaded, from the battery to the City Hall, but owing to the crowd, his progress was so slow that he did not arrive there until 5 o'clock. He was received by the whole Common Council, where he was briefly addressed by Ald. Talmadge. The N. Y. Sun, in continuation says—

The President replied briefly but appropriately and feelingly, expressing great gratification at the cordiality of his welcome to the city. Refreshments were provided, of which he must by that time (6 P. M.) have stood in considerable need, having partaken of none since 9 o'clock in the morning at Newark.

On Wednesday, the members of the Chamber of Commerce visited the President.

On Thursday, he accompanied the Sabbath School children on to Staten Island.

The President received company at the Governor's room, City Hall, on Friday, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

We recommend the following paragraphs to the attention of several whig editors in this state, who by their remarks seemed unwilling that the President should go through our state at all. We take it from the National Intelligencer, the best whig paper in the Union. It appears to us that the editors referred to carry party spirit a little too far.

An exceptionable measure connected with the President's journey is disclosed in the following item from the Trenton N. J. Gazette;

"*President's Visit.*—A communication was received yesterday by the Mayor of this city from the U. S. Marshal for the District of New Jersey, informing him that the President of the U. States would pass through Trenton on his way home, on the 4th or 5th inst. or about the 1st of July."

We take it for granted that the United States Marshal for the District of New Jersey has given this notification, *mero motu*, and without being invited or required to bother himself in the matter. We acquit the President of all agency therein and cannot but wonder why the Marshal could not let the President go quietly on his journey, as we presume he wished to do, without being preceded by a running footman to give warning of his approach, and subject him to all the annoyances of official ceremony and fuss.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Fourth of July Accidents.—All that we have yet heard of, are the following, through the Newark Daily Advertiser, but we expect to hear of many more:

On the Harlem Rail road near New York, the locomotive ran off the track, and while the hands and passengers were putting it back, the boiler burst, killing the engineer, and 3 or 4 others.

Eleven passengers of the steamboat Sampson were killed or dangerously wounded, in her trip to the Quarantine, by the falling of the upper deck which was unduly loaded with passengers.

One young woman was killed, and another fatally injured, on the Harrisburg rail way, on the 3d inst., by their own imprudence.

The Cincinnati Society of New Jersey celebrated the Anniversary this year at Elizabethtown. The Hon. Mahlon Dickerson was the Orator of the day.

The New York Sunday School Gala on Staten Island, on the 4th, it is said, was a magnificent affair. About 14,000 children, and some 2000 adults were present. The following is a table of the provisions made for the occasion:

4 Steamboats,
9 Tenders, averaging 400 tons each,
2,300 lbs. of corned beef, boiled,
200 neats' tongues,
2,800 loaves of bread,
20 barrels sugar and butter crackers,
40 hogsheads of pure water.

The boats were furnished gratuitously by the North River Transportation Company.

The harvest has commenced about Cincinnati. Crops good. Millers refuse to give 85 cts. for new wheat, expecting a further decline. Flour, $4,81.

The Mayor of Boston has engaged a band in that city, to play on the common, 2 evenings of the week. This is something new for Yankees.

Hon. Daniel Webster has addressed a letter to the people of Massachusetts, dated London, June 12th, withdrawing his name as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, at the next election.

Fire in New-York.—On Sunday, June 30th, a fire broke out in the rear of 20 Canal st. which entirely destroyed a large distillery containing several hundred hogsheads of liquor, the whole interior of the Church of Ascension, including a lecture room adjoining, with a S. S. Library; and 16 other buildings, either partially or entirely destroyed. Also, 7 buildings on the N. E. corner of Spring and Hudson streets, were injured or destroyed by fire.

Brussa Mulberry.—It is agreed that this plant will bear the frosty winters of our northern climate. The leaf, though not so widespread, is thicker, and on the whole, equal, or nearly equal in the quantity of its silkworm sustenance, to the Morus Multicaulis.

It affords as healthy nutriment for the silkworm as the Morus Multicaulis. We have the testimony of the late Mr. Riggles, who cultivated the first brought to the country, that the worms will feed quite as soon on the leaves as on the Multicaulis, when both are placed before them. The cocoons have been exhibited at the Repository of the American Institute, and are as large and perfect as any that have been shown.

In addition to this, it grows into a tree, which for shade and ornament is desirable, and may be raised from cuttings with as little trouble as any of the species of mulberry. Why is not this the species we should grow in our climate? Those who desire to commence with this valuable tree will do well to examine, as some have been offered under the name of Brussa, which were not so. A few may be had at the Repository, 167 Broadway, that can be traced directly to the importation of Mr. Rhind; the particulars of their introduction here may be found in this Journal.—*Jour. American Institute.*

New Washing Machine.—A Mr. Lancaster, of Philadelphia, has patented a new apparatus for cleaning clothes, without the usual process of washing. It consists of a double cylinder boiler with two apparatus one in the lower boiler and the other in the upper, the last of which is placed there to draw water to be used, and the former to let it run off when the water is no more use for it. It is stated that 21 gallons of cold water drawn from the hydrant, were made to boil in 25 minutes, merely with two handfuls of charcoal; and that 9 dozen clothes have been washed with it in the short space of 3 hours.

Great Load.—Mr. H. G. Brown brought to this city on Monday last, 51 barrels of flour in a common road wagon, drawn by his fine team of 6 horses, the largest load that ever was cheerfully by this description of conveyance.—*Bull. Amer.*

A Houston paper gives the following as the prices of provisions in Texas:

Flour, 20 to 23 dollars per barrel.
Potatoes, 8 to 10 do. do
Mess Pork, 65 to 70 do do
Corn, 3 dollars per bushel,
Oats, 2.25 do
Bacon 30 cents per pound,
Butter, 75 to 80 cents, do.

The currency in exchange for provisions at such prices, we take to be bank notes at par value on whom in creation, and valued at 50 cts. the half dollar. What a glorious place to live in! Who would'nt run the risk of losing a lower limb under the rule for such prospects?

More Specie.—We perceive that the packet ship Anson, from Charleston, has brought one hundred thousand dollars in specie to John Dodge's, Esq. President of the New York Banking Company.

One and two dollar bills of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. altered into fives, are in circulation. The deception is hardly perceptible, and several were taken in the New York banks last week.

Screw Factories at Providence, R. I.—There is a screw manufactory at Providence, which turns out 200 gross per day, of all sizes, but mostly from 2 to 12 inches in length, comprising 48 numbers. The screws are much superior to English screws, and the business has been found so profitable, that the company are putting up another building, of brick two stories high, 80 by 34 feet, with a wing 65 by 27 feet. The steam boilement is to be furnished with a steam engine of 30 horse power, and is calculated to manufacture 500 gross of screws per day. The machinery in the manufactory already in operation is driven by an engine of 10 horse power.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

J. R. Van Norden, 63,50; P. Mosher, 2,00; Thomas Stead, 75; Wm. Wells, 50.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and unprecedented cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

MARRIED.

In New Brunswick, on 18th ult. Watson Van Deventer, to Catharine, daughter of John W. Kempton all of New Brunswick.

At Westfield, 27th ult. Mr. Isaac Littell, to Miss Phebe C., daughter of Mr. Benj amin Radley, all of Westfield.

On the 22d ult. Wm. Bradford, to Jane Alexander, both of Rahway.

On the 20th ult. Charles Ryno to Mary D Van Sicklen, both of Elizabethtown.

DIED.

In New Brunswick, on the 26th ult. Dinah, wife of Peter S. Perrine, aged 34 years.

In Elizabethtown, on the 30th ult. Mrs. Sally Darby, aged 82 years.

The iron steam boat, Robert F. Stockton, intended for towing barges through the Delaware and Raritan canal, came down as far as Burlington lately, and returned to the mouth of the canal, a distance of about 9 miles, in one hour and 8 minutes.

Welcome is the best cheer.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Scotch Plains, N. J. July 1st, 1839.

John Cooper, John Tilyou.
John Frazee, Jonathan Osborn,
Benjamin Lambert, Mrs. (formerly M. Marsh.
James L. Spencer, Harriet P. M. Marsh, 2.
29 3w* JAMES FRAZEE, P. M.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Seventeenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Was issued on the 29th day of June.

It contains two splendid Steel plate engravings, with original articles by T. S. Fay, Cornelius Matlock, Jr., Sargeant, (the editor,) and other writers of acknowledged eminence

Fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano, and set to words, with an accompaniment for the guitar or violin, will embellish the present Volume, while its literary character will be maintained in its foreign correspondence, translations from the French, German and other languages, Tales, Essays, Curious Historical Legends, American Reminiscences, Indian traditions, &c.

No volume of the Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months the subscription list has increased to a number fully altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Its friends are more numerous, its resources more ample, and its conductors promise that their exertions to render it the most entertaining and popular periodicals of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1 Barclay street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with long primer, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings and occasionally with wood cuts, and every week a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, &c. For each volume an exquisitely engraved Vignette Title page, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the Editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

PUBLIC SALE
Of 2 Houses and 3 LOTS OF LAND.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Auction at William I. Craigs Hotel in Plainfield Essex County N. Jersey:—The following valuable Property, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.

1st. The dwelling House and lot, of about one quarter of an acre of land, on the corner of Front and Cherry Streets—the lot being about 60 feet on Front street and 200 feet on Cherry street, situated in the centre of the village and a desirable location for a business stand. The house is two story with a sitting room and kitchen in the rear in good repair.

2nd. A lot of half an acre of Land, on Front st. the Main st. in Plainfield, being over 109 feet front, with a large two story Dwelling House on it 42 by 26 feet, and kitchen in the rear, 14 by 34 feet. On the rear of the lot is a barn belonging to the premises.

Any person wishing to examine the premises before the day of Sale, will please call on the subscriber in Plainfield, or John Ayres, 129 Green street, New York. The terms of payment will be liberal,—a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a length of time.

Sale to take place at 1 o'clock, P. M. Conditions and attendance by

CORNELIUS BOICE,
Executor of Reuben Ayres, deceased.
June 17th, 1839 28 2m

HARD COAL At Rahway Port

JUST RECEIVED a cargo of Hard Coal, a good article, and for sale by the Subscriber.

Bond will be given for the payment of 60 or 90 days from this date, will be given to customers by applying their orders. JOHN CROWELL, Coal Dealer,
June 24th, 1839. 27 2w Rahway Port.

Cabinet Furniture.

A GOOD and full supply of their own manufacturing, containing nearly every article in the line and of great workmanship. For sale at prices that will meet the expectations of buyers.

STOUTENBURG, DAY & CO.
Newark, June 24, 1839. 27 3w

Looking Glasses, of

ALL SIZES. Gilt, Polished Mahogany, Mantel and Pier Glasses. Dressing and Toilet. Looking Glasses. Pictures and Picture Frames Framed by

STOUTENBURG, DAY & CO.
Newark, June 24th, 1839. 27 3w

List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post-Office, Plainfield, N. J. July 1st, 1839.

Abraham Bush, 2
James Brown,
Peter Brown,
Elizabeth Ann Brown,
Samuel Baynes,
Harvey Dayton, 2,
John S. Demarest,
Isaac Dunkley,
Theodore A. Dunn,
Sarah Frazee,
Mrs. Frances Griffin
John Grayson,
Elah Gill,
Jonathan Hand,
Martin Hetton,
Chas. Johnson,
Rev. Kingsbury,
Mrs. Ann Maria King,
John C. Wilson,
Wm. B. F. Lane

Sarah Marsh,
Phoebe Morris,
Nicholas Sawyer,
David A. F. Randolph,
Manning Randolph,
Jos. Anderson F. Randolph
Peter Runyon
Peter Ryno
W. M. F. Robinson,
Nicholas Sawyer,
Abel Steward,
Jacob Smalley,
Mary Smalley,
Edward Vail,
Amos Williams,
Reuben Worth,
Mrs. Ann Wood,
Mrs. C. Wilson,

J. MANNING, P. M.

FURNISHING WAREROOM
Stoutenburg, Day & Co.

308 Broad-st., NEWARK, N. J.

IMPORTERS of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, have recently received direct from Staffordshire, an Invoice China and Earthen, new pattern & very handsome; Edge C. & dipt and Enamelled Ware, on fine body and very large sizes. Merchants from the country who are in the habit of leaving their orders in New York will find by calling, that they can have their orders filled at prices decidedly to their advantage. The arrangements are made whereby we shall be constantly receiving direct from some of the best manufacturers in England, at the lowest manufactory prices.

June 24th, 1839. 27 3w

Carpeting.

A FULL SUPPLY of Brussels 3 Ply Superfine and Fine Common Ingrain; 4-4 3-4, 5-8, 3-4, Damask, Tweed and common Venetian do; Hemp, List, and Rag Carpets of various widths; Tufted, Imperial, White and Brussels Hearth Rugs. Also, Floor and Table Oil Cloths; 4-4 and 3-4 Indian Rubber Cloths; French Prints and Table Covers; Floor Matting and Linseys, &c. &c. which will be sold cheap by

STOUTENBURG, DAY & CO.
Newark, June 24th, 1839. 27 3w

Bedding.

WESTERN, Ice Geese and Russia No. 1, 2 & 3, Feathers; Feather Beds; Hair and Moss Mattresses; Mosquito Bars; Cotton Batting and Wadding Blankets, &c. constantly on hand and for sale low by

STOUTENBURG, DAY & CO.
Newark, June 24th, 1839. 27 3w

Lost,

OR Left somewhere in the neighborhood of Plainfield,

A pocket case of Surgical Instruments

The finder will be liberally compensated by returning them to

JOHN W. or LEWIS CRAIG.
Plainfield, June 24th 1839. 27 3w

Chairs.

MAHOGANY, Grecian, and Plain Curled Maple, fancy and common; Mahogany, Fancy & Negro Boston Rocking Chairs, for sale at reduced prices, by

STOUTENBURG, DAY & CO.
Newark, June 24th, 1839. 27 3w

Hardware.

TABLE Cutlery of every description; Fine and common Tea Boards, in and out of sets; Silver Plated Ware; Britannia, Silver and Britannia Wire; all kinds of Kitchen, Hard, Tin, Wooden and Willow Ware; Safes of all sizes; Window Blinds and shades; Astral lamps, Mantel lamps, Fluid Burner, Glass and Britannia lamp chimneys; Camera; German Silver and Britannia revolving Camera; in short, nearly every article used in Housekeeping can be found at the

STOUTENBURG, DAY & CO'S.
Newark, June 24. 27 3w 308 Broad-st.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD LINE.

ON AND AFTER MAY 1st.

New York, Elizabeth Port, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Leave New York by the Steamboat and Elizabeth Port Ferry Company's steamboat, foot of Market-field street, (Pier No. 1, North River,) Every day except Sundays:—At 7 o'clock, A. M. and at 3 1-2 o'clock P. M.

The cars leave Elizabeth Port for Plainfield, &c. at 8 1-4 o'clock, A. M. and at quarter before 5 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Plainfield for New York, at 5 o'clock, A. M. and a quarter before 4 o'clock, P. M.

Stages leave Somerville by way of Bound Brook, to meet the cars for New York at Plainfield in the morning and afternoon; and also leave Plainfield for Bound Brook and Somerville on the arrival of the cars from New York in the morning and afternoon.

April 9th, 1839.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
Stolen,

FROM the shop of the subscriber, between Saturday night last, and Monday morning, the 15th and 17th inst.

Three gray-mixt Coats, bound or Trimmed with black. Finished; also, one pair of pantaloons old one seat, cut out but not made up

Any person who may be arrested with the above property or the property, or information where it may be found, and all reasonable charges will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the thief. MICHAEL CADMUS.

Plainfield, June 17th, 1839. 28 tf

BOUND-BROOK
LUMBER-YARD.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken and fitted up the above stand, where they have and will keep on hand a constant supply of all kinds of

Albany and Delaware LUMBER,

of which a considerable quantity is expected Pine Shingles. Also,

200 000 White Pine Susquehanna SHINGLES of a superior quality.

They will be from 12 to 37 per thousand. Cheap-boards, and shingling LATH, all of which they offer to the public at the lowest market price for cash, or on a short credit.

They also have on hand an assortment of 4 and 5 Inch Hemlock Timber,

for House frames, of length from 12 to 30 feet.

Also, a supply of NAILS and SPIKES always on hand.

The subscribers would assure that the establishment at Bound-brook is connected with their Yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to be had at any of those stations, at short notice, if they can send at a very short notice, any kind of lumber to their Yard at Bound Brook. They also have an extensive operation at Trenton, three Saw Mills, which with a heavy force of hands, will enable them to fill any kind of bill and recommend they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they can execute at short notice.

J. T. GRANT & CO.

Boundbrook, Jan 1st, 1839. 19 3m

Unexampled Mammoth Scheme.

THE following detail of a Scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in December next, presents us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of 20 dols. per Ticket—the Value and Number of the capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and paid, on or before the day, to the universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application for tickets, as few only are made to order—prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT; but at once remit, and transmit to us yourselves, by which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to SYLVESTER & CO. 154 Broadway, New York.

☞ Observe the Number, 156

1	Prize of		$700,000!
1	of		$500,000!
1	of		$25,000!
6	prizes of		$20,000 2
2	of		$15,000!
3	of		$10,000!

GRAND REAL ESTATE & BANK STOCK LOTTERY

Of Property Situated in New Orleans.

The Richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the public, in this or any Country.

Tickets $20—No Shares

Authorized by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1st, 1839.—Scheme to be Hamilton, Managers.

Sylvester & Co. 156 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.—No Combination numbers.

The Deeds of the property, and the Bank Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners, for the security of the Prize-Holders.

Splendid Scheme.

1 Prize.—The Arcade—Or Magazine, Natchez and Gayier streets. Rented at a-bout $ 7,000 per annum. Valued at $70,000

1 Prize.—The Orleans City Hotel—Rented at $25,000, and valued at $500,000

1 Prize.—2,0 shares Canal Bank stock, $100 each, $20,000

1 Prize.—200 shares Commercial do. 10 each, 2,0,000

5 Prizes.—5 Dwelling Houses in the best part of New Orleans, each rented at 1,200 to 1,500 dollars per annum, and each valued at 20,000. Each prize 20,000, 100,000

1 Prize.—Dwelling House. Rented at $1000 Valued at 15,000

1 Prize.—1,0 shares Mechanics' and Traders' bank stock, 100 dollars each, 15,000

3 Prizes.—Each 100 shares City Bank Stock, 100 dollars each, 100 do. each prize 10,000 30,000

1 Prize.—50 shares Exchange bank, 100 each, 5,000

1 Prize.—10 do. do. do. 5,000

1 Prize.—25 do Gas Light bank do. 2,500

1 Prize.—25 do. do. do. 2,500

1 Prize.—15 do. Mechanics' & Traders' do. 1,500

1 prize.—15 do. do. do. 1,500

20 prizes each, 10 shares the Louisiana State Bank, 100 dols. each, each prize 1000, 20,000

10 prizes.—each 2 shares of 100 dols. each prize 200 dols. of the Gas Light Bank, 2,000

200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the bank of Louisiana, 20,000

200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the N. Orleans Bank, 20,000

150 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the Union bank of Florida, 15,000

600 Prizes. $1,500,000

☞ It shall be at the option of the winners of prizes of bank stocks, either to take the stock itself, or the par value thereof in cash.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, on slips of tissue containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the act, previous to their being put into the wheels. The wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing commences, and will receive the money in cash.

☞ Editors of every paper in the United States, in the West Indies, in Canada, and other of the British Provinces are requested to insert the above as a standing advertisement, until the 1st of December next, and to send their account to us, together with a paper containing the advertisement. SYLVESTER & CO.

May. 18-2. (128 5m) 154 Broadway, N. Y.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee. &c. and for sale by W. M. WILLIS.

May 14th, 1839.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

PLAINFIELD FACTORY

AT 6 cts. per lb CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Sullivan's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, For Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 21, 1839. 122 6m

Last Call ! !

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Barzillai P. Randolph, dec'd, are requested to call on the Subscribers, and settle

☞ *IMMEDIATELY,*

All who may have attended to that call, will have to pay costs, as all accounts not paid soon, will be placed in the hands of a magistrate for collection.

SIMEON P. RANDOLPH,
JONATHAN B. RANDOLPH.
of Executors.

May 28th, 1839.

Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of I. V. TRUMP & CO. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without further solicitation.

June 4, 1839. THO. S. ALBERTI.

Journeymen Wanted.

WANTED a Waistcoatmaker and a Cordwainer. Apply at the Plainfield Shoe Store.

June 8th, 1839. THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.
For Sale at this Office,

CHEAP FOR CASH, VIZ.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Pot, Cap, Ruled do. Ink in 2d, or 3d. per quart—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, well printed, and handsomely bound, of early Editions, of each, large and small size.

Missionary Gazetteer, with plates

The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbot

Watt's Psalms and Hymns, large and small editions

Burton's Comic Songster, with 12 plates

Moore's Latin Reader,—Cowper's Task

Outward Bound, a novel, 2 vols.

Winter Evening Tales, by James Hogg

Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott

Franklin's Life and Essays—The Young Husband

Moore's Melodies.—Thompson's Seasons,

Bible Gazetteer, 18 plates and maps, and Bible Dictionary, 40 cts. each; containing about 300 pages. One by 20 cents each.

Fox's Book of Martyrs, many plates.

Martin Merl, large and small, with a plate.

Col. Stone's Refutation of the same

Polish's Course of Time.

Christian Pattern, by Thomas A Kempis,

Letters of the Revolution, with many portraits.

MARYATT'S Novels, complete in neat large octavo Vo Volume, well bound.

Oliver Twist, a Novel, complete in 1 vol. by the celebrated Boz.

Jasper in search of his Father, 2 vols. bound in Morocco and gilt.

Mehhibman Envy, 2 vols. do. do.

Frank Mildmay, or the Naval Officer, 2 vols. do. do.

Pacha of Many Tales, 2 vols. do. do.

Newton Forster, 2 vols. do. do.

Peter Simple, 2 vols. do. do.

King's Own, 2 vols. do. do.

Jacob Faithful, 2 vols. do. do.

Arabian Nights Entertainments, 2 vols,

Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.

Illinois, with a map; containing also the emigrant's Guide to the West.

Jack Halliard, with plates.

Well timed dream, and other tales, with plates.

Baron Munchausen.

Providential Care.

Grimshaw's United States.

William's Poems.

Goldsmith's History of Greece.

Blank books, at 18 and 6 cts. each.

Album and Scrap Books.

Labels to put into book, 50 cts. per hundred,

ALSO, ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS,

Turner and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix well bound

The same in pamphlet form

Alton Trials, with a plate.—Royal Code of Mayt

Channing on Slavery.—Morris's Speech

Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery

Anti-Slavery Manual.—Mrs. Child's Appeal

Testimony of God against Slavery.

Life of Wilberforce.—Life of Granville Sharp,

Star of Freedom, with plates.—Light and Love

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,

The Fountain.

A Large assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

Song Books, several kinds, 6 to 8 cents

A Few beautiful Colored Lithographic Prints,

Dream Books,—Wafers

Genuine Cologne Water—Tooth Powder

Perforated Card paper, &c. &c.

Friction Matches, Pen Cutters, &c. &c. &c.

School Books,

Town's Spelling Book.

Peter Parley's Geography.—Olney's Do and Atlas,

Smith's Grammar.—Smith's Arithmetic,

Parker's Exercises, Copy Books,

GOO GUILLS, for writing, at 50 cents per hundred.

Writing Ink, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Testaments.—Pocket Testaments.

Adams' Latin Grammar,

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,

Historia Sacra, and Clavis Delphini,

Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates,

Murray's small English Grammar,

Do. do. English Reader.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's Independent.

Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.

Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.

Three Lost Children.

Benaparte's Quotidian; or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.

Pencil from Rahway,

Bine Beard and Fatima.

CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.

MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

June 6th, 1839.

Rail Road Hotel.

THE Subscriber having taken the Rail Road Hotel, at the junction of the New-Jersey and Somerville Rail Roads in Elizabethtown, where he is well provided with House room and Stabling, solicits a share of patronage.

FREEMAN COLE.

Elizabethtown, April 23d, 1839 19 tf

Brass Kettles,

FROM 6 to 24, best English Brass, large and small sizes, which I will sell cheap, and warrant.

Also, Tin Wash Kettles, warranted fire proof, very cheap

HOLLOW WARE.

Pots, Kettles, Cast Iron and Portable Air Furnaces Copper, Tin and Tea Kettles, Gridirons, Shovel, Tongs, Kitchen Fire Dogs, Sauce Pans, Frying Pans, &c.

Wanted in Exchange,

All kinds of Country Produce, Old Copper, Pewter, Brass, Lead, Rags, Bees Wax, Flax, &c. at the highest prices. JOHN N. DENNISON.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making business in Plainfield, at the shop formerly occupied by Jarvis B. Ayres, on his front half door on Front street, in the corner of Peace-st. where he will be glad to receive a share of custom.

All orders will be strictly attended to at short notice. Ladies and Gentlemen, please call

April 23d. 19 6m. WILLIAM HILL.

House and Lot For sale.

SITUATED near [illegible] in Westfield township, on the road leading from Elizabethtown to Scotch Plains. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 26th, 1839 12 tf.

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The widely circulated reputation of Dr. Peters' Pills renders any necessity of any further introduction unnecessary; and they are now offered to the public with the full confidence that they will sustain the high character they have so justly acquired.

Dr. Peters' Pills are composed entirely of Vegetable matter, and their operation is mild and safe, producing no nausea, sickness or pain, and may be taken by persons of the most delicate constitution, without the least fear of any injurious effect.

Dr. Peters' Pills are the result of many years' close study and attention to the nature and operation of Medicine, and the best method of administering it to the human system; and they have been prepared with the greatest care and attention, and are offered to the public in the confident belief that they will prove a valuable remedy for the following complaints, viz.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Fevers of all kinds, Fever and Ague, Piles, Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Pain in the Side, Breast or Limbs, Female Obstructions, Head Ache, Sick Head Ache, Dizziness of the Head, Nervousness, Lowness of Spirits, Flatulency, Worms of all kinds, Colic, Pain in the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Scurvy, Ringworm, Scald Head, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Croup, Dropsy, Gout, Gravel, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. &c.

Dr. Peters' Pills are recommended to the public as a safe and effectual remedy for all the above complaints, and they are confidently offered to the public as the best family medicine ever introduced into the United States. They are the result of many years' close study and attention to the nature and operation of Medicine, and the best method of administering it to the human system; and they have been prepared with the greatest care and attention, and are offered to the public in the confident belief that they will prove a valuable remedy for the above complaints. And every person who has used them will bear testimony to their superior excellence.

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Dr. Peters' Pills

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our fashionable rights.

Volume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1839. Number 130.

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED AT PLAINFIELD, UNION CO. N. J.

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUMMING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

[OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, NEAR THE POST OFFICE.]

TERMS.—Subscription—The Union will be furnished to subscribers at $2 00 per annum, if paid within three months from the time of subscribing; $2 50 if paid within six months from the time of subscribing; and $3 00 if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing. No subscription will be received for a less period than six months, nor will the paper be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher. Those who receive the paper by mail will be considered subscribers, and will be held responsible for the payment of the same, $1.50, if paid within three months; $2 00 if paid within six months; $2 50 if not paid within six months.

Advertisements—Not exceeding a square (12 lines) will be inserted three times for $1 00, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. All letters addressed to the publisher, must be post paid, or they will not be taken from the office.

Subscriptions for the Union will be received by the following agents, who are authorized to receive payment for the same:

[Agents listed]

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

[Boilerplate]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[Boilerplate]

Job Printing.

[Boilerplate]

New Goods.

[Boilerplate]

VARIETY.

From the Journal of the American Institute.

Straight for Cash. Biggest and Sally Ball-ing Down Prices, &c.

There, neighbor, or somebody have gone, now all manufacturers, Jonge-Stone, a faithful [illegible] and not to have [illegible] Nassau-st. New York, corner of Mechanics and Nassau streets, &c. Boston has passed the [illegible] and the Boston and Providence [illegible] and the Boston and Providence [illegible] to be heard, in or about the United States. Both [illegible] are established, but the latest event will [illegible] the country this week. He has [illegible] large quantity of [illegible] which [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] to the [illegible] public.

The American Institute have the honor of first announcing to the great knowledge of [illegible] country, together with [illegible] of others, and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible]

POETICAL.

From the Knickerbocker.

The Wedding, and its Anniversary.

Ring, ring, with merry peal, the bell,
For the bridal hour hath come!
The festooned walls and the bright lamps tell,
There is joy within that home;
With flowers crowned head,
And with lightsome tread,
Comes the bride from her chamber forth;
She lists not the song,
And she heeds not the throng
To her they are light mirth!

For the touch of a loving hand she feels,
And the strength of a guiding arm,
While the blissful smile of her lover steals
O'er her spirit, like a charm;
Yet the glistening tear
Of a maiden's fear,
As a diamond, lights her eye;
While the nuptial vow
Is whispered low,
And fastened the holy tie.

Toll, toll, with a solemn peal, the knell!
For a year hath passed away,
And no echo of gladness tones may tell
The return of that bridal day!
Grief's a feast is stirred,
Grief's sigh is heard
On the breath of the summer gale,
As a chorister out,
By a grave's lone,
Pours to heaven her bitter tale!

And is it the same, that timorous bride,
Late the boast of a knight of fame?
Who kneels on the turf, by a fresh grave's side,
With that and, that altered mien?
'Tis the same young bride!
O, what ills betide,
In the flight of a single year!
For the widow's weeds
She also must claim,
And her wealth is the widow's tear.

Cedar Brook, June, 1839. E. C. S.

Oregon Territory.—Our interest upon the shores of the Pacific have been too much neglected. The Government does not even think it worth while to send our public ships to visit and protect the latitude of 49 to 1828, Mr. Monroe, then President of the United States, submitted to the consideration of Congress, the expediency of establishing a military post at the mouth of the Columbia river, or some other point in that quarter. Since that time, our commerce and fisheries on the coast, and upon that sea have increased, and are increasing. It is thought that a military post where our ships of war might resort, would afford protection to every interest, and have a tendency to reconcile the tribes of the North West, with whom our trade is extensive. In the year 1825, the same subject was referred to in the annual message of the President, J. Q. Adams, who suggested, in addition to the establishment of a military post the expediency of equipping a squadron to be employed in exploring and protecting the North west coast of the continent. It is the general wish that Congress should take the subject into serious consideration, and prepare the way for a colony of Yankees upon the shores of the Pacific.—*N. Orleans Commercial Bulletin.*

Wool Growing.—The advantage of supplying ourselves with this product, have never been duly appreciated. We can produce wool of as fine quality, and at much less cost than the English. There are millions of acres of land in this country that are now neglected as unworthy of cultivation, which would make as good sheep pastures as any in the world. We have a demonstration of this before us at this moment.

About ten years ago a farmer in Vermont left his farm, which was the most sterile in the town, to his youngest son. The heritage was not worth much, and in despair of doing any thing better with the land, the young man bought a few sheep and turned them out. As they required but little attention he devoted his time to the trade of shoemaking. With industry and economy he got a little ahead, his stock of sheep kept increasing, and he found them so profitable that he made wool-growing his business. Pursuing this course to the present year, this year he has sold 12,000 pounds of wool, of his own growth, at the rate of 58 cents per pound, making in all $6,960, which we call a first rate business.—*New-York Sun.*

Mr. Clay at Home.—One of the travelling letters from the Rev. Dr. Humphreys, in the Philadelphia North American, from Lexington says—

"Happening to meet, and to be introduced to Mr. Clay in the morning, he very politely invited us to call at his seat a mile and a half out of town, which we did at 4 o'clock. He received us with all the ease and urbanity for which he is so much distinguished, and entered freely into conversation upon a variety of topics as they happened to come up. It is delightful to find a great man so perfectly affable and unaffected; and indeed this is one mark of true greatness.

"Ashland is an enchanting spot. The mansion simple, spacious and venerable, standing just on the border of a park, of sugar acres, which for the majesty and beauty of its thousand forest trees, is the finest I ever saw. Mr. Clay has two other woodland pastures, and in all something like 600 acres in his farm. He has lately turned his attention very much to raising stock, and it is said no man in Kentucky owns finer cattle than he does. He has now about 40 head of cows, and a large number of young cattle. His sheep are of the Saxon breed, and are said to be very fine. His hogs are of the Berkshire breed, and are considered not inferior to any in the country. Mr. Clay is also extensively engaged in raising mules.

Separation in Pennsylvania.—The Treaties between Pennsylvania and the Commissioners of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville and Philadelphia and Trenton Rail Roads. We quote:

For at least a year past (in fact, certainly subsequent to the treaty) it has been the persistent, and almost unanimous opinion of this community, that it is highly desirable to all parties, that the connection between the Federal Government and these Railroads should cease; and that each thereafter should pursue its own course, although the Government from Trenton is equally expeditious and much more safe.

Bickerdyke's Phila. Reporter gives similar testimony, and adds—

Accidents are of frequent occurrence, and it is almost daily we hear on the road in question, or are informed from experience. We have travelled the route ourself after night, and seldom escaped without some accident, (whether or not imputable to the Company, is not to the point,) and we have been one of the unfortunate passengers

and a half inches in diameter, and are exclusive of the projecting cases to prevent radiation—stroke 16 inches. The machinery is of the simplest construction, and consists of a much smaller number of parts than we have been accustomed to see. The spindles are placed on the outside of the framework, which allows the advantage of a straight axle; and the general appearance of the engine more nearly resembles that of the old "Rocket" engine than any with which we are acquainted. The engine has got up in most superior style, and is finished, even to the most minute particular, in a very beautiful and workmanlike manner; every part having been executed with perfect accuracy, by means of self acting machinery. As a proof, indeed, of the mathematical correctness of the work, we may mention that the steam-tight joints are formed simply by the bringing into contact of metallic surfaces; the workmanship of which is so true, as entirely to supersede the necessity of packing of any kind. The boiler is similar to the se used in engines manufactured in this country, but it contains only 78 tubes instead of from 100 to 140, the number commonly used in those on our railways; and the consumption of fuel compared with the work performed is, we understand, very small. The task undertaken to be performed by the "England" was to run from Birmingham to Warrington, 14 journeys each way, carrying 100 tons in the gross, and performing the distance 80 miles, in 4 hours; which the engine has accomplished considerably within the specified time, the average time having been 3 hours 50 minutes, or the actual running time, without stoppages, 3 hours 14 minutes. On one occasion, it is stated that the engine brought into Birmingham the enormous load of 126 tons, drawing it up the inclined planes without any assistance; and on no occasion, has it failed to perform the required duty, nor has even the least derangement of any part of the machinery taken place. It should also be mentioned, that the various parts were never put together until its arrival in this country, when they were first fitted at Liverpool, the day previous to making a trip; nor has a tool been applied to the engine since she was first set up. We understand the conditions order to Mr. Norris for ten additional engines, of similar capability, has been confirmed.

It is stated that Sir Allan McNab, recently knighted by Queen Victoria, is now in jail at Toronto for debt.

☞ A dreadful fire occurred at Eastport, Me on the 6th inst. which destroyed nearly half the property of the town, and more than forty-one places of business. Two vessels were also burnt. The estimate of property destroyed is $240,000, of which about 1.3d is insured.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Sylvester & Co. 156 Broadway, New York, $16,00; Manning Vermeule, 2,53; Michael Cadmus, 1,25; J. Manning, Esq. 84.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

MARRIED.

In Elizabethtown, 4th inst. Elaskin Marsh, of New York, to Susan Lesg, of Elizabethtown.

DIED.

At Mount Bethel, Somerset county, on Sunday morning, 7th inst. Mr. John Jennings, in the 60th year of his age.

Plainfield English School.

THE Examinations of this School, in the two care of Messrs. Davison & Wallace, will take place on Tuesday, the 10th inst. at 9 o'clock, P. M. The parents and friends of the cause of Education are invited to attend.

30 1w

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly from the Advocate & Journal.

Candles.—Mould,	80	15 to 0 18
Dipped,		13 to 14
Sperm,		41 to 42
Coffee.—Cuba,		10 to 12
Java,		12 to 15
Cotton.—New Orleans,		13 to 14
Upland,		12 to 15
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,		4 2
Pickled Cod, bbl.		5 00 to 5 50
Smoked Salmon, lb.		17 to 18
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.		13 50 to 14 00
Mackerel, No. 2,		12 00 to 13 00
Mackerel, No. 3,		7 50 to 8 00
Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,		6 00 to 6 25
Rye Flour,		5 00 to 5 00
Indian Meal,		4 25 to 4 00
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,		45
Rye, northern, 56 lb.		95
Corn, yellow, northern,	89 to	—
Do. white L. & Jersey,	90 to	—
Do. southern,	90 to	—
Barley	75 to	90
Oats,	42 to	50
Peas, white dry,		17 00
White Beans,	15 00 to	16 00
Molasses.—New Orleans		34 to 37
Havana, Matanzas,		29 to 33
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	15 00 to	15 00
Do. prime,	11 50 to	11 75
Butter, dairy		14 to 16
Do. shipping		14 to 12
Hogs, Lard,		11 to 12
Pork, mess, brl.	21 00 to	—
Do. prime,	14 00 to	17 00
Cheese, American,		9 to 11
Do.		12 to —
Rice, 100 lbs.	4 37 to	4 87
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,		37
Liverpool, blown, sack,	2 00 to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix		8 to 10
New Orleans		6 to 8
Loaf,		14 to 15
Loaf,		15 to 17
Tallow.—American		11 to 12
Teas.—Imperial and Gu powder,	37 to	1 00
Hyson and Young Hyson,	37 to	37
Souchong,	37 to	37

House and Lot For sale.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township, on the road to Bound Brook. The House is new, well built, with one and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 18 tf.

Almanac for 1839 for sale At this Office, THREE CENTS EACH.

In Chancery of New Jersey

July Term, 1839.

Between Elston Marsh, Complainant, and William Wells, Alfred Berry, Phineas F. Randolph, and Abraham Cadmus, defendants.— On Bill, &c.

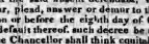
It appearing to this Court that the Complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause against William Wells, Alfred Berry, Phineas F. Randolph, and Abraham Cadmus, the defendants above-named, and that process or subpœna to appear and answer directed to the defendants in the bill hath been regularly issued, returnable to the present term of this Court, but that the defendant, William Wells could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and that the said William Wells hath not caused his appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and Court ordered to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said William Wells cannot be found in the state of New Jersey; that he resides in the city of New York—IT is thereupon on this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, on motion of Cortlandt Boice, Solicitor of the Complainant by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendant, William Wells, do appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill on or before the eighth day of October next, or that in default thereof the said bill be made against him as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that this order shall, within twenty days be inserted and printed in the Newark Daily Advertiser, for the space of three months, and the said William Wells by a delivery of a copy thereof to him, or be published within the said twenty days in the Plainfield Union, a newspaper printed at Plainfield, in the county of Essex, in this state, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week;

WM. PENNINGTON, C.

A True Copy,

STACY G. POTTS, Clk. 30 6w

ELIZABETHTOWN AND SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD LINE.



New York, Elizabeth Port, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Leave New York by the New York and Elizabethport Ferry Company's steamboat, foot of Market-ield street. (Pier No. 1, North River,) Every day except Sundays:—

At 7 o'clock, A. M.
do. 10 1-2 o'clock, do.
3 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The cars leave Elizabeth Port for Plainfield, &c.
At 8 1-4 o'clock, A. M.
12 1-4 o'clock, M.
4 before 5 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Plainfield for New York,
At 6 o'clock, A. M.
11 1-4 do.
1-4 before 4 o'clock, P. M.

Stages leave Somerville by way of Bound Brook, to meet the cars for New York at Plainfield in time to take the 6 o'clock, A. M. and 12 o'clock, P. M. boats to New York, and also leave Plainfield for Bound Brook and Somerville on the arrival of the cars from the 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 3-1-2 o'clock, P. M. Boats from New York.

The Company are prepared to take freight on reasonable terms

July 9, 1839.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. Lost, or Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber on or about the 29th of June last, in or about some of the Public Houses in Easton, Pa. or Somerville, New Jersey, a pocket book, containing between $35 and $40 in money, and a promissory note of $100 dated Plainfield, Feb. 22d, 1839, payable to the subscriber, one year after date. Any one who will return said wallet with the money, to the subscriber Shepherd, Plainfield Essex County, N. J. shall receive the above reward. No reward will be paid for the note alone as the payment has been stopped.

AUGUSTUS ROGERS.

Plainfield, July 16th, 1839. 30 3w

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Scotch Plains, N. J. July 1st, 1839.

John Cooper,	John Tilyou,
John Frazee,	Jonathan Osborn,
Silmeon Lambert,	Mrs. Harriet P. M. Marsh,
James Spencer,	Harriet P. M. Marsh, 2.

29 3w JAMES FRAZEE, P. M.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

PAINFIEL D FACTORY

AT 6cts. per lb CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Sullman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT BODIES,

OF all qualities, made of wool, For Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 21, 1839. 122 6m

Last Call ! !

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Barzillai F. Randolph, dec'd. are requested to call on the Subscribers, and settle IMMEDIATELY.

All who do not attend to this last call, will have to pay costs, as all accounts not paid soon, will be placed in the hands of a magistrate for collection.

SIMEON F. RANDOLPH,
JONATHAN B. RANDOLPH.
Executors.

May 28th, 1839. tf

Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of I. V. TRUMP & CO. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without further solicitation.

June 3, 1839. THS. S. ALBERTI.

Journeymen Wanted.

WANTED a Woolsawsan and a Cackeman. Apply at the Plainfield Shoe Store.

June 4th, 1839. THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Cabinet Furniture.

A GOOD and full supply of their own manufacturing, containing nearly every article in the line usually kept in the City, for sale at prices that will meet the expectations of buyers, by

STOUTENBURG, DAY & CO.

Newark, June 24, 1839. 27 3w

Looking Glasses, of

OF ALL SIZES. Gilt, Polished Mahogany, Mantel and Pier Glasses, Dressing and Toilet Looking Glasses, Pictures and Picture Frames, &c. &c.

STOUTENBURG, DAY & CO.

Newark, June 24th, 1839. 27 3w

PUBLIC SALE Of 2 Houses and 3 LOTS OF LAND.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Auction at William I. Craig's Hotel in Plainfield Essex County N. Jersey :—The following valuable Property, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.

1st. The dwelling House and lot, of about one quarter of an acre of land, on the corner of Front and Cherry Streets—the lot being about 60 feet on Front street and 200 feet on Cherry street, situated in the centre of the village and a desirable location for a business stand. The house is two story with a setting room and kitchen in the rear in good repair.

2nd. A Lot opposite the above, containing about one quarter of an acre of land fronting on Cherry street, about 150 feet. There is on the lot a large Barn and a Waggon House, being also a desirable location for business. Cherry street leads directly to the Rail Road depot.

3rd. A lot of half an acre of Land, on Front or the Main st. in Plainfield, being over 100 feet front, with a large two story Dwelling House on it 42 by 26 feet, and kitchen in the rear, 14 by 34 feet. On the rear of the lot is a barn belonging to the premises.

Any person wishing to examine the premises before the day of sale, will please call on the subscriber in Plainfield, or John Ayres, 124 Green street, New York. The terms of payment will be liberal,—a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a length of time.

Sale to take place at 1 o'clock, P. M. Conditions and attendance by

CORNELIUS BOICE,
Executor of Reuben Ayres, deceased.

June 17th, 1839 28 2m

Lost,

OR Left somewhere in the neighborhood of Plainfield,

A pocket case of Surgical Instruments

The finder will be liberally compensated by returning them to

JOHN W. or LEWIS CRAIG.

Plainfield, June 24th 1839. 27 3w

New Volume.

The First Number of the Seventeenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Was issued on the 29th day of June.

IT contains two splendid Steel plate engravings, with original articles by T. S. Fay, Cox, Halleck, Lee, Sargeant, (the editor,) and other writers of acknowledged eminence

Fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano, and six superb engravings, with a number of etchings on wood, will embellish the present Volume, while its literary character will be maintained, in the origin ' reproductive, translations from the French, German and other languages. Tales, Essays, Curious Historical Legends, American Reminiscences, Indian traditions, &c.

No volume of the *Mirror* was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months, the subscription list has increased with a rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Its friends are more numerous, its resources more ample, and its reduction proves that their exertions, render it one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be no longflagging as ever.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra superroyal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and several etchings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

HARD COAL At Rahway Port

JUST RECEIVED, a cargo of Hard Coal, a good article, and for sale by the Subscriber,

Broken Coal $7,25 per ton. A credit of 60 or 90 days from this date, with the given necessaries by sending their orders. JOHN CROWELL, Coal Dealer,

June 24th, 1839. 27 3w Rahway Port.

BOUND-BROOK LUMBER-YARD.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have added to their old stock a very large and general assortment of all kinds of

Albany and Delaware LUMBER,

Of which a considerable quantity is seasoned Panel Stuff. Also,

200,000 White Pine Susquehanna SHINGLES, of a superior quality,

Varying in price from $2 to 17 per thousand. Flastering and Shingling LATH, all of which they offer to the public at the lowest market prices, for cash, or on a short credit.

They also have on hand an assortment of 4 and 6 Inch Hemlock Timber,

for House frames, of lengths from 12 to 30 feet.

Also, a supply of NAILS and SPIKES always on hand.

The subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their Yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to their Yard at Bound Brook. They also have in the general operations at Trenton, three Saw-Mills, which with a heavy stock of Logs will enable them to furnish any kind or sized timber—and they will be happy to receive orders for bills, which they guarantee to execute at short notice.

J. T. GRANT & CO.

Boundbrook, Jan 4th, 1839. 12 3m

Hardware.

TABLE Cutlery of every description; Fine and common Tea Boards, in and out of Sets; Silver Plated Ware; German Silver and Britannia Ware all kinds of Sauciers, Hard, Pine, Venetian and Window Blinds, of all sizes; Window Blinds and shades; Astral lamps, Mantel lamps, Bronze, Glass and Britannia lamp each plate; Castors; German Silver and Britannia ware for Hotels, Steamboats, &c. &c. Constantly receiving and for sale low by

STOUTENBURG, DAY & CO.

Newark, June 24. 27 3w 308 Broad-st.

Unexampled Mammoth Scheme.

THE following details of a Scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in Delaware next season, are so astonishing in its magnificence as to be unrivalled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of 25 dols. per Ticket, and the Value and Number of the prizes, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting the every prize shall be drawn and Sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Thousand Ticket Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and transmit to your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO. 156 Broadway, New York.

☞ Observe the Number, 156

1 Prize of		$700,000!
1	of	$500,000!
1	of	$25,000!
6 prizes of		$20,000!
2	of	$15,000!
3	of	$10,000!

GRAND REAL ESTATE & BANK STOCK LOTTERY

Of Property Situated in New Orleans.

The Richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the public, in this or any Country.

Tickets $20—Shares

Authorized by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1st, 1839,—Schmidt & Hamilton, Managers.

Sylvester & Co. 156 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.——No Combination numbers.

The Deeds of the property, and the Bank Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners, for the security of the Prize-Holders.

Splendid Scheme.

1 Prize.—The Arcade—*Or* Magazine, Natchez and Gayior streets. Rented at about $ 7,000 per annum. Valued at $ 80,000

1 Prize.—New Orleans City Hotel.—Rented at $ 6,000, and valued at 80,000

1 Prize,—2 shares Canal Bank stock, $100 each, 8,500

1 Prize.—200 shares Commercial do. 10 each, 2,000

5 Prizes.—No. Dwelling House in the heart part of New Orleans, each rented at 1400 or 1000 dollars per annum, and each valued at 20,000. Each prize 20,000, 100,000

1 Prize.—Dwelling House. Rented at $ 1600 Valued at 15,000

1 Prize.—1-2 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank stock, 100 dollars each, 15,000

3 Prizes.—Each 100 shares City Bank Stock, each share 100 dls. each prize 10,000 20,000

1 Prize.—50 shares Exchange bank, 100 each, 5,000

1 Prize.—do. do. do. 5,000

1 Prize.—25 do Gas Light bank do. 2,500

1 Prize.—25 do. do. do. 2,500

1 prize.—15 do Mechanics' & Traders' do, 1,500

1 prize.—15 do do 1,500

20 prizes—each 10 shares the Louisiana State Bank, 100 dols. each, each prize 1000, 20,000

10 prizes.—each 2 shares of 100 dols. each prize 200 dols. of the Gas Light Bank, 2,000

200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the bank of Louisiana, 20,000

200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the N. Orleans Bank, 20,000

150 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the Union bank of Florida, 15,000

900 Prizes. $1,560,000

☞ It shall be at the option of the winners of prizes of Bank stocks, either to take the stock itself, or the par value thereof in cash.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and *sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the act*, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to the prize as may be drawn to their number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing unincumbered and without any deduction!

SYLVESTER & CO.

May, 1839. (1295m) 156 Broadway, N.Y.

FURNISHING WAREROOM Stoutenburg, Day & Co.

308 Broad-st., NEWARK, N. J.

IMPORTERS of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, have recently received direct from Staffordshire, an Invoice China and Earthen, new pattern & very handsome: Edge C.C. dipt and Enamelled Ware; an fine body and very large size. Merchants from the country who are in the habit of buying their orders in New York will find by calling, that they can have their orders filled at prices decidedly to their advantage, as arrangements have been made whereby we shall be constantly receiving direct from some of the best manufactures in England, at the lowest manufactory prices.

June 24th, 1839. 27 3w

Carpeting.

A FULL SUPPLY of Brussels 3 Ply Superfine and Fine Common Ingrain; 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, Damask, Twill'd and common Venetian dot; Hemp, List, and Rag Carpets of various widths; Tufted, Imperial, Velvet, and Brussels Hearth Rugs. Also, Floor and Table Oil Cloths; 4-4 and 3-4 Indian Rubber Cloths; French Prints and Table covers; Floor Baizes and Druggets; &c. &c. which will be sold cheap by

STOUTENBURG, DAY & CO.

Newark, June 24th, 1839. 27 3w

Bedding.

WESTERN, Ive Geese and Russia No. 1, 2, & 3 Feathers; Feather Beds; Hair and Moss Mattrasses; Marseilles Quilts; Counterpanes; Rose Blankets, &c. constantly on hand and for sale low by

STOUTENBURG, DAY & CO.

Newark, June 24th, 1839. 27 3w

Chairs.

MAHOGANY, Grecian, and Plain Curled Maple, fancy and common Mahogany, Fancy & Nurse Boston Rocking Chairs, for sale by the piece or dozen low by

STOUTENBURG, DAY & CO.

Newark, June 24th, 1839. 27 3w

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c.

For Sale at this Office, CHEAP FOR CASH, VIZ.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Pinin Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 38 cts. per quire. Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled or Gilt Edged.

BIBLES, well printed, and handsomely bound at, only 62 and 87 cts. each, large and small

Miss Leslie's Behaviour Book.

The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott

Watt's Psalms and Hymns, large and small editions

Burton's Comic Songster, with 12 plates

Mack's Little Reader.—Cowper's Task

Young's Night Thoughts.

Winter Evening Tales, by James Hogg

Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott

Fenn's Little Latin Grammar, by Mr. Ireland

Moore's Melodies.—Thompson's Seasons.

Bible Gazetteer, 18 plates and maps, and Bible Dictionary, 46 cuts, each containing about 200 pages. Only 38 cents each.

Fox's Book of Martyrs, many plates.

Maria Monk, large edition, with a plate.

Cobb, Burns's Reminiscences of the same

Pollok's Course of Time, do. do.

Lives of the Reformers, with many portraits.

MARSTATT'S NOVELS, complete in one large octavo Volume, well bound.

Oliver Twist, a Novel, complete in 1 vol. by the sole printed Boz.

Japhet in search of his Father, 2 vols. bound in Morocco and gilt

Midshipman Easy, 2 vols. do. do.

Frank Mildmay, or the Naval Officer, 2 vols. do. do.

Pacha of Many Tales, 2 vols. do. do.

Newton Forster, 2 Vols. do. do.

Peter Simple, 2 vols. do. do.

King's Own, 2 vols. do. do.

Jacob Faithful, 2 vols. do. do.

Arabian Nights Entertainments, 2 vols,

Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.

Illinois, with a map; containing also the emigrant's Guide to the West.

Jack Halliard, with plates.

Baron Munchausen.

Providential Care.

Grimshaw's United States.

William's Poems.

Goldsmith's History of Greece,

Small Blank books,

Album and Scrap Leaves,

Labels to put into book, 40 cts. per hundred,

ALSO, ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS,

Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix, well bound

The same in pamphlet form

Alton Trials, with a plate.—Rural Code of Hayti

Channing on Slavery.—Morris's Speech

Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery

Anti-Slavery Manual.—Mrs. Child's Appeal

Testimony of God against Slavery.

Life of Wilberforce.—Life of Granville Sharp.

Star of Freedom, with plates.—Light and Love.

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait.

The Fountain, &c. &c.

A Large assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

Song Books, several kinds, 6 to 8 cents

A Few beautiful Colored Lithographic Prints,

Dream Books,—Wafers

Genuine Cologne Water—Tooth Powder

Perforated Card paper, &c. &c.

Friction Matches, Pocket Combs, &c. &c. &c.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,

Peter Parley's Geography.—Olney's Do and Atlas,

Smith's Grammar.—Smith's Arithmetic,

Foster's Elementary and common Copy Books,

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 50 cents per hundred.

Writing Ink, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Testaments.—Pocket Testaments.

Anthon's Latin Grammar,

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,

Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.

Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.

Murray's small English Grammar,

Do. Exercises,

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's Instructor.

Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.

Crook in the Lane, by Thomas Beaton.

Bonaparte's Conclave,

Bonaparte's Oracolum; or Book of Fate.—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte at Fontainebleau after the Retreat from Russia. Price 6 cts each. Present from Rahway.

Blue Board and Eastman.

CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.

MAGIC, OR LOGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to let houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

June 4th, 1839.

Rahway Rail Road Hotel.

THE Subscriber having taken the Rail Road Hotel, at the junction of the New-Jersey and Somerville Rail Road, in Rahway, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has opened the same for the reception of Boarders, and solicits a share of patronage.

FREEMAN COLE.

Elizabethtown, April 22d, 1839 18 tf

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. July 1st, 1839.

Abraham Buck, 2.	Sarah Marsh,
James Brown,	Phineas Marsh,
Peter Broeuw,	Nathan Ruckman,
Elizabeth Ann Brown,	David A. F. Randolph,
Samuel Baynon,	Manning Randolph,
Harvey Dayton, 2,	Jno. Hudson F. Randolph
John N. Dennison,	Aron Radley
Isaac Daughty	Benjamin Runyon
Theodore A. Dunn,	Peter Ryan
Sarah Frazee,	Wm. W. Robinson,
Mrs. Euphemia Griffin	Moses Sawyer
John Greerson,	Abel Sawyer,
Elish Gill,	Jacob Smith,
Jonathan Hand,	Marie Stout,
Martin Holton,	Edward Vail,
Charles Hamilton,	Abner Ayres,
Rev. Kingsbury,	Reuben Worth,
Constant R. King,	S. Windmiller,
Robert Adelar,	Miss C. Webster,
Wm. B. F. Lane,	

J. MANNING, P. M.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by

WM. WILLIS.

May 14th, 1839.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Boot and Shoe making business in Plainfield, at the corner directly opposite Mr. Ayres's Dry Goods Store, where he will be glad to receive a share of custom. All orders will be strictly attended to, and work finished in the latest fashion.

April 23d, 1839. 20 6m WILLIAM HILL.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE Spring Session of this School will commence on the 1st of May, and will continue 5 months.

The course of instruction will embrace all the branches of a thorough English Education, in the accomplishment of these designs, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and expend every reasonable effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its end aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

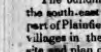
Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c. M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC VanTRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the shoe business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES will be constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, March 25, 1839. 14



Cider.

THE Subscriber has for sale about 100 barrels of Good Cider, which he will sell in any quantity at Private sale,

Warren, Feb. 11. 8 tf NOAH DRAKE.

Just Received,

A Fresh supply of Groceries, at the Cash Store of March 19. AYRES & BULLMAN.

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 62*

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 93d. 1164

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, March 25, 1839. 3m

Plainfield Classical Institution.

THE next session of this Institution will open on Monday the 6th of May next, under the direction of Mr. NELSON WHEELER, as Principal.

Mr. Wheeler is a graduate of Yale College, and for three years past, has been successfully engaged in the business of instruction. His recommendations must be a scholar and a teacher, are from the best sources and of the highest order. The Trustees, therefore, with pleasure announce their entire confidence in his ability and intention to make this one of the best schools in the country.

As the Institution is sufficiently large and commodious, one half of it has been sectioned and fitted up as to make an airy and convenient boarding house; and the trustees have made arrangements with Mr. Wheeler to reside in the building, so that those parents at a distance who choose to place their sons under the immediate care of the principal both as boarders and pupils can do so, by paying for English scholars $150, and for Classical, $175 per year, including board, tuition, washing, lights and fuel—Beds and bedding to be furnished by the pupils.

The Female Department will be under the direction of Miss Brown, a lady of superior attainments, from the Hartford Female Seminary; and instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries.

The year is divided into two sessions of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

Common English branches, per quarter,	$2 to 4.00
Higher " "	5 to 6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course	7.00
Collegiate Studies, " "	10.00

Modern Languages as extra charge.

One half of the bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid at the beginning of the session, and the other half at the close.

To those who are acquainted with the delightful situation of Plainfield, together with its nearness to, and speedy communication with New York, Newark, and the large manufacturing villages, Rail Roads and steamboats, very little need be said to convince them that it presents no ordinary advantages for those who wish to educate their children from home.

JAMES LEONARD
BENJAMIN STELLE,
JAMES I. COMPTON,
ELISHA RUNYON,
ALLEN WILSON. } Trustees.

Plainfield, N. J March 26, 1839. 14 tf

Will the Editor of the Gospel Witness, copy the above in his paper?

NEW ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing May 27th, 1839.

NewJersey Railroad AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 *cts.;*

—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 *cts.—Rahway,* 50 *cts—New Brunswick,* 75 *cts.*

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street.)
At 9 o'clock, A. M daily.
At 4 and 5 P. M. do.
At 6, P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 M., noon, daily.
At 9, P. M. do.

Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.
Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 7, 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4, 6, & 8, P. M.

Leave Newark at 5 1-2, 7 1-2, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M. and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, & 5 1-2, P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty st. at 9, *A.* M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 12 o'clock.

Leave Newark at 10 o'clock. (Phil. trains.)

Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*, and besides private conveyance from the ferry, are speedily conveyed to the Rail Road Depot.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

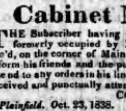
☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Cortlandt-street, immediately on joining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Trucks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the depot, to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

March 28th, 1839. 15 tf.

DOLLARS WANTED.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS, in small sums are wanted by a man engaged in a safe, permanent and profitable business. The several sums will be taken for a longer or shorter time, according to the will of the lender. Enquire of CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq. Plainfield, May 6th, 1839. 120 tf



Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON C. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Front streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 99 1y

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of the most splendid articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Persons wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1839. 75 tf

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the building one door east of Dr. Craig's Office, where he intends to keep a general assortment of Groceries, to consist in part of the following:

Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Pouchong Teas; White Crushed, Brown, Havana, Lump and New Orleans Sugars; Coffee, Rice, Cheese, Lard, Butter, Hams, Smoak'd Beef, Flour, Molasses, Raisins, Currants, Cassia, Chocolate, Alum, Saleratus, Indigo, Salt Petre, Sock Salt, Cloves, Nutmegs, Powder and Shot, and and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell as cheap for cash or barter as can be had elsewhere in the State.

WM. WILLIS.

Plainfield, April 22d, 1839. 18 tf

Here We Are ! !

PLAINFIELD

TIN, STOVE, AND SHEET IRON Manufactory.

THE Subscriber would take this method of informing the citizens of Plainfield and the inhabitants of this section of country generally, that he has established the above business in the thriving town of Plainfield, in Dr. Craig's building, on the corner of Main and Rail Road Avenue, where will be found a large assortment of House-Keeping articles,

Pots and Kettles of all sizes,
Spiders and Skillets, do.
Griddles and Tea Kettles,
Frying Pans, tinned and without,
Bake Pans, Coffee Mills, Fire Irons, and Fire Dogs.
Bell Metal, Copper and Tin Tea Kettles.
Air Furnaces, Coffee Mills, Bell Metal Sauce pans.
Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs.
Large and small Sieves, Brass Candle-sticks,
Brittannia Coffee and Tea Pots.
Large and small Waiters, Gridirons and waffull Irons

Stoves.

Always on hand a general Assortment of the most approved kind of Stoves. Leaders, Roofing, and all kinds of jobbing done to order.

The following prices paid for the following articles:

Geese Feathers, 4s. 6d. per lb.	Brass, 12 cts.
Bees Wax, 25 cts.	Lead, 4 cts.
Old Copper, 14 cts.	Pewter, 9 do.
Old Iron, 3-4 ct.	Rags, 4cts.
Copper 17 cts.	

Country Merchants who are in the habit of buying their Tin of Peddlers are requested to give me a call, as they can be supplied with a superior article and on better terms. M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, April 22, 1839. 18 tf

Important to the Public.

AN agency has just been obtained by

P. MOSHER,

DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medical remedies, with a pamphlet containing the principles of the Science and Practice of Medicine, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author of the American Practice of Medicine, in two vols. octave, of which a few copies are now offered for sale.

To those afflicted with disease of any kind, it is of the highest importance, as they have now within their reach a valuable medicine, which has for years been well tested by the Proprietor, Dr. W. Beach, in New York, in his valuable and extensive practice, for upwards of twenty years. The horrid effects of the mineral treatment of the day are too well known to require any remarks here; you, or some of your friends, have experienced some of the baneful effects of it. Their breaks, or lives, have been injured by it, or destroyed: and why persist in following it, merely because it is fashionable or customary, when you have within your reach, safe and efficacious Vegetable medicines, such as are congenial with the system, and act in accordance with the laws of Nature—consequently it circulates to restore you to health? Be resolved then, to examine such a practice, and satisfy your mind at once, at which experience has proved beneficial and salutary. Make one trial, and you will realize the difference, and never after remain an advocate of the fatal Mercurial Empirics-Botanic Practice of Medicine, as it is only, is correct and scientific. You have the medicines before you, prepared with plain direction for the administering. You can have only to try them, and your hands and experience their blessings. The proprietor only asks of you confidence sufficient to give them a fair trial.

Among the various medicines put up, and for sale by the subscriber, the following are particularly recommended as well deserving public attention and patronage:

For Bilious complaints, Beach's antibilious physic and Family Pills,
For consumption, cough, &c. " Pulmonary Syrup,
For Weakness and Debility, " Restorative Bitters,
For Piles, " Pile Electuary,
For Liver Complaints, " Hepatic Pills,
For Dyspepsia, " Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
For Fever and Ague, " Fever & Ague powder
For Fever, " Worm powders,
" Diaphoretic or Fever Powder,
For Bowel complaints, " Neutralizing Mixture,
For affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. " Diuretic Drops,
For salt rheum, tetter, &c. " Hepatic Wash and Ointment,
For Inflamation, " Compound Laurus Poultice,
For Rheumatism, " Rheumatic Oil and alcohol Syrup,
For Sore and weak eyes, " Eye balsam or water,
For pain in the back, side, or Breast, " Strengthening plaster,
For Ulcers, Burns, &c " Black or healing salve
For Fits, Croup, complaints in the stomach, " Emetic powders.

P. MOSHER, Druggist.

New Market, N. J. Jan. 1839. 100 1y

May be Had AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Salt Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horses Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 86 tf

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here,"—"The House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 3 to 6 cents each.

GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which has obtained its celebrity from its vegetable and eminent healing aims, and thus possesses a WONDERFOLD POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a myraculous influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the beastiful grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop: for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop: the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third six dollars* ($3,50) per HALF OUNCE.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL FACULTY, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are ever ready to do justice to merit. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we have, in the *Sanative* we have used, found a powerful known—for what our eyes behold, and our ears hear, we can not believe.

We here by declare, that we believe Dr. Louis Otto Goelicke free from blame before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we hold him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be impudent and a liar, and a quack. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients, and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was a once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at the wonderful results; and we cannot, in conscience, but openly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to his country's high good fame in both.

The recent adoption of a medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. I needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is in great demand.

HERMAN STMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
CHARLES WERNLE, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1838.

CERTIFICATE.

Post Office, Jefferson, Mo. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been, in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received from me the Sanative, and is using it, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Ranne was given over by all who knew him to be in a consumption, and, under the use of the Sanative, he was restored to health; has recovered by using less than a pint of the sanative, and was able to do his own hay or last summer. Yours, I. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq., Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the *Consumption* for a great number of years, has taken part of a pint of the Sanative; at the time he purchased it he thought he was very low, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton. J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

Shingles,

Just received from Virginia,

40,000 CEDAR 20 inch shingles,
10,000 do. 24 inch do.
10,000 Cypress 20 inch do.
10,000 do. 24 inch do.

The above are of good quality, and will be sold at a small advance for cash.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Dec. 10, 1838. 99 tf

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Old Newspapers!

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of wrapping paper, Merchants will economize greatly. Try it. June 16th.

Just made up,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide with strainer, so that you can milk without the trouble of using a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office, at 25 cents per box.

March 5, 1839.

Brass Kettles,

FROM 2 to 12 gals. for sale at the Plainfield Hollow Ware Manufactory, by the subscriber, at the Wholesale and Retail Store, in Plainfield.

HOLLOW WARE.

Also, a large assortment of Stoves, Pots, Kettles, Kitchen Fire Dogs, Round Pans, Iron Pans &c. &c. Cash for Old Copper & Brass. Old Pewter, Rags, Lead, Rags, Iron Wanted in Exchange.

All kinds of Country Produce received in payment for Stoves, Ware, &c. at the highest market prices.

JOHN S. DENNISON.

Peter's Pills.

PETER'S MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The wholely established reputation of Dr. Peters' pills obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. Pills well known to the public for their unrivalled power to purify the blood, invigorate the blood from its origin, which is always impure, and thus dispossess a healthy flow through the system. Many eminent physicians have recommended the use of Dr. Peters' Machine made Vegetable Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their composition parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but to no purpose, for they still remained in the conclusion that the discovery secret of the virtues of them. With that generosity of spirit, however, which characteristic of great learning and genius, they have exhibited to the public. Dr. Peters' pills have also obtained all other contrasts in the same place, namely that the act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself, so that the former has the decided superiority, this subject is proved beyond a doubt by the use of Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their composition parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but to no purpose, for they still remained in the conclusion that the discovery secret of the virtues of them. With that generosity of spirit, however,

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1839. Number 131.

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the 6 at three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning; if short, they will be received if sent in by 9 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of comm. advertisements

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Sad Irons and Coal Ovens,
Spiders and Fry Pans
Bell Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin do
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Britannia Tea Pots,
do Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Fancy and Common Bellows
Brittannia Table and Tea Spoons
Britannia Lamps
Brass and Iron Candlesticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andirons brass tops,
Together with a large assortment of Japanned and Plain Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.
Roofing, Lead rs, and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 21 ly

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

William Acken vs Thomas J. Barre—Fi Fa de bonis et terris.

Essex Common Pleas.—Samuel K. Stevenson vs. Thomas J. Barr.—Fi Fa de bonis et terris.

BY virtue of the above stated writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, on the 30th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the house of the defendant, at Scotch Plains, Wes field township, Essex county, all the following described property of the defendant, viz:

1st. All that lot of land and the buildings thereon, where the defendant lives, and keeps a Public House, containing about two acres and 4 square rod.

2d. Also, one acre of land adjoining Noah Parse, lands belonging to the estate of Charles Ryno, deceased, and the road.

3d. Also, two lots of land deeded by Nathan Wooden and wife to the said defendant and William Acken. One lot adjoining land of Jethro Vermule, N. Wooden and others; the other lot adjoins land of Noah Parse, Osborn & Wilson, the road, and A. L. Frazer; each lot containing one acre more or less.

4th. Also, one lot deeded by Henry Hetfield to said defendant, and is one of the lots sold by Henry Hetfield from off his farm to the said defendant; said lot being about 50 feet square, be the same more or less. All of the above described property is situated in the village of Scotch Plains, Essex county.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Feb. 26th, 1839. 111 tc

The above sale stands adjourned to April 30th, 1839, at the same place and hour. J. OSBORN, Jr.

Newark, March 30, 1839. 15 bw Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to the 30th day of May, at the same place and hour.

May 1. (1839.) J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to August 2d, 1839, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the same place.

J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, June 1st, 1839 tds

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of *Legal Blanks,*

LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

M. F. CUSHING.

June 25th, 1837.

New Goods,

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of the most fashionable style of Spring and Summer Goods, and will sell them very low for Cash.

Call and see. H. A. CORY.

April 23d, 1839. 18 tf

BOOKS BILLS,

PRINTED with neatness and despatch at this office

TEMPERANCE.

From the Journal of the American Temp. Union.

The Eventful Twelve Hours.

Or, the Destitution and wretchedness of a Drunkard.

AN ORIGINAL TALE.

"It is a sorrowful heart," said I to myself, as I raked over the dying embers upon the hearth to throw a transient gleam of light over my dreary cottage—"It is a sorrowful heart that never relieves, and though I am somewhat in debt at the Blue Moon, and the landlady of the Stag has over and over again said she'd never trust me, still she has not yet refused me; only at first I tried, the child, "I thought perhaps she had brought a loaf of bread home, for I am so hungry!" "Hungry, child," said I, "then why did you not ask me before you went to bed?" "Because, father I knew there was no bread, and when mother sent me to get a loaf this morning at the grocers, Mrs. Mason said our last month's bill had not yet been settled, and she could not trust any more; and so we have only had a few potatoes, which I had cooked, and which we had just eaten as you came in; for when mother went out to look for work she promised to bring a loaf home very early." While the child pitiously related this sad story, I paused with my hand on the cupboard door, and a kind of giddy stupor ran through my brain—I tried to recover myself, but the tremendous tone of my child still rang in my ears, and "potatoes," and "loaf," and "I am so hungry," passed through my brain with a repeating and bewildered pace. "Why, my Jane," said I at last, "why did you not come to me, I would somehow have got you a loaf of bread and something else better my child—why this is a new story—what, is there nothing at all in the house? Nothing?" "No father nothing, and that is not all, father; mother cried this morning about it when she went out: and though she never uses bad words, said something about cursed drink—she said she should be back before dark, and it has now been dark a long time, and hark! how it rains."

The fire flickered up a little, and at this moment the latch of the door clicked—I peeped up through the gloom, a pang of conscious shame stealing through my frame, but it was but my wife as I of course expected, it was Mrs. Mason. I was surprised and confused. "Where is your wife, James?" said she, in a mild firm tone. "At that moment," said my child again, in a whispering tone, "I am so hungry." I rose and came. I am so hungry." I have said that I was surprised and confused on discovering Mrs. Mason, and I was much more so when my child told so plain a tale. "That child," said I, as the recovering myself, "has gone to bed without her supper to night," fumbling about at the same time upon the mantle piece for a bit of candle which I could not find. "Yes," said Mrs. Mason very gravely, "and without it's dinner too, I fear; but where is your wife James? for I am come to see whether she brought any thing home with her, for herself and family; for I could not feel comfortable after I had refused your daughter a loaf this morning; just as I knew she refused was." I now stammered out something about 'sorry,' and 'ashamed,' and 'bad times.' "But where is your wife, James?" "She is perhaps, at neighbor Wright's," said I, bri-kly: glad to catch an opportunity of a minute's retreat from my present awkward position. "I'll just step and see—Jane get up child."

"No James," said Mrs. Mason, in a tone not to be misunderstood, "no, James, I wish she was sitting by that comfort ble fire-side—I called in there just now as I came along to pay a little bill and they spoke very kindly of your wife, and hoped she might be enabled to rub through this winter—but I will call again in half an hour, Mary will have come home I hope by that time." She moved down upon me she just said with a smudder, scold. Shall I stop to tell of the agony of my mind? Shall I endeavour to relate a portion of the thoughts that chased each other with a comet's rapidity through my brain—the remembrance of our past comforts, and our happiness too? Recovering after the lapse of an instant I called, Jane, Jane get up, and make haste, your mother is come home, and is very ill and raving, get a light for the little miserably fire had caused to burn.

"But where are you, mother," said Jane.—"Jane, child, still I, angrily, "your mother is here, get a light directly." "We haven't a bit of a candle, father." "Then get some wood out of the back room—break up some little bits—O do make haste." "We haven't a bit of wood, father." "Child child." "Yes, father, but we have a key." My poor wife, at this moment, gave a kind of sob, and I thought might expire, so fast did breath, and heavier in my mine. I tried to hold her in an easier posture, calling to her in a tender manner, 'Mary, my dear Mary;' but my sensations and my conscience almost choaked me. In this moment of anxiety and perplexity,—my wife, for though I knew, dead in my arms, without sight, without feel, without face, without credit,—Mrs. Mason returned—Jane had managed to make the fire burn up just so as to disclose our wretched situation. "Your wife ill," said Mrs. Mason, hastily stepping forward—"very ill, I fear, James, and wet and cold—run hastily, James," reaching herself a broken chair, "and call in Mrs. Wright, and place your wife on my lap." This I immediately did, and as I opened the door to go out I heard Mrs. Mason ask Jane for get a light—and anon more she secretly rejoice that I had escaped the humiliation for the present, of confessing that we had not even a bit of a candle in the house. The Wrights were preparing for supper; they were regular and tidy folks, and my heart sank within me when, in my hurry, I unceremoniously opened the door, —I mean the contrast I saw between their cottage and my own—a clean cloth was laid, with spoon and basins and white clean plates and knives and forks, with every other necessary comfort. Wright was sitting with his back to the fire, with a candle in one hand and a book in the other, reading to his wife, who was leaning forward and just in the act of taking the pot off the hanger, in which it would be easy to guess was something warm for supper. The fire and candle gave a cheerful light, and every thing looked comfortable.' My wife is taken very ill, said I, 'and Mrs. Mason, who has just stepped in, begged me to call in your help.' "Mrs. Mason at your house now," said Mrs. Wright; "Come Wright, reach me my cloak, and let us make haste and go.' We were all at the door, when Mrs. Wright said, 'what come to fetch us without a lantern? and ours, I declare, is at the glazier's.' What are we to do?' 'The distance is very short,' I said. "Yes," said Wright, but long enough for an accident—how I do like recessories,' adding in an under tone, something not enough for the ear of the child, by way of thing to buy necessaries. To what a humiliating situation was I reduced; I knew I had the lumen h ting confession to make, that we had not even a bit of a candle in the house. On opening my cottage door, I was surprised and relieved on discovering a candle burning on the table, and step ping forward to the stair's foot, I called out, for no one was in the room, 'Mrs. Mason ats you up stairs, how is Mary?' here is Mrs. Wright, dark, and a hint how to get a candle.' No one answered, Wright passed me, going softly up stairs, saying in a low tone as she ascended, 'James, you had better make up a good fire and get some water heated as fast as you can.' Again I was aghast; 'get some water heated,' said I; and the wretchedness of our bedless bed and furniturless room crossed my mind. Mrs. Mason, at this moment, leant over the bannisters, and said, in a soft tone, 'James, latch the door, and lose no time in getting a candle.' Mrs. Wright, I knew right, will make up the fire and get some water heated while you are gone; Wright, my dear, make haste, Mrs. Mason says life may depend on it.' My wretchedness so med now complete, the very fire of delirium and confusion seemed to seize upon my brain; and hastily calling out to Jane to attend upon Mr. Wright, I snatched up my hat and pushed by my neighbor without heeding some inquiries he had began about the necessaries which were to me so much required, and believe I was wretch enough at that moment to say within my heart, 'you had better go to your house and get them; you have got every thing there.'

It rained and was very dark—the road to the doctor's was not the best, and he lived rather more than a mile off; it was impossible to proceed faster than a slow cautious walk. I was now alone, and in much bitterness of spirit began to upbraid myself and those companions to my folly who had led me on to habits that had first disgraced, and then brought me to severe ruin. With what vivid brightness did the first year of our marriage, its comforts and its hopes, again pass before me; and when my mind led me on through all its changing scenes up to the moment when Mrs. Mason in her low subdued tone of voice, called to me to fetch the doctor, and to mind I lost no time; I could only realize my wife as dying, and myself as the cruel cause who had brought her to this. Oh! horrible, horrible starvation, brot her to an untimely end.

When I arrived at the doctor's house, he was fortunately at home and preparing to dine—so that I was immediately shown into the room where he was. 'Is that you, James King,' said he abruptly, 'do you want me?' 'Yes sir,' said I, 'my wife is very ill, and Mrs. Mason (for I was forced with her name,) who happened to call in just at the time she was taken, desired me to come and to request your attendance upon her; I am afraid sir, it is no little affair.' 'Mrs. Mason! Mason,' said the doctor. 'I am inclined to think Mrs. Mason has better drugs in her shop for your wife's complaint than my shop affords, and I expect I shall have to tell her so.' Thus down my heart in shame, I understood what he meant, yet I was delighted to hear the doctor say he should have to tell her so, as it at once impelled his intention of going, a point I was not quite satisfied of he I came along. He then moved towards the door, putting on his great coat as he walked along, 'but stop,' said he, just as we got to the outer door, 'how did you come, no lantern? I can carry you lantern before you sir.' said I, 'yes,' said he, 'and I may bring it back.' I observed him leave the house, as Mr. Armstrong's was not long, and—but I will return with you presently, my wife will most likely want some medicine.' 'Yes, James,' said he, 'and I shall want the money longer still.' I had no word to reply, it was no time to be independent. The servant brought the doctor's large glass lantern, and our journey back was quickly performed. I should have thought a great deal of giving 7s 6d. for such a lantern, if I had really required it just then; as one, yet I had paid as many pounds or scores, and thought nothing at all about it. On entering the cottage, I found that somehow it had been managed to make up a good fire, and the tea kettle was boiling and Mrs. Mason was just making a little tea. 'How is Mary,' said I, hardly daring to look Mrs. Mason in the face. "Well Mrs. Mason,' and the doctor, 'pray what is the matter?' and as the doctor spoke, Mrs. Mason took up the jug of tea she had made, and passed with the doctor in an under tone for half a minute, and both walked up stairs, leaving me again to reflection, in fact taking no notice of me. I was pressed by the interest that was taken in my sick wife—but, thought I, where's Jane? where's Wright? I sank down heavily upon the chair that was beside the fire in a state of exhaustion feeling at that time myself really ill, and well I might wondering where all this would end, was aroused by the entry of James, James, the doctor says your wife must put her feet into warm water, so bring up some directly James, in a large pan or bucket, or any thing that is handy, pray make haste; and before I could reply, for I doubted whether there was either, the door was shut, and again I was placed in a new difficulty; however I found an old leaky pail and an old bucken pan, so I set the pail into the pan to catch the leakage, and, together they did it tolerably well; but I felt a consciousness of shame as I carried this lumbering affair up stairs, well knowing it would call forth some remark. The doctor immediately praised my invention, and said, I needed a good stock to supply my other deficiencies; certainly I felt shame as I carried up my bathing apparatus, but on entering my wretched chamber, my confusion was great indeed. I made a hasty inquiry after my wife, and hurried down stairs, glad to escape any further observation than already been passed upon me. I had just again seated myself at the fire, when the doctor in no very gentle tone called out, James, here, man, take this paper to Mr. Armstrong and he will give you some physic for your wife, and then it will be twice given, for I suppose you'll never pay first. I stared at him, or rather paused and hesitated; who could tell why—was it the taunts I seemed obliged to endure? was it the recollection that Mr. Armstrong was not at home? was it caused by self exhaustion I mostly of the latter, I think.

I had eaten all the food my poor Mary had put into my basket for my breakfast; and, as it appeared, all she had in the world; yet I managed to force down a bit of bread and cheese, and had a pint of beer for my dinner; but venturing upon half a pint of beer first, I called for another; and becoming thirsty, for a pint; and by my dinner and afternoon's work were both lost together. It must now have been nearly ten o'clock and I had tasted no food, as I said before, since breakfast. I say I hesitated when the doctor directed me in the way he did; to go to Mr. Armstrong for the medicine, but after a moment's pause I said, Mr. Armstrong, sir, I thought you said he was not at home, I said about an hour ago to you at my house, he is not at home, is that any reason he should not be at home now? he is either at home or at Mr. Benson's and if he is there still, I suppose you must go and fetch him: that's all,' said the door was closed in not quite the gentlest manner by him. I felt faint and well I might, for ever with a heavy step and a heavier heart, taking up the doctor's lantern and looking round upon the empty wretchedness before me; I again set out for the doctor's house, and did I not also think over neighbor Wright's comfortable, cheerful room and his boiling pot. While I who had that day spent as borrowed sixpence upon beer, had not even a crust of bread for myself and family; and did I forget the pence and then the shillings and then the pounds I had paid at public houses in selling and purchasing my poor goods, me, and my clothes from off my back, and all to gain misery and vent, and lose my good name? Mr. Armstrong h d been in some few minutes, he was a kind hearted young man, and soon prepared the medicines, and by kind and cheerful hopes concerning my poor Mary, and a little spirit of conversation, raised my spirits, and I walked back somewhat lighter of heart, and consequent with some increase of strength of body; but I was thoroughly wet, and the night was becoming very murkey, for I was wearing summer clothing in the winter season, I had no other; but until all I had suffered these few eventful hours, my thoughts were continually recurring to John Wright. Yes, whether anxiety of mind, or pain, or weariness of body, it was no matter, whether it was poor dear Mary's cold, the only word she spoke as she sank into my arms; or Mrs. Mason's kindness, or the doctor's biting reproofs, or the shame I had been put to, or the shame I had endured from the exposure of my miserable home, it was no matter, ever and anon, there sat John Wright with his back to the blazing fire; the candle in one hand and the book in the other, there stood his wife leaning over and just unhooking the boiling pot, there stood the table covered with a clean cloth, and every necessary for the meal, and every thing neat and comfortable around them. I say it was no matter, all other things whirled through my brain in a kind of dream; this scene, as it were, seemed indelibly stamped upon my mind, and floated as a fixed picture before my eyes, and continually was I replying to it, over every thing and everything. Well, cold and wet, exhausted and miserable, I once more lifted the latch of my own cottage door. The candle was burning, but so poor, and so much snuff and pith of it stuck up as almost to prevent my discerning any thing; as I looked through the wind dislodged part of it, and I saw Mrs. Wright sitting over the dying embers, leaning on the sides of his unfed knees gently against each other, in a way which, together with his bent body, gave the appearance of melancholy, and added to the misery of the wretched scene.

(To be continued.)

VARIETY.

Evening Tatler.—This is the title of a new daily penny paper, to be published in N. Y. on Monday next, under the editorial direction of several gentlemen of education. It is, in the words of the prospectus, proposed to make the Tatler a mirror of the times, in which will be reflected the movements and doings, wit and wisdom, fashion and follies of the present American metropolis."

On the arrival of Sir James Yeo in the British provinces, the editors thereabouts boasted that he had come to put Commodore Chauncey in school, with a view to instruct him in the rudiments of seamanship. The mischief of every description that James gave rise to many witticisms among which was the following

EPIGRAM.

To instruct how to rule,
He took Jesse to school,
And sure never a lad could learn faster;
In a fortnight or so,
By the lessons of Yeo,
He thought nothing of—flogging his master!

The Boston Post says that milk is so high in that city that cream cannot rise to the top.

Retort.—Some years ago, Roger M. Sherman and Percy Smith, of Rhode Island were opposed to each other as advocates in an important cause before a court of justice. Smith opened the case with a violent and foolish attack against Sherman's political character. Sherman very very composedly and remarked—I shall not discuss politics with Mr. Smith before this court, but I am perfectly willing to argue questions at law, to chop logic or even to split hairs with him." "Split *hair* then," said Smith, at the same time pulling a short, rough-looking hair from his own head, and handing it over to Roger Sherman. "May it please the honorable Court," retorted Sherman, "I didn't say *bristles*."

The Fur Trade.—The St. Louis Republican of a late date says—We learn that a few days since, a boat in the employ of Messrs. Sublette & Campbell arrived from Platte river, Indian territory, laden with fur and robes. The boat brought about 160 packages of robes and about 1000 lbs. beaver. Another boat from another branch of the Platte is expected daily, and is reported to be laden with a cargo equally valuable.

The quickest passage ever made between N. York and Albany, was accomplished on the 16th inst. by the steamboat Albany, in 9 hours and 20 minutes—deduct time consumed in making the landings, leaves 8 hours running time.

It is estimated that there are about 4000 students in the Colleges of the United States, being about 1 for every 3,000 persons of the population.

Caution to Mulberry Speculators.—A gentleman who has just returned from Middle, having spent several months there, says there are 3 rough Mulberry plants growing in that vicinity to supply the whole country.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Small Pox is quite prevalent at Suffield, Conn. Between 30 and 40 cases have already occurred there—3 of which have proved fatal.

Peoria Coal.—We perceive that Messrs. Kingsbids & Lightner, are bringing bituminous coal from Peoria. The Missouri and Illinois coal, found in the neighborhood, but answering for the manufactory of the finer parts of machinery, they were obliged to bring it from Pittsburgh at a cost of about 50 cents a bushel; coal equally as good can be delivered here from Peoria at about 15 cents a bushel. This no doubt, will be the opening of an extensive trade, of mutual benefit to both places. Their establishment alone consumes about 10,000 bushels annually.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

The Nantucket Inquirer states the number of vessels engaged in the spermaceti whale fishery at 273, of which 227 are absent. Of these 227 the tonnage is nearly 100,000, and about 3,000 persons on board.

It is feared that the fine steam boat, Robert F. Stockton, intended for sailing between Philadelphia and the Delaware and Raritan canal, will be a failure, as she draws 7 feet. She is now in Philadelphia.

A child in Bombay has been presented with a bean—a large red bean, which the doctors extracted by an incision too late to save life.

The Contractors on the Welland and Ohio canal advertise for 2500 laborers, to whom they offer $1 12½ cts. per day.

POETICAL.

For the Plainfield Union.

To the Cow who has been guilty of disturbing the dreams of a fair maid, these lines are respectfully dedicated, by her owner.

When the moon's pale beams thy steps invite,
Forth to the pasture ground,
To pluck the tender blade by night,
Or travel dell and mound,

Be cautious that your neck be free
Of trappings—brass or leather,
For nightly tinklings soon must be
Annoying to a mother.

The music of your heedless tread,
Your midnight rounds parading,
Has broke the dreams of some fair maid,
With your cow-bell serenading.

By whom this fair complaint is made,
I've come to no conclusion,
But reasons doubtless she has had,
For upbraiding your intrusion.

But it a lass of sweet seventeen,
With hopes as clear as amber,
Send forth on low besets in her screen,
Tread lightly round her chamber.

And if a maid whose hopes have fled,
And vanished her last arrow,
Move cautious round her thorny bed,
Spare, spare, the couch of sorrow.

* * * *

So now old cow rest in thy shed,
"Thine owner's hand is blest,"
Sweet be thy dreams, and soft thy bed,
"And you and she may rest."

SAMUEL WELLER.

Plainfield, June 15th, 1839.

☞ We have taken the liberty of omiting the 7th stanza of the manuscript, commencing,—

"And if perchance a widow she,
Disturb her dreams no longer,"

—the last line being quite exceptionable.—Ed.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

☞ "Help, and give willingly, when you have any thing, and think not the more of yourself;—and if you have nothing, keep the cup of cold water always at hand, and think not the less of yourself."—*Claudius.*

The whole law of charity in four lines! Let it circulate. Read aright it would do us more good than an essay on the sub-treasury. Its blessed influences will abide in the heart, and rest like soft lights on our spirits. Here are two other drops from the same fount, worth a year's subscription; *seeing 'tis only six dollars:*

"Think often on sacred things, and be certain that it shall not be labor without profit, and let the heaven leaven the whole lump."

"It is easy to despise, to understand is much better."

There, enough for one day. Let us take care gentle reader, while we are learning a little of all manner of outward things, not to mistake knowledge for wisdom; and for this end bear in mind the words of old Baxter—Keep open the passage betwixt the head and heart.

The Silk Business.—In a conversation with a gentleman of our village on this subject, he informed us that an acquaintance of his had recently been to Mansfield Township, Connecticut, with a view to procure the services of a young woman skilled in the managing of the silk business, but had not been able to employ one. They were all either busy at home, or had gone south to give that region the benefit of the knowledge they had acquired, at compensations of from $20 to $30 per month, with their travelling expenses paid! In the township in question, the business has been carried on since the revolution; and almost every family is engaged in it in a domestic way, thus finding a profitable mode of keeping employed its superannuary members, young and old. The venerable Mathew Carey, and other individuals distinguished for their benevolence, have been laboring for years to place female labor on a better footing, with very partial success. The fact mentioned above, seems to us to go far to prove that the silk business is likely to degrade things towards bringing about a re, suit so very desirable. We shall give more particulars as to its history, when we have become somewhat better acquainted with its details, of which we now feel constrained to confess our ignorance.—*Belvidere (N. J.) Appolo.*

Silk—Multicaulis Business.—Ten hundred thousand trees will be raised this season in the Borough of Doylestown, according to the Democrat. The following persons are engaged in the business:—Mr. J. H. Anderson, whose enterprise has carried him further in testing the business than any other person there, will feed 300,000 worms, and Mr. S. Dubois from 50 to 60,000; Mr. D. Byrnes, 20,000; Mr. M. Opp, 20,000, and many others in smaller quantities. And within a short distance of that place Mr. Williams will feed a million; Mr. Burgess, who has erected a cocoonery, from 200 to 300,000; and Capt Donaldson, who was among the first to engage in the silk and monte multicaulis culture will also manufacture considerable.

Mr. Clay left Cincinnati on the 6th, accompanied by Judge Porter of Louisiana. He passes directly through Ohio—and visits, for the first time the Falls of Niagara. From thence, he exceeds his journey as far east as Saratoga Springs, before returning to Kentucky. The Cincinnati Whig says—

We have never seen Mr. Clay looking in better health. The last ten years have dealt kindly with his person, and we fondly indulged the belief, during his last visit, that we were looking upon the man, who, at three score and upwards would appear as juvenile in the executive chair in 1844, when his name will commence, as ever did Madison and Monroe.

A Saratoga letter of Friday says—

Lt. Gov. Bradish has been in waiting at Congress Hall for ten days. Gov. Seward is expected here about the first of August. The President will arrive in all this month. "Harry of the West" comes early, and Gen. Scott later in August.

The Boston papers say that the funds necessary for completing Bunker Hill Monument, and grading and fencing the ground, estimated at $40,000, will be speedily raised, and that at no remote period the work will be completed. Three brothers (it is intimated the Messrs. Lawrence) have, it is said, offered Fourteen Thousand dollars to the Association, on such conditions as cannot be refused, towards the completion of the Obelisk. The corner stone was laid 14 years ago in presence of Gen. LaFayette. The superstructure has been carried up at intervals, and is now 80 ft. high. Several of the imposing monuments in Europe were more than 20 years in building.

Much damage was done to farms in Maryland around Baltimore, by a hail Storm on Thursday afternoon. In some places hail fell to the depth of 8 inches. A house in Baltimore was struck by lightning. Jacob Hine a venerable citizen living 7 miles out, was struck and killed just as he was entering into his house. The only mark of violence on his person was a bruise near the eye which may have been caused by his fall.

Two clouds approached each other from opposite directions over Waltham Mass., on Friday evening, and their union resulted in a copious discharge of hail, some stones 6 inches round, which frightened the cattle, and amused the people. No damage.

Every stalk of corn in Nansemond County Va. was completely stripped by a severe hail storm the night of the 4th. The hail lay two feet deep.

☞ The City Council of Salem, after the example of Boston, have appropriated $200 to defray the expenses of having music on the Common in the city, one evening in each week during the *summer season.*

Gen Dearborn, of Boston, in a recent letter from the West says—

The mounds or tumuli, which are so common in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, are more numerous on Rock river than in any other portion of the western country. I examined groups or collections of them at thirteen places, within a distance of fifteen miles. They were from seven to forty three in number, at the various locations, and extended along the bank, at some points, for more than half a mile. They are, most, or in the form of embankments, like the breast works of field fortifications, and in many cases the latter are from fifty to two hundred feet in length. Their height varies from seven to nearly twenty feet. They extend from near *the mouth of Rock river, through Illinois far into* Wisconsin Territory,—showing how densely that region must have been populated some five hundred or five thousand years since.

A bridge two hundred and twenty four feet long constructed on a single arch, resting on solid stone abutments at each extremity, has been thrown across the Seabarie Kill creek at the village of Prattville, Green county, N. Y. It is believed to be the largest bridge made in the form of a single arch in this country.

Undistured Rascality. A man residing in Roxbury, on Jamaica Plain, near one of the Academies there, observing a lad throw his hat at the branches of a cherry tree, growing in his garden, for the *purpose of beating off some of the* fruit and determining to punish the young pedestrian, packed into the cherries on the limbs overhanging the road, a quantity of tartar emetic.—He was observed in the act, which seemed so singular, that suspicion was excited, the fruit was carefully gathered, and sent for analysis to a chemist, who declared that the cherries were not allterated with a sufficient quantity of the poison to cause *serious injury* and even death to any young person who should eat ten of them.

We are told, also, that the same person, a short time since, mixed arsenic with some meal, and placed it in a situation to be eaten by a neighbor's hens, which had sometimes encroached upon on his premises. His *generosity* was suspected, and the hens were kept up for two or three days when the man finding the trap was of no use, threw it into a neighboring pasture, where a cow ate it, and soon after died.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Little Steam Engine.—Mr. Henry T. Childs, No. 290 North Third street, showed us yesterday, a little steam engine which he had made. It appears to be complete in all its parts weighing *two pounds.* The steam chest was about half an inch in height; the cylinder was of glass, about one quarter of an inch in diameter. The whole was a beautiful piece of workmanship; the revolutions, when the steam was up, were about four thousand a minute.—*Philadelphia U. S. Gaz.*

Destructive Hail Storm.—The Rochester Democrat states that more than one thousand acres of wheat, which if they had fully ripened, would have yielded more than 20,000 bushels, were destroyed by a hail storm on the 14th inst. The storm extended east as far as Wayne county, and after it had passed over, the hail lay upon the ground to the depth of four inches. The meadow land also sustained serious injury.

There was a severe hail storm at Rome, Oneida county, on the 11th inst. which destroyed the gardens and made great havoc with the crops of the farmers.

A Maryland paper says, the wheat crops of the present year will be great; the stalks of the grain are so strong and stand so thickly together that the farmers cannot use the sradle for cutting —resort must be had to the sickle.

Latest from Europe.—By the packet ship Sheldons, London papers to the 13th June have been received, one day later than before. Lord Brougham had presented in the House of Lords from Canadian prisoners, which had not been disposed of. The French ministry had sustained another defeat in the House of Peers. Letters from Constantinople state that the Sultan's Council had determined on an immediate declaration of war against Mehemet Ali. Great preparations are making on both sides, and the combined British and French fleets in the Levant, amounting to 75 sail, were to watch the movements of the belligerents.

Simple Remedy to purify Water.—It is not so generally known as it ought to be, that pounded alum possesses the property of purifying water. A large table-spoonful of pulverised alum, sprinkled into a hogshead of water (the water stirred round at the time) will, after the lapse of a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A pail'ul, containing four gallons, may be purified by a single tea spoonful.

Working Men should study Politics.—I respectfully counsel those whom I address (the working men of America) to take part in the politics of their country. These are the true discipline of a people, and do much for their education. I counsel you to labor for a clear understanding of the subjects which agitate the community, to make them your study; instead of wasting your leisure in vague passionate talk about them. The time thrown away by the mass of the people on the rumors of the day, might, if better spent, give them a good acquaintance with the constitution, laws, history, and interests of their country, and thus *establish them in those great principles* by which particular measures are to be determined. In proportion as the people thus improve themselves, they will cease to be the tools of designing politicians. Their intelligence, not their passions and prejudices, will be addressed by those who seek their votes. They will exert not a convulsive, but a real influence on the government, and destinies of the country, and, at the same time, will forward their own growth in truth and virtue.—*Channing on Self Culture.*

Woman's Work.—The following suggestions from the Baltimore American, deserve attention:

We have never seen it satisfactorily accounted for that in this as well as in other countries female labor should be so little worth. We can easily understand that, owing to their want of bodily strength, women are not available for some of the heavier descriptions of work as men are, and therefore they cannot be employed in particular ways, but when ever their physical strength is sufficient, the work of females is certainly as valuable as that of males, and should be rewarded by a similar compensation. We will even go further and say that in nineteen cases out of twenty, women will do more work at light labor than men, taking a round mean as an estimate, in any given time, and more skilfully, more delicately, and less liable to be drawn off by external causes. It is be right in these opinions, the disparity of compensation which exists, should no longer prevail, and women should be allowed to receive the value of their labor, be the extent of it great or small. While on this subject, we would ask, why is it that male employers are in the habit of receiving tailor's rates for clothing, whilst the articles are made by women, for which no compensation is allowed, but at still lower rates? To such an extent is this imposition carried in England that we observe by the Hampshire Telegraph, a dozen seamen's shirts are made for *ten pence*, and shirts of a better description are made for 2s. 6d. per dozen, making the earnings of the poor women engaged but two pence a day Mankind should blush at the existence of such a state of things.

The Chicago American says, on authority that may be relied on, that more goods have been sent from Buffalo to Chicago, than from Buffalo to Detroit; and that forwarding houses of Chicago have done a larger business than those of Detroit. The fact, says the American speaks volumes for the growing trade, industry and enterprise of our prairie state.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly from the Advocate & Journal.

Candles.—Mould,		00	15 to 0 16
Dipped,			13 to 14
Sperm,			41 to 42
Coffee.—Cuba,			10 to 12
Java,			13 to 14
Cotton.—New Orleans,			11 to 14
Upland,			12 to 17
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt.			4 00
Pickled Cod, brl.		5 00	to 5 50
Smoked Salmon, lb.		17	to 18
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.		12 00	to 14 00
Mackerel, No. 2,		11 00	to 13 00
Mackerel, No. 3		7 00	to 8 00
Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,		6 00	to 6 50
Rye Flour,		4 50	to 5 00
Indian Meal,		4 25	to 4 00
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,			1 10
Rye, northern, 56 lb.			95
Corn, ye...ow, northern,		00	to —
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,		00	to —
Do. southern,		00	to —
Barley		75	to 80
Oats,		42	to 46
Peas, white dry,			12 to 00
Hams,		15	to 16 to 16
Molasses.—New Orleans,		34	to 37
Havana, Matanzas,		32	to 33
Provisions.—Beef, mess,		15	00 to 15 50
Do prime,		11	50 to 11 75
Butter, dairy		14	to 16
Do shipping		11	to 12
Hog's Lard,		11	to 12
Pork, mess, brl.		21	00 to
Do. prime,		14	00 to 17 00
Cheese, American,		9	to 11
Hams,		12	to
Rice, 100 lbs.		4	12 to 4 37
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,			27 to
Liverpool, blown, sack,		2	00 to 2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix			8 to 10
New Orleans,			6 to 8
Loaf,			14 to 15
Lump,			11 to 12
Tallow.—American,			11 to 12
Teas.—Imperial and Gu powder,			85 to 1 00
Hyson and Young Hyson,			37 to 87
Bohea			28 to 30

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Plainfield Union.

MALE CHARADTER.

NUMBER II.

Mr. Editor:

You will not think me inattentive to your pleasure if I now change my address to the subject of my last reaction. I do it that I may more easily arrest their attention.

Young Gentlemen:

In my former number, addressed to the editor of the Union, I promised some remarks touching your education. I was induced to do so as you may readily suppose, from the attention recently bestowed upon the fair sex by the gentlemen of the observatory. It is not my intention to wound your feelings, nor to censure your general department, nor to caricature your imperfections, but to give a few items of friendly instruction. The best interest of those of my own sex being so intimately associated with your education, is the only apology I have to offer for the liberty I take of calling your attention to such an important subject.

Whatever importance may be attached to female influence in the formation of good society, may be attached to that of your own sex. After mature deliberation, I am unwilling to acknowledge myself so vain as to be puffed up with the gas at flatteries of those fawning sycophants who are, ever and anon, affecting by their punctilious attention to flead my supposed fancy upon the mere froth of a tiresome etiquette. A gentleman can not more effectually trample upon the feelings of a sensible lady than by commencing in her presence a panegyric upon the beauty, the charms, and potency of female character. It makes the impression upon her mind that he supposes her a creature of mere fancy, destitute of understanding and good sound sense. When I have heard such encomiums my feelings have been painfully injured. Not unfrequently do we hear it said that a reformation of manners depends entirely upon female influence. Such an assertion may pass off among the giddy and vain for its full value, but to my mind, it appears perfectly disgusting, and I consider it only a species of that flattery which has so much vitiated the manners of our age.

There can be no doubt but much depends upon female influence in the formation of good society; but what can we do without your approbation,—together with your active and efficient concurrence? Your sex surpass ours in numbers, in influence, in intelligence, and in power. The right of legislation was ever wifled to us. Your sex have founded colonies, made laws and held offices. Your sex, so rep.) invasion, to redress grievances, or to augment empires, have martial themselves on the battle-field. Your voices are often er heard in the halls of science, your literary productions flood the world, and your general information, when compared with ours, is vastly superior. Your sex have claimed the inalienable right of lecturing from the sacred desk, and of administering discipline to the church; and your sex claim the right of management in the more important affairs of domestic life. In all these important affairs what part has been allotted to our sex? Young Gentlemen, do you wish to know? It is this,—Be still, and know that thou art the weaker vessel; woman was made for man, not man for woman. I am aware that there are few exceptions to these statements; but if we compare the male and female communities together, in the different departments briefly named, the balance of superiority will evidently appear upon the side of the former. Suppose ye then, that if there be no reformation of manners, the blame falls entirely upon us? If you hold such a superiority, it is not only your privilege, but your duty to lead the van; and by the rectitude of your principles, by the purity of your motives, and by the benevolence of your enterprises, to manifest a deep solicitude both for yourselves and for us. Pursue such a course, young men, and as the representative of my class, I pledge their veracity, I pledge their honor, I pledge their virtues, that they will do their part, and that they will in the varied departments of life, prove themselves to be both the friends and help-mates of man.

These remarks are intended to show the importance of male education—that education that will qualify them to be good citizens, to be good neighbors, to be good friends to be good companions, to be good fathers. Such an education may be comprised in this one word—*Self-respect.* By this, do not suppose that I mean a haughty and pompous notion of superiority, which is always based on consummate ignorance, and which is always loaded with the fruits of extreme folly. I mean a respect which teaches a young man to consider himself not an insulated, but a social being—which teaches him that he is neither above nor below society, but occupying a place where he has superiors as well as inferiors, and inferiors as well as superiors,—which teaches him to behave with a proper decorum towards each. If a young man will not respect himself, he need not expect that even his acquaintances will respect him very highly; much less those unacquainted with him. I have known young men of undoubted abilities, of good personal appearance, and of fine talents, to sacrifice their respectability, injure their usefulness, and to forestall effectually their own best wishes,—and all simply by *not manifesting* a due respect for themselves. If a young man do not wish to respect himself, let him be slovenly in his appearance, uncourteous in his treatment of others, indifferent about the character of his companions, loose in his morals, prodigal of his time and money, and inattentive to mental improvement, and his object will be effectually accomplished.

In my next I shall call your attention to one or two of the leading properties of Self respect.

LUCILIA.

Contented Lady's Asylum, July, 1839.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, July 23, 1839.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

☞ We have received a line from the editor of the Somerset Messenger, touching the mistake in the poetical article of "E. C. S." He says it was printed correct in his paper, and was a proof sent us a copy containing the article referred to, in which it *read as in our paper.* He thinks the copy of his paper which we first received, and which contained the line as we quoted it, must have been a proof-sheet and was afterwards corrected. We commenced copying the article from the Messenger, and thinking the first line did not read as it ought, we referred to the Rahway Herald, which rectified the mistake. The editor of the Messenger very properly does not wish to be regarded unjustly as being so negligent, and with pleasure, we free him from all blame in this matter. We have too many mistakes in our own paper to lay the charge to any other, especially when no blame is deserved.

We have commenced an interesting Temperance Tale on our first page this week, and intend to conclude it in our next. Though of considerable length, we hope it will be agreeable to our readers. It is well at times for the temperate, respected and wealthy of society to read such tales of the manner in which many of the world live. It will make them better contented with their own situation. It is better, however, for those who drink, moderately or immoderately, to read such tales, for it may lead them to consider whether they also may not be led in the end by their habits, to the same destitution, so well depicted in the tale referred to.

Sylvester's New Reporter, (published at 180 Broadway, N. Y.) which we spoke of a short time since, is now issued twice a week, commencing on the 16th inst. The weekly Reporter is issued every Wednesday, at $3 per annum; the semi-weekly, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at $5. Specimens can be seen at this office. J. Manning, Esq. is agent for this vicinity.

Dr. A. Westlake, Surgeon Dentist.—This gentleman is now at Wm. L. Craig's Hotel, in this place where he intends to remain a few days, and will be happy to wait upon any one in need of his professional services. We are *fully satisfied* of his professional ability and upright moral character, from the testimony of very many of the most distinguished citizens, professional men and others, of Rahway and Elizabethtown, in and near which places he has practised Dentistry for the last two years past. We can therefore, without hesitation, recommend him to all who may need his services, as fully competent to perform all necessary operations on the teeth, and also as a man of gentlemanly department and irreproachable character. The editor of the Rahway Herald, in his last number, says:

"Dr. Westlake is too well known in Rahway and Elizabethtown for us to attempt an eulogium upon his character and professional ability; but as he is about leaving us, for a time, to pursue his vocation in the neighboring towns, we would confidently recommend him to the citizens of the places he may visit, as a proficient in his occupation, a gentleman of affable manners, and correct department. Ten years practice in this vicinity, and a personal knowledge of his acquirements, warrant us in bespeaking for him a kind reception."

The Elizabethtown Journal says several showers of rain and hail passed over the town on Monday of last week, some of which did considerable damage to the out and corn fields in the vicinity.

The Rahway Herald notices a severe thunder shower on the 11th inst. which prostrated several trees, &c. The dwelling house of Jacob Fish, Esq. near Locust Grove, was struck with lightning but not materially injured. A horse on Mr. Fish's premises was killed instantaneously by the stroke.

A large hickory tree near the Rail Road was struck by lightning.

A pair of valuable match horses belonging to Charles Morgan at South Amboy,

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The New York Times states that the city corporations of that city have appointed a board enlarging the limits of the city on the west side, for the accommodation of the Post Office.

On Saturday morning, neither the British Queen nor the Great Western steam-ships had arrived at New York. The former had been expected about a week, and the latter two or three days.

Temperance vs. Rum.—It is stated in the Lexington, Pa. Advocate, that some workmen in the field of Mr. Brown, of that vicinity, lately afforded a very satisfactory demonstration of the comparative merits, amongst those engaged in hard labor, of the "Abstinence" and the "Ardent Spirits," systems. The Advocate says: One day last week Mr. Brown hired four men to mow a field of grass. Three of them took several 'good' drinks in the course of the forenoon, and the fourth did not taste a drop whereupon a question arose about the utility of a dram, which either having argued to no purpose for a season, they agreed to decide by a contest of speed, and to work they went. The result was, that the individual who drank nothing mowed round his *stimulated opponents in the course of* one through across the field," as mowers say.

Some desire is necessary to keep life in motion —and he whose real wants are supplied must submit those of fancy.

Pythagoras gave this excellent precept:— Choose always the way that seems best, how rough soever it be. Custom will render it easy and agreeable.

In the United States there are 22 counties, 87 post towns, 1 city, and 1 borough, bearing the name of Washington.

The West Jersey farmers have generally harvested their crops. The Salem Banner mentions as a specimen of the wheat harvest that on Monday, the 6th inst. Thomas B. Stew cut a lot of one acre and a quarter, which he threshed on Tuesday, and which yielded 64 1-4 bushels of wheat, most of which he sold at $1.05 a bushel.

Grass and oats are also abundant. One farm is expected to yield 75 bushels of oats to the acre —New oats quoted at 37 cts.

According to returns to the Post Office department, there are printed in the United States no less than 1555 Newspapers, Magazines and periodicals. Of this number New Jersey furnishes the goodly number of 39.

The Maryland and Virginia wheat harvest is gathered, and it is said was never more abundant in quantity or better in quality.

Thirty-nine persons advertise for the benefit of the insolvent laws in the Morristown paper of the 10th inst. No wonder the recruiting rendezvous flourishes there.

John Ridge, one of the most prominent of the Cherokee chiefs has been killed by one of his tribe.

Recent Rail Road Accidents.—At Baltimore, a little boy had his foot cut off by one of the wheels of the Philadelphia train.

In Philadelphia, a little girl had a foot and ancle completely severed from her leg.

Five sheep were run over on the Germantown Rail Road, one killed and the legs of the others were cut off.

The Trenton Railroad cars ran over a cow.

A mob in Cobourgh (Canada) broke up a meeting called to consider Lord Durham's report concerning Canada.

Gen. Scott arrived at Chicago on the 6th inst. in the steamboat Illinois. We learn from the Chicago American that he is bound for Fort Winnebago, with a view to quell the hostile spirit manifested by the Indians.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail-Road Co. $12,75; N. J. Rail Road & Trans. Co. 16,00; Scoutenburg, Day & Co. Newark, 4,00; Dr. A. Westlake, 2,50; Dr. Elias Runyon, New Market, 1,50; The A. Kensett, Newark, 1,50; Wm. Willis, 1,00.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

MARRIED.

In this place, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. V. Shepherd, Mr. Isaac Buckley to Miss Mary Ann Vandine, of Bound Brook.

DIED.

In New York city, on Friday morning, 12th inst. Margaret, daughter of Capt. John S. Farran, aged about 7 months.

For the Plainfield Union.

Sleep, sleep, dear babe, thy time hath come,
Though short the time unto thee given,
Thy Saviour soon hath called thee home,
To dwell with him in Heaven.

Short, short indeed, thy lot on earth,
No sin hast thou to be forgiven,
Affliction dire came with thy birth,
And thy reward is Heaven.

Yes, as early frost hath nipt thy bud,
And thou thy life hast given,
Thy peace was made before the flood,
And now thou'rt bloom in Heaven.

Father, her little bark is strained,
By seas and tempests riven,
But anchor weigh'd her port she's gained,
For her blessed port is Heaven.

Mother, weep not for the joy that's past,
And darkness days now given,
For life's awaits a holy heart,
When friends rejoin in Heaven.

The first mark of a gentleman is a sensible regard for the feelings of others.—A most true saying this, and one which all would do well to remember.

An exchange says, that 'sometimes people stop their paper without paying the arrearages.' We think we have a faint memory of having heard the like before.

Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED. Gold's Patent Bake Oven, a very desirable article. Also, a lot of Britannia Ware, for sale cheaper than ever, by

July 21, 18-9. M. HATFIELD.

Received this week the following Anti-Slavery Books,

Jay's View.
Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoire
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Scripture Gems

In chancery of New Jersey

July Term, 1839.

Between Zacharish Webster, Guardian of the persons and estate of the children of Ira F. Randolph, deceased, Complainant; and Herman Marseilles, John I. Gaston, and Thomas Talmage, Executors of John Frelinghuysen, deceased, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Vail, and Abel Vail, defendants.

It appearing to this Court that the complainant hath filed a bill in the above cause against the said Herman Marseilles, John I. Gaston and Thomas Talmage, executors of John Frelinghuysen, deceased, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Vail, and Abel Vail, defendants, and that process by subpoena to appear and answer thereto issued to the defendants hath been regularly issued, returnable to the fifteenth of July last at, but that the defendants Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles, and Abel Vail could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and that the said Herman Marseilles Peter Marseilles have not caused their appearance to be entered in this cause such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the, that the said Herman Marseilles and Abel Vail reside in the western part of the state of New York, and the said Peter Marseilles in the City of Philadelphia.

It is thereupon on this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, on motion of Cornelius Boice, Solicitor of the complainant by this order directed to the Chancellor, that the said absent defendants, Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles and Abel Vail do appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the eighth day of October next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor may think equitable and just. And it is further ordered that the complainant by this order directed to the Chancellor, that the said absent defendants, Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles and Abel Vail cause the said bill to be published within the said twenty days in the Plainfield Union, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Essex, in this state, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week: WM. PENNINGTON, C.

A true copy,
STACY G. POTTS, Clerk. 131 6w

In Chancery of New Jersey

July Term, 1839.

Between Elston Marsh, Complainant, and William Wells, Alfred Berry, Phineas F. Randolph, and Abraham Cadmus, defendants.—On Bill, &c.

It appearing to this Court that the Complainant hath filed a bill in the above cause against William Wells, Alfred Berry, Phineas F. Randolph, and Abraham Cadmus, the defendants above-named, and that process of subpœna to appear and answer directed to the defendants hath been regularly issued, returnable the present term of this Court, but that the defendant, William Wells could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and that the said William Wells hath not caused his appearance to be entered as in such case process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said William Wells is not to be found in the state of New Jersey, but that he resides in the city of New York.—IT is thereupon on this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, on motion of Cornelius Boice, Solicitor of the complainant by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendant, William Wells, do appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill on or before the eighth day of October next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against him as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that this order shall within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said William Wells by a delivery of a copy thereof to him, or be published within the said twenty days in the Plainfield Union, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Essex, in this state, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week:

WM. PENNINGTON, C.

A True Copy,
STACY G. POTTS, Clk. 30 6w

PUBLIC SALE
Of 2 Houses and 3 LOTS OF LAND.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Auction at William I. Craigs Hotel in Plainfield Essex County N. Jersey:—The following valuable Property, on Monday, the 2d day of September next,

1st. The dwelling House and lot, of about one quarter of an acre of land, on the corner of Front and Cherry Streets—the lot being about 60 feet on Front street and 200 feet on Cherry street, situated in the centre of the village and a desirable location for a business stand. The house is two story with a setting room and Kitchen in the rear in good repair.

2nd. A Lot opposite the above, containing about one quarter of an acre of land fronting on Cherry street, about 150 feet. There is on the lot a large Barn and a Waggon House, being also a desirable location for business. Cherry street leads directly to the Rail Road depot.

3rd. A lot of half an acre of land, on Front or the Main st. in Plainfield, being over 100 feet in front, with a large two story Dwelling House on it 42 by 26 feet, and kitchen in the rear, 14 by 24 feet. On the rear of the lot is a barn belonging to the premises.

Any person wishing to examine the premises before the day of Sale, will please call on the subscriber in Plainfield, or John Ayres, 124 Green street, New York. The terms of payment will be liberal,—a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a length of time.

Sale to take place at 1 o'clock, P. M. Conditions and attendance by

CORNELIUS BOICE,
Executor of Reuben Ayres, deceased.
June 17th, 1839. 30 3w

ELIZABETHTOWN AND SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD LINE.

New York, Elizabeth Port, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Leave New York by the New York and Elizabeth Port Ferry Company's steamboat, foot of Murrayfield street, (Pier No. 1, North River.) Every day except Sundays:—

At 7 o'clock, A. M.
10 1-2 do.
3 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The cars leave Elizabeth Port for Plainfield, &c.
At 8 1-4 o'clock, A. M.
12 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
4 before 5 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Plainfield for New York.
At 6 o'clock, A. M.
11 1-2 do.
1-4 before 4 o'clock, P. M.

Stages leave Somerville by way of Bound Brook, to meet the cars for New York and Philadelphia time to take the 7 o'clock, A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M. boats to New York, and also leave Plainfield for Bound Brook and Somerville on the arrival of the cars from the 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M. Boats from New York.

The Company are prepared to take freight on reasonable terms

July 9, 1839.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
Lost, or Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber on or about the 29th of June last, in or about some of the Public Houses in Easton, Pa. a small sheepskin Wallet, containing between $35 and $40 in money, and a promissory note of $100 dated Plainfield, Feb. 23d. 1839, payable to the subscriber, one year after date. Any one who will return said wallet with the money, to Rev. Vincent Shepherd, Plainfield Essex County, N. J. shall receive the above reward. No reward will be paid for the note alone as the payment has been stopped.

AUGUSTUS ROGERS.
Plainfield, July 16th, 1839. 30 3w

WOOL CARDING,
Done at the
PAINFIEL D FACTORY

A T 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore conferred, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bullman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT BODIES,

OF all qualities, made of Wool, Fur Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 21, 1839. 122 6m

New Volume.

The First Number of the Seventeenth Volume OF THE
New York Mirror,

Was issued on the 29th day of June.

IT contains two splendid Steel plate engravings, with original articles by T. S. Fay, Cox, Halleck, Lee, Sargeant, (the editor,) and other writers of acknowledged eminence

Fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano, and six superb engravings, with a number of etchings on wood, will embellish the present Volume, while its literary character will be sustained by the foreign correspondence, translations from the French, German and other languages, Tales, Essays, Curious Historical Legends, American Reminiscences, Indian traditions, &c.

No volume of the Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months the subscription list has increased with a rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Its literature is more numerous, its resources more ample, and its conductors promise that their exertions to render it one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be an unflagging answer.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1 Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, nonpareil, and nonpareil type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and several etchings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an elegantly Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mail to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers must be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

HARD COAL At Rahway Port

JUST RECEIVED, a cargo of Hard Coal, a good article, and for sale by the Subscriber.

Broken Coal $7,25 per ton. A credit of 60 or 90 days from this date, will be given to customers by sending orders. JOHN CROWELL, Coal Dealer.

June 24th, 1839. 27 3w Rahway Port.

BOUND-BROOK LUMBER-YARD.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have added to their old stock a very large and general assortment of all kinds of

Albany and Delaware LUMBER,

of which a considerable quantity is seasoned Panel Stuff. Also,

200,000 White Pine Susquehanna SHINGLES, of a superior quality,

Varying in price from $12 to 17 per thousand. Flooring and Shingling LATH; all of which they offer to the public at the lowest market prices, for cash, or on short credit.

They also have on hand an assortment of 4 and 5 Inch Hemlock Timber,

for House frames, of lengths from 12 to 30 feet.

Also, a supply of NAILS and SPIKES always on hand.

The subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their Yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to their Yard at Bound Brook. They also have in successful operation at Trenton, three Saw-Mills, which with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized timber—and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they can promise at short notice.

T. GRANT & CO.

Boundbrook, Jun e 4th, 1839. 125 3m

Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of I. V. TRUMP & CO. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without further solicitation.

June 4, 1839. JOHN S. ALBERTI.

Almanacs for 1839 for sale At this Office, THREE CENTS EACH.

Unexampled Mammoth Scheme.

THE following detail of a Scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in December next, presents us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of 20 dols. per Ticket, with Tickets and Shares of the capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of surrounding the lower prize shall be drawn and Sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the choice of numbers. We therefore emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and remember us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters post paid addressed, and orders as above, to

SYLVESTER & CO. 256
Broadway, New York.

☞ Observe the Number, 256

1 Prize of		$700,000
1	of	$500,000
1	of	$25,000
6 prizes of		$20,000
2	of	$15,000
3	of	$10,000

GRAND REAL ESTATE & BANK STOCK LOTTERY

Of Property Situated in New Orleans.

The Richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the public, in this or any Country.

Tickets $20—No Shares

Authorized by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1st, 1839.—Schmidt & Hamilton, Managers.

Sylvester & Co. 256 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.——No Combination numbers.

The Deeds of the property, and the Bank Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners, for the security of the Prize-Holders.

Splendid Scheme.

Prize.—The Arcade—On Magazine, Natchez and Bayier streets. Rented at about $7,000 per annum.		$70,000
1 Prize.—New Orleans City Hotel.—Rented at $25,000, and valued at		$600,000
1 Prize.—2,500 shares Canal Bank stock, $100 each,		$250,000
1 Prize.—200 shares Commercial do 100 each,		20,000
5 Prizes—5 Dwelling Houses in the best part of New Orleans, each rented at 1,000 dollars per annum, and each valued at 20,000. Each prize 20,000,		100,000
1 Prize.—Dwelling House. Rented at $1,000		15,000
1 Prize.—1,0 shares Mechanics' and Traders' bank stock, 100 dollars each,		15,000
3 Prizes.—Each 100 shares City Bank Stock, each share 100 dls. each prize 10,000		30,000
1 Prize.—50 shares Exchange bank, 100 each,		5,000
1 Prize.—do. do.	do.	2,000
1 Prize.—25 do Gas Light bank	do.	2,500
1 Prize.—25 do. do.	do.	2,500
1 prize.—15 do. Mechanics' & Traders' do.		1,500
1 prize.—15 do. do.	do.	1,500
20 prizes—each 10 shares the Louisiana State Bank, 100 dols. each prize 1000		20,000
10 prizes.—each 2 shares of 100 dols. each, favorable situation in the parish,		2,000
00 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the bank of Louisiana,		20,000
200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the N. Orleans Bank,		20,000
1-0 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the Union bank of Florida,		15,000
600 Prizes.		$1,560,000

☞ It shall be at the option of the winners of prizes of bank stocks, either to take the stock itself, or the par value thereof in cash.

☞ The receipts of the sale of tickets are deposited in the New Orleans banks, in the names of the managers, and the properties transferred unincumbered, for the security of the prize holders.

The whole of the drawing with their numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One of said persons in behalf of the numbers, and the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such prizes transferred to them immediately after the drawing unincumbered and without any deduction!

SYLVESTER & CO.

May, 18 39. (128 5w) 154 Broadway, N. Y.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by

WM. WILLIS.

May 14th, 1839.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making business in Plainfield, where he will execute orders punctually for all kinds of work in his line. Those in front of Perrine, Sayre & Co's store, above the corner of Pearl-st. where he will be glad to receive a share of custom.

Ladies and Gentlemen's boots made to order at short notice. Those favoring him with their orders may depend on having the same executed in a workmanlike manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please call

April 22nd. 18 6m. WILLIAM HILL.

Last Call!!

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Barzilla F. Randolph, deceased, are requested to call and settle. IMMEDIATELY

All who do not attend to this last call, will have to pay costs, as all accounts not paid soon, will be placed in the hands of a magistrate for collection.

SIMEON F. RANDOLPH,
JONATHAN B. RANDOLPH,
May 28th, 1839. Executors.

House and Lot For sale.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 12 tf.

HORSE BILLS,

PRINTED with neatness and despatch at this office.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c.
For Sale at this Office,
CHEAP FOR CASH, viz:

A Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1c. 6d. per quire.
Also, Letter Paper of the best kind, Plain, Ruled, or colored.
RULED, well printed, and well bound Books at 1s. 6d. or 2s. each, large and small.
Missionary Gazetteer, with plates
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Watts' Divine Songs, with plates, and a small edition
Butler's Comic Scripture, with 16 plates
Mrs. de Lafia Rooks.—Gowper's Task
Young's Night Thoughts.
Winter Evening Tales, by James Hogg
Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott
Franklin's Life and Essays.—The Young Mechanic's Miscellaneous Companion
Bible Gazetteer, 18 plates and maps, and Bible Dictionary, 96 cuts, each containing about 200 pages. Only 25 cents each.
Pocket Book of Sketches, many plates.
Marie Monk, large edition, with a plate.
Col. Stone's Refutation of the same
Pollok's Course of Time.
Lives of the Reformers, with many portraits.

MARRYATT'S Novels, complete in one large octavo Volume, well bound.
Oliver Twist, a Novel, complete in 1 vol. by the celebrated Boz.
Jaspier in search of his Father, 2 vols. Bound in Morocco and gilt.
Midshipmans Easy, 2 vols. do. do.
Frank Mildmay, or the Naval Officer, 2 vols. do. do.
Pacha of Many Tales, 2 vols. do. do.
Newton Forster, 2 vols. do. do.
Peter Simple 2 vols. do. do.
King's Own, 2 vols. do. do.
Jacob Faithful, 2 vols. do. do.
Arabian Nights Entertainments, 2 vols.
Cowperthwait's Chemistry, with plates.
Illness, with a map; containing also the emigrant's Guide to the West.
Jack Halliard, with plates.
Born Merchants.
Providential Care.
Grimshaw's United States.
William's Peoria.
Goldsmith's History of Greece.
Small Blank Books.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Labels to put into Books, 40 cts. per hundred.

ALSO, ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS,

Thome and Kimbie's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix, well bound
The same in pamphlet form
Alton Trials, with a plate.—Rural Code of Hayti
Channing on Slavery.—Morris's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Manual.—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery.
Life of Wilberforce.—Life of Granville Sharp.
State of Freedom, with plates, Light and Love
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait.
The Fountain, &c. &c.

A Large assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 25 cents each.
Song Books, several kinds, 6 to 8 cents
A Few beautiful Colored Lithographic Prints,
Verbal Books, very cheap
Genuine Cologne Water—Tooth Powder
Perforated Card paper, &c. &c.
Friction Matches, Pocket Combs, &c. &c. &c.

School Books,

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,
Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books,
600 QUILLS, first quality, at 50 cents per hundred.
Writing Ink, Red Ink, Sand in New York retail priced
School Testaments.—Pocket Testaments.
Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Historiæ Sacræ, and Cæsars Delphini,
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Murray's small English Grammar,
English Reader.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's Mother.
Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.
Crook in the Lot, by Taylor.—Bunce.
Three Lost Children.
Bonaparte's Ornithology: or Book of Nature.—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts. each.
Present from Rahway,
Blue Beard and Fatima.
CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.
MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,
SUBPŒNAS, Bills of Sales,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to Legislature,
All Blanks for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

June 4th 1839.

Rail Road Hotel.

THE Subscriber having taken the Rail Road Hotel, at the junction of the Somerville and Elizabethtown Rail Roads in Elizabethtown, where he is well provided with House room and Stabling, solicits a share of public patronage. FREEMAN COLE.

Elizabethtown, April 23d, 1839. 16 tf

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. July 1st, 1839.

Abraham Bush, 2.	Sarah Marsh,
James Martin,	Phineas Martin,
Peter Brower,	Nathan Reckman,
Elizabeth Ann Brown,	David A. F. Randolph,
Samuel Sayre,	Mary E. Randolph,
Harvey Hazlett, 2.	Jno. Madison F. Randolph
John N. Dennison,	Aron Radley
Isaac Peachy	Benjamin Runyon
Theodore A. Dunn,	Peter Rue,
Sarah Rogers,	Wm. W. Robinson,
Mrs. Emplesom Griffin	Moses Sawyer
John Opperson,	Abel Seward,
Ellen Gill,	Jacob Smalley,
Jonathan Hand,	Maria Stout,
Martin Helton,	Edward Vail,
Daniel Johnson,	Abner Williams,
Rev. Kingsbury,	Reuben Worth,
Casstant V. King,	S. Windmiller,
Robert Allen,	Elias C. Wisner.
Wm. S. F. Lane.	

J. MANNING, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Scotch Plains, N. J. July 1st, 1839.

John Cooper,	John Tolyer,
John Frazee,	Jonathan Osborn,
Simeon Lambert,	Mrs. Harriet F. M. Marsh,
James L. Spencer	Mrs. Mary F. M. Marsh, 2.
29 3w	JAMES FRAZEE, P. M.

Journeymen Wanted.

WANTED 8 Journeymen Tailors. Apply at the Plainfield Shop.

June 4th, 1839. THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Brass Kettles.

FROM 10 to 100 Gallon Brass Kettles, for sale by the subscriber, which I will sell cheap, call and see them.
Also, Tin Wash Kettles, warranted fire proof, very cheap.

HOLLOW WARE.

Pots, Kettles, Cast Iron and Portable Air Furnaces
Copper, Tin and Tea Kettles, Gridirons, Shovel, Tongs
Kitchen Fire Dogs, Sauce Pans, Frying Pans, &c.

Wanted in Exchange,

All kinds of Country Produce, Old Copper, Pewter, Brass, Lead, Rags, Bone Wax, Flax, &c. at the highest prices.
JOHN N. DENNISON.

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS.

The widely established reputation of Dr Peters' Pills obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their general medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, wherein the blood has its origin, which they specifically purify, and thereby ensure a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discoverer's secret was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have also admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills, have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same sphere, namely, that their discovery upon the style which forms the fluid itself, so that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been repeatedly stated in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into the fluid." Such is the mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and pass off in the smallest channel, which especially yield to the influence of Dr. Peters' Pills are as follows:—Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick head ache, Jaundice, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the spleen, Piles, Colic, Female obstruction, Heart burn, Furred tongue, Nausea, Distention of the stomach and bowels, Impaired Digestion, Flatulency, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, when a Cathartic or aperient is needed.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine than any that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of pills at a reduction of labor, turning out 60,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," the supply of those who might call for them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic as certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action producing neither griping or nausea, and answering so well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.
JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.
Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Friestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.
March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.
Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 ly

More New Goods

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Gro de Berlin Silk, a few pieces colored Gro de Naps 4 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.
AYRES & BULLMAN.
April 9th, 1839. 16 tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID Assortment of first quality Britannia tea metal Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Milk Cups, for Sale cheap at the new Hollow Ware Establishment.
M. HATFIELD.
Plainfield, May 14, 1839.

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it.
April 30th.

The Farmer's 'Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street in Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Office, Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th day of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages of good paper and clear type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. The Cabinet, by the direction of the Post Master General, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state and within 100 miles of the state—whenever sent out of the state, and within 30 miles of any other part of the States.

The Second number will be ready for delivery on the 15th of June, and the next will begin with the volume, No. 7 on the 15th of July.

Nos. 5 and 6 will be sent gratis.
March, 1839.

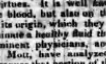
☞ The following testimonial below, concerning the sale and popular Medicine advertised by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, appeared the following a short and thrilling interest throughout our country.

Testimonial of the Sale of
GOELICKE'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE
in GERMANY.
The Greatest of Modern Benefactors.

Citizens of North and South America:

To Louis Odon Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the immortal honor of having given a final blow to CONSUMPTION! THINE is the science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well practicable in truth as in theory. Thine is the glory, and posterity upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which beboldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz: *Consumption is a disease originating in a disordered state of the Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body.* Often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs—and which may be as easily checked, *if not as quickly cured*, as a common cold or a simple headache. As invaluably precious doctrine this, as important an import as known to the opportunity best of which he seizes to impress them by this publication, for may be an unobserved instance of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that *the great secret in the Art of preserving health is to prevent disease while in the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.*

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, (the Medical world of New York) for his SALVATION, whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly gifted the ocean in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it self the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant reason to bless the beneficent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wonderous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by the Medical Faculty at the bedside and by unfortunates of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.



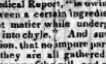
GOELICKE'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE FOLD POWER,—a medicine which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is yet possessed of a universal influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing effects—and many whom they had resigned to the *inevitable grave.*

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—*Three and one-third six dollars* ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.



A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but are of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, it may be to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe!!

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Odon Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing him to be only announcing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, attended so far, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its properties upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-importance) to acknowledge, that we have in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at the many unexpected results; and, as wounds of our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and in our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GALT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.
Germany, December 10, 1836.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir.—Mr. A. Newton, who has been a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Rasor was given over by all who knew him to be in a confirmed CONSUMPTION, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and was able to do his usual work last summer.
Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the Consumption for a great number of years, has taken part of a phial of the Sanative, at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton.
MILTON F. CUSHING.
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

Shingles.

Just received from Virginia,

40,000 CEDAR 20 inch shingles,
10,000 do. 24 inch do.
10,000 Cypress 20 inch do.
10,000 do. 24 inch do.

The above are of good quality, and will be sold on small advance for cash.
CLARKSON & BREWSTER.
Rahway, Dec. 10, 1838. 99 tf

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of
AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save outlooking. Try it. June 18th.

Just made up,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer,—that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement.
JOHN N. DENNISON.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office, March 30th, 1839.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the building one door east of Dr Craig's Office, where he intends to keep a general assortment of Groceries, Consisting in part of the following, viz.

Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Southong and Pouchong Teas; White Crushed, Brown, Havana, and New Orleans Sugars; Rio and Java Coffee, Cheese, Lard, Butter, Hams, Smok'd Beef, Flour, Molasses, Prunes, Raisins, Cocoa, Chocolate, Alum, Saleratus, Indigo, Salt Petre, Sack Salt, Cassia, Cloves, Ginger, Pepper and Mustard, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell as cheap for cash or barter as can be had elsewhere in Town.

Call and See.
WM. WILLIS.
Plainfield, April 22d, 1839. 16 tf

Here We Are!!

PLAINFIELD

TIN, STOVE, AND SHEET IRON Manufactory.

THE Subscriber would take this method of informing the citizens of Plainfield and the inhabitants of this section of country generally, that he has established the above business, in the building on the Public field, in Dr. Craig's building, on the corner of Madison and Hall-Road Avenue, where it he has a large assortment of the following articles,

Pots and Kettles of all sizes,
Spiders and Skillets, do.
Griddles and Tea Kettles,
Frying Pans, tinned and without,
Bake Pans, Sad irons, Fire Irons, and Fire Dogs.
Bell Metal, Copper and Tin Tea Kettles.
Air Furnaces, Coffee Mills, Bell Metal Sauce pans.
Betses & Betse Shovels and Tongs,
Brass Kettles of all sizes, Brass Candle-sticks,
Britannia Coffee and Tea Pots,
Large and small Waiters, Gridirons and waffull Irons

Stoves.

Always on hand a general Assortment of the most approved kind of Stoves, Leaders, Roofing, and all kinds of jobbing done to order.

The following prices paid for the following articles:

Geese Feathers, 4c. 6d. per lb. Brass, 12 cts.
Beeves Wax, 25 cts. Lead 4 cts.
Old Pewter, 14 cts. Flax, 9 cts.
Old Iron, 3-4 ct. Rags, 4 cts.
Copper, 18 cts.

Country Merchants who are in the habit of buying their Tin of Pedlers are requested to give us a call, as they can be supplied with a superior article and on better terms.
M. HATFIELD.
Plainfield, April 22. 1839. 16 tf

Important to the Public.

AN agency has just been obtained by
P. MOSHER,
DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medical remedies, with a pamphlet illustrating the principles of the Reformed or Medico Botanic Practice of Medicine, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author of the universal Practice of Medicine, 3 vols. volumes, of which a few copies are now offered for sale.

To those afflicted with disease of any kind, it is of the highest importance, as they have now within their reach, valuable medicines, the virtues of which have been well tested by the Proprietor, Dr. W. Beach, in New York, in the valuable and extensive practice, for upwards of twenty years. The bane and effects of the common MINERAL treatment of the day are too well known to require any remarks here; you, or some of your friends, have experienced some of the baneful effects of it. Their breath, or lives, have been injured by it as destroyed; and why persist in following it, merely because it is fashionable or customary, when you have within your reach, mild, safe and efficacious Vegetable medicines, such as are congenial with the system, and not in accordance with the laws of Nature—consequent to whose infraction is to receive pain or health? Be resolved then, to renounce such a practice, and embrace a ration al treatm ent, which experience has proved beneficial, and salutary. Make one trial, and you will realize the difference, and ever after remain an advocate for the Reformed, or Medico-Botanic Practice of Medicine, and which only, is correct and scientific. You have the assurance of the Subscriber, prepared with full direction for disease generally. You have only to reach forth your hand, and experience their blessings. The proprietor only asks of you confidence sufficient to give them a trial.

Among the various medicines put up, and for sale by the subscriber, the following are particularly recommended as well deserving public attention and patronage:

For Bilious complaints, Beach's antibilious physic and Family Pills.
" consumption, cough, &c. " Pulmonary Syrup,
" Weakness and debility, " Restorative Bitters,
" Piles. " Pile Electuary,
" Liver Complaints, " Hepatic Pills,
" Dyspepsia, " Anti-dyspeptic Pills,
" Fever and Ague, " Fever diaphoretic powder
" worms, " Worm powder,
" Fevers, " Diaphoretic or Fever Drops,
" Bowel complaints, " Neutralizing Mixture,
" affections of the Kidneys Bladder, &c. " Diuretic Drops,
" Salt rheum, tetter, &c. " Hepatic Wash and Ointment,
" Inflamation, " Compound Laxative Poultice,
" Rheumatism, " Rheumatic Oil and alterative Syrup,
" Sore and weak eyes, " Eye balsam, or water,
" pain in the back, side, or Breast, " Strengthening plaster,
" Ulcers, Burns, &c " Black or healing salve
" Pile, Croup, complaints in the stomach, " Emetic powders.

P. MOSHER, Druggist.
New Market, N. J. Jan. 1839. 106 1y

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have an hat and leather establishment, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sad Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c. &c.
AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.
Feb. 13th. 86 tf

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here," "This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 3 to 6 cents each.

PLAINFIELD

Classical institution.

THE next session of this Institution will open on Monday, the 6th of May next, under the direction of Mr. NELSON WHEELER, assisted by Miss ——.

Mr. Wheeler is a graduate of Yale College, and for three years past, has been successfully engaged in the business of instruction. It is recommended from both a private and public source, that he is a gentleman of the highest order. The Trustees, therefore, with pleasure announce their entire confidence in his ability and intention to make this one of the best schools in the country.

The Institution is sufficiently large and commodious, one half of it has been so altered and fitted up as to make an airy and convenient boarding house; and other improvements are in progress, which Mr. Wheeler intends in the building, so that these parents at a distance who choose to place their sons under the immediate care of the principal both as boarders and pupils can do so, by paying for English studies $150, and for Classical, $175 per year, including board, tuition, washing, lights and fuel—Beds and bedding to be furnished by the pupils.

The Female Department will be under the direction of Miss ——, a lady of superior attainments, from the Hartford Female Seminary; and instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries.

The year is divided into two sessions of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

Common English branches, per quarter,	$2 to 4.00
Higher "	5 to 6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10,00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

One half of these bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid at the beginning of the session, and the other half at the close.

To those who are acquainted with the delightful situation of Plainfield together with its pleasure to, and speedy communication with New York, Newark, and other large places, by means of Rail Roads and steamboats, very little need be said to convince them that it offers to parents every advantage for those who wish to educate their children from home.

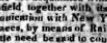
JAMES LEONARD
BENJAMIN WELLS,
JAMES T. COMFORT,
ELISHA RUNYON,
ALLEN WILSON,
} Trustees.

Plainfield, N. J March 28, 1839. 14 tf

Will the Editor of the Gospel Witness, copy the above in his paper?

NEW ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing May 27th, 1839.



NewJersey Railroad

AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.
Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cts. Rahway,
50 cts—New Brunswick, 75 cts.

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 9 o'clock, A. M daily,
At 4 P. M. do.
At 6, P. M. daily, *Sundays excepted*

Leave New Brunswick
At 7, A. M. daily, *Sundays excepted*
At 12 " noon, *daily.*
At 5 P. M. daily.

Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.
Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 7, 9, & 11, A. M. & at 3, 4, 6 & 7, P. M.

Leave Newark at 5 1-2, 7 1-2, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M., and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

ON SUNDAY

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 12 o'clock, (night.)
Leave Newark at 10 o'clock. (Phil. trains.)

Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*, and besides prevent confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Cortlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Trucks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be served to and from the Depot, to the arrival and departure of the Trains for 12 cents.
March 28th, 1839. 15 tf

DOLLARS WANTED.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS, in small sums are wanted by a man engaged in a safe, persistant, and profitable business. The amount sum will be taken for a longer or shorter time, according to the will of the lender. Enquire of CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq.
Plainfield, May 6th, 1839. 120 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, would inform the citizens of Plain and Pierce streets, and the public generally, that he has commenced business, and will attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
CORNELIUS STULTS.
Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 99 1y

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has in hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he is still receiving from the city.

☞ Clocks and Watches carefully repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.
THOMAS & ALBERTS.
Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and English Languages, and in all the solid branches of the usually English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce them to spend and have of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is had, and ample provisions are made, to secure, so far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each, compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, at the rate of $30 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected no ever at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indolent, or unworthy boy will be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. In point of access to all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance, it is unsurpassed. It has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the 8th bedroom and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance.
EZRA FAIRCHILD.
Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorised to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c.
M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC K. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemens' and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES of superior workmanship, Gentemen's Shoes made to order on the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials.
THOS. S. ALBERTS.
Plainfield, March 25, 1839. 14

Cider.

THE Subscriber has for sale about 100 barrels of Good Cider, which he will sell in any quantity at Private sale.
Warren, Feb. 11. 8 tf NOAH DRAKE.

Just Received,

A Fresh supply of Groceries, at the Cash Store of
March 19. AYRES & BULLMAN.

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets exchanged as usual.
JOSEPH DENNISON.
Plainfield, July 21, 1837.

N. B. I would also say to those that I owe me in Carpet go from my shop on Credit.—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.
April 23d. 1842

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

in the present season, and hopes by a strict attention to Chair and Job Painting with neatness and despatch to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.
BRIAR HILL, FEBRUARY 1839.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, JULY 30. 1839. Number 132.

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c. and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 9 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pot and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Sad Irons and Chalirons,
Spiders and Frys
Bell Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin do
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Britannia Teapots,
do Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Japaned and Common Bellows
Britannia Table and Tea Spoons
Britannia Lamps
Brass and Iron Candle sticks
Large Hand Mill Waffers
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Nutmeg Grates
Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Plated Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.
Keeping, Lend re and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 2tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

William Acken vs Thomas J. Barr—Fi Fa bonis et terris.

By virtue of the above named writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, on the 30th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the house of the defendant, at Scotch Plains, Westfield township, Essex county, all the following described property of the defendant, viz:

1st. All that lot of land and the buildings thereon, where the defendant lives, and keeps a Public House, containing two acres and 4 square rod.

2d. Also, one acre of land adjoining Noah Parse, lands belonging to the estate of Charles Ryno, deceased, and Thomas Barr.

3d. Also, two lots of land deeded by Nathan Wooden and wife to the said defendant and William Acken. One lot adjoining lands of Jethro Veronie, N. Woodruff and others; the other lot adjoining land of Noah Parse, Osborn & Wilson, the road, and A. L. Frazer; each lot containing one quarter of an acre.

4th. Also, one lot deeded by Henry Hetfield to said defendant, and is one of the lots sold by Henry Hetfield from off his farm to the said defendant; said lot being about the feet front by 120 deep. All of the above described property is situated in the village of Scotch Plains, Essex county.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Feb. 28th, 1839. 11t

The above sale stands adjourned to April 30th, 1839, at the same place and hour.

J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, March 30, 1839. 15 5w Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to the 30th day of May, at the same place and hour.

April 1. J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to August 30, 1839, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the same place.

J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, June 1st, 1839. 6ds

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks, LABELS,** &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a cash price, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 25th, 1839.

New Goods,

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of the most fashionable style of Spring and Summer Goods, and will sell them very low.

Call and see. H. A. CORY.

April 23d, 1839. 18 tf

HORSE BILLS,

PRINTED with neatness and despatch at this office

TEMPERANCE.

From the Journal of the American Temp. Union.

The Eventful Twelve Hours,

Or, the Destitution and wretchedness of a Drunkard.

AN ORIGINAL TALE.

(Concluded.)

My fears arose, and my heart sank within me—the light gleaming up, startled my kind neighbor who, looking round, said in a quick manner, 'you see returned, where are the snuffers?'

'Is Mary worse,' said I, taking no notice of the enquiry for the snuffers.

'She is no be ter,' said Wright, 'no better, heavy work, James!'

I placed the medicine upon the table and sat down exhausted and wretched; whose situation so low could he have known all, that would not have pitied me? Wright rose, and carried the medicine up stairs; and in another minute all was the stillness of death. I could have borne any thing but this, at least I think so, but under this oppressive stillness my feelings gave way in torrents of tears, and every moment brought a fresh accusation against myself for my past doings, and again I looked around me as well as my tearful eyes and dimly lighted room would allow, and contrasted all with John Wright's. 'So comfortable,' said I again, involuntarily. Indistinct sounds and cautious steppings were now heard above; and well was I raising myself up and listening in order to catch if possible something that would acquaint me with the state of my poor Mary, the bed room door opened, and down came Wright and his wife, the latter carefully lighting the doctor, Mrs. Mason being close behind him. I snuffed the candle with my fingers, and as they appeared, tried to recover myself a little, and to assume something like the appearance of courage; but the doctor's look at me as he took out his watch, made me weigh, or rather in a kind of half disguised coughing voice I said, how is my poor wife, Sir? The doctor with a severity of manner and unmitating my manner of speaking, replied, you should have coughed sooner James; then turning to Mrs. Mason, said it is now eleven o'clock, at half past you must repeat the mixture, if you can per-suade her to drink plentifully of warm tea it will be better, but remember quiet is the best medicine now, indeed it is food and medicine in her present state don't tease her about any thing; mind that, at half past, mind; and again at twelve, until the pain subsides; when sleep will follow.

'But if it should not?' said Mrs. Mason.

'Yes if it should not?' said Mrs Wright,

If what should not, said the doctor staring?

Why Sir, said Mrs. Mason, if sleep should not follow.

No follow, said I in my anxiety.

The doctor looked at me, but answered Mrs. Mason saying, we always hope for the best, if the pain ceases, sleep will follow as a matter of course: if the pain does not cease, said he, very gravely, and fixing his eyes upon me, but there you had better not think of any further proceedings, follow the directions I have given you, and be particular as to time.

Now shrunk back at the word time, it reminded me that I had not even a twenty shilling clock in the house.

James, said the doctor, have you no time in the house. No, I suppose not, he answered himself, well then you must guess at it—Oh dear! had work indeed. Come James, put that bit of candle into the lantern, I hope it does not rain now.

Wright opened the door and I walked out with the lantern, the doctor following, and but turning his chest closely round as he entered upon the darkness of the night. I walked on with an unsteady step, feeling as if every yard of ground I made over would be the last I should have strength to cover. But urged on by my situation reached the doctors house without any remark from him upon my wearied step; and pulled his bell in rather a hasty manner.

You are in a hurry, James, said he, you forgot the time of night, a gentle pull would have waked the servant without disturbing any of the family. My family are very regular James, and I make it a rule never to disturb them when it can be avoided; perhaps you think such things of no consequence: regularity, James, and sobriety are two very principal things in every body's family.

By this time the servant appeared, and, giving him the lantern and thanking the doctor for his kind attention, I left the door to return home. The darkness, and my situation was a very painful one; the sudden change from light to utter darkness obliged me to stand still a few minutes before I could venture to move, but a world of sensations ran through my mind, and distracted me more than ever; the weakness of my body prevented my checking its sensations; and could I have weighed, in the balance of reason, to say nothing of religion, at this moment all foolish sinful pleasures (falsely so called) of drunkenness, with the distress of mind and weariness of body I then endured, and had endured on this one single night, how light would they have seemed! Yes, even if I had not included the loss of positive property and health.

Once again then I reached my home, all was still, I went cautiously towards the little fire that was still smouldering, and feeling out a chair, placed it close up to the chimney and sat down. I felt more than at any time ill, and so much so that I did not any curious were something dryer, but they were still damp, so I got as far into the chimney as I could, and hoped whoever might be watching, they would soon come down. So having listened to what appeared to me a very long time, I ventured to make a slight noise with the chair, to inform them of my return; it had the desired effect, and down came Mrs. Mason with the candle in her hand, and, as I thought, pleasure beaming in her countenance. Before I could speak she said 'Mary is better James, she has fallen into a nice sleep.' She spoke kindly, and looked kindly. I tried to answer her, but my feelings choked me, and seeing my effort to suppress them, she con I ued. 'God has dealt very mercifully James towards you in so blessing the means that have been used, but you have had a supper, you will find some nice warm soup by the side of the fire there, Mrs. Wright sent it in for you by her husband when she returned home; Come James eat it while it is warm, it will do you good; your little girl a d boy have both had some and they are now warm in bed and fast asleep.'

The Wright's are very kind, I added, and you are kind; what should I have done but for you and them?

'Done James!' said she mildly, 'done James? see how God orders his dispensations, in the midst of wrath he remembers mercy,' and I trust HE has purposes of mercy in this event towards you and your family; but beware James, for the Bible expressly says, 'my son despise not the chastening of the Lord,' and again, 'the Lord loveth whom he chasteneth,' but eat your supper; I will step up stairs and see if your wife is sleeping, and if she is, I will come down and have a little with you.

As she went softly up stairs my eyes followed her, and I said to myself this is one of your religious ones is it, that I have so often joined in jeering at? Surely I ate my supper with a thankful heart and was much strengthened by it. Mrs. Mason soon returned, and stepping into the back room where Jane lay and her little brother, drew out three or four billets of wood, and a cheerful fire was soon made, so that with my warm nourishing supper and cheerful fire and Mrs. Mason's kind attentive countenance and manner, I regained my spirits and a considerable portion of my strength. After a little pause she said, 'James, when Mary recovers, if it should please God to order it so, great care will be required lest she should relapse. You would not wish to lose her, James, she has been a kind and affectionate wife to you and a tender mother to your children. When you were first married every thing went well with you, and it was a remark I often made of you as a sober, thriving young man; but the true fear of God is your hearts, and faith in our blessed Saviour, to make you a pattern to all around you. I used to say a few words to Mary, and alle always received them meekly, but I seldom saw you, and your manner never gave me any encouragement to talk to you on religious subjects. James, experience has enabled me to make one remark, that absence from Divine worship is a customary thing is almost a sign of the absence of religion from the heart; and it is indeed seldom that I have ever seen you in your place on the Sabbath day. Sunday is a blessed day when it is spent aright.' So saying she again went up stairs, remarking that Wright had been home to her house, to explain the cause of her absence, (and as I guessed, this explained the mystery of fire and candle, tea, sugar and bread,) adding, Mrs. Wright will come in at daylight and will stay with Mary, and that I will follow me to attend to my morning's business. You know James, the Bible says, 'diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord;' but you had better take a nap in the corner, and I will wrap my cloak round me up stairs and endeavour to do the same. I longed to go and see my poor Mary, but I was not asked, and I supposed it right it should be so. I now thought of my poor children and going into their room, and to stir some fire wood also, I had distressed to find them so badly provided with bed clothes. I kissed them, and secretly prayed in a kind of way that I might be spared to care more for them all than I had lately done. Having made up the fire I sat down, and soon fell asleep, which continued until Mrs. Mason awoke me, informing me it was daylight, and that she should go home as soon as Mrs. Wright should arrive. And why will she? Mrs. Wright must, said I, surely cease attending upon Mary now, or at least until Mrs. Wright comes. It is very natural, said Mrs. Mason, that you should desire to attend upon your wife and think yourself capable of doing so, but the most particular directions from the doctor were, not to allow you to see your wife, until he had seen her again; and you may remember, James, how gravely he directed she might not in any way be teased,—but, to deal honestly with you, what more may be your future conduct to your wife, your behavior to her for the last three years has not been quite kind; and as grief and depression have very much to do with her present illness, we are all of opinion that you had better not see her until she is more composed—you have brains, James, seek now to heal. I was touched with the reproof, I was perhaps more touched by the manner—Mrs. Mason was one who sought after souls, she won my esteem and confidence, and I felt that if Mrs. Mason could talk to me thus that I had still something to lose. I will do as you think best, madam, said I, and I know it is important that you should be at home early, and you must be sadly fatigued, I will go immediately and tap at Mr. Wright's window. Mrs. Wright instantly answered me and promised to come very quickly, which she did. On my return Mrs. Mason was up stairs, and had put on the kettle, a bake loaf and a piece of butter on the table, and some tea and sugar, and the kettle by the fire. These were times of deep thought, I can. On Mrs. Wright's arrival I thanked her for her great kindness, and hoped better times were in store. Yes, she replied, be ter times may be in store for you, I hope they are, you have certainly bought your corn at a very dear market lately but you may find a better one to go to yet. Mrs. Mason was now ready to go home. Come James, said she, you must go with me, I want to send back a few things to Mary, and mind you must not leave the house to day after your return, and your little girl ought to be set to account for your absence from work—that is James if—

If madam said I quickly, it what?

Yes, James, if you think you can maintain a new character, and decency really to become again what I well remember you once was, a respectable man. Respectability is as much your birthright as of young squire Mills; indeed I may say that on this point you both star ed in life exactly equal, his father was respectable in every sense of the term; and your father was certainly nothing behind him, both faithfully discharged the duties of that station into " which it pleased God to call them. But the young squire is as respectable as his father was, and why should not you be as respectable as yours? I have lived to see many changes, but the change I most mourn over, is that change of principle in my neighbors. Their respectability seems to be exchanged for finer clothes and fewer fire-side, fewer home comforts, and I happen also to know that if very much of the grain that has been made into potatoes beer and whiskey, had been made into good wholesome bread, both you and James, should have been better off, for I have seen your struggles, as well as you. I have worked early and late, taking care of the pence to maintain my respectability; yet, let me again repet it, your father and mother were respectable to the day of their death, and many in this village would gladly see their only child following their footsteps and seeking the same inheritance they now possess 'in mansions of the skies.' But the road down hill to vice and folly, and ruin lies at the bottom—you may be far down, I fear you are, yet there is a hand that even now beckons to you and says 'turn, turn, for I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth, wherefore turn and live,' but James you are not ignorant of your Bible.

I tried to conceal my emotions, for it was a very long time since I had heard such words as these. My Bible and the house of God had been long neglected. Mrs. Mason perceived that I was affected, and said, yes it is a slippery down hill path that leads to ruin, and many there be that walk therein. Heaven may be said to lie upward, yet its ways are ways of pleasantness and all its paths are peace.

As we passed neighbor Wright's cottage, I observed the neatness of everything about it, and I had not forgotten the comfort that was within, and I said secretly, 'I'll see what's to be done.' The duties of Mrs. Mason's house, on our reaching there, had just began; her eldest daughter and maid were preparing soup for dinner, and her son was in the bake house. The arrival of the mother and mistress seemed to give to all the liveliest satisfaction; and their enquiries after my poor wife were made with a kindness of manner that surprised me. They respect her, said I to myself, but take little notice of me yet as they treated me better than I deserved. Mrs. Mason soon put up a few little things and directed me to go and see them at Mrs. Wright, and weighing out a pound of bacon, and putting a large loaf and half a pound of cheese into a basket with it, with some soap and candles, said, I shall charge these to your bill, James. Patty, go into the garden and cut James a couple of nice cabbages, I dare say he will know what to do with them. Having this unexpected provision made for the day, and receiving parting words of encouragement from the kind friend, I returned home. As I passed neighbor Wright's, he was at work in his garden. He spoke kindly, and hoped we might become more neighborly, for said he, I used to look up to your father, and mother, James, and much good counsel have I received from them I shall be happy to pay it back to you in kind. When I reached home I found my children washed and breakfast ready. Mrs. Wright had kindly done this. Jane looked cheerful, and my little Harry came jumping towards me, as if he did not know what to make of all this, but rubbing his little head against my side, said, mother's so ill, Jane says, father! Is she? is she, father? looking up into my face as I sat down. Is she?

She is better now, my boy, I said.

Better father! who made her ill? you didn't make her ill did you father?—dice bread father—did mother not bring this nice bread home father? speak, father, you don't speak.

Don't teaze, Harry, said Jane, Mrs. Mason sent it last night.

Harry looked doubtingly.

Is she father? said Harry.

She is father I said Harry.

I could not trust myself to answer, so rose, for I was much affected by the thought that Mrs. Mason had cared for these beloved ones, when no one I had neglected them, and foolishly squandered away their comforts and almost all their necessary bread. Harry seemed however to have set his mind upon knowing where the loaf came from, remembering I suppose his mother's promise, and as I turned around he again had hold of my hand, saying, Mrs. Mason, father? Mrs. Mason?

Yes, Harry, said Jane again, and I was called up last night and the doctor was fetched, and father fetched him with a large lantern, and Mrs. Mason was here ever so long, and we had a nice supper of soup Mr. Wright brought us, and you had some too, and you were so sleepy you have forgotten it, you have.

Harry seemed more than ever in doubt. It is all true I said, my dear boy, and by and by I will tell you all about it, now sit down. Jane sit down. Mrs. Wright coming down stairs at this time informed me that my wife had enquired about me and wished to see me, but I told her, she continued, what had been settled about it, and she is quite satisfied, when she found that her children were cared for. I am going home, she added, for a few minutes, and when Jane has breakfasted, if I should not have returned, let her go up stairs and sit by her mother until I do. Little Harry must be kept still.

I am still, Mrs. Wright, said Harry, I shall go and see mother too, looking up in my face.

So you shall my boy, said I, but it must be by and by, when father goes.

I'm not naughty father, mother says she loves me when I am good, and in this way this little prattler continued the whole meal.

Mrs. Wright returned soon after he had finished breakfast, and by the time I had put the things away and sent Mary Jane to our foreman's house to say I could not go to work that day, and put Masters a little to rights in doors and yard, the doctor called. His, 'well James,' filled me with so very pleasing sensations. 'I hope we shall have a change, eh!' and passing on went up stairs. Ah thought I, I know what you mean. He soon came down, said my wife might get up if she liked, taking a little care, and after to day give her a pill every day and a dose of mutton, eh! James, a few more broiled pills for her, and a pint less of liquor for you, an I your old father and mother would soon come to life again. Your Savings Bank is at the tavern, and the landlady of the Stag keeps your accounts I believe, eh! James? I shall charge you nothing for this. This was the doctor. I received his reproofs humbly, and I certainly thought you are very kind, but I also thought you are not Mrs. Mason. Soon after this my poor Mary came down stairs and I at once received my sorrow for my past conduct, and my determination to strive to act better, and, to conclude, my wife slowly recovered, and, I may also add, I slowly recovered also, but I was very far down the hill, and consequently found it a very long and hard rug to get up again, but Mrs. Mason encouraged me, the Wrights helped me, the doctor cheered me, Mr. Armstrong praised me, our kind minister instructed me, my wife assisted me, and, to the crowning point of all, the blessing of God rested upon me. I went and prayed in my family, paid my debts, mended my windows, planted my garden and sold garden stuff instead of buying, bought me a wheelbarrow, mended my chairs and table, and got me a clock.

There were no Temperance Societies in those days, or I think I should have been reclaimed sooner.

HUMOROUS.

Correcting a Blunder.—Lieut. O——, who is a cadet at West Point, visited New York in company with a friend, and was particularly amused with the City Hall, which, he examined with the eye of an architectural connoisseur. "Well, said his friend, you seem rather pleased with that affair, O——, what do you think of it?"

"Why, I'm thinking, by the powers, without any disrespect to you here at all, that that same edifice was never built in this country!"

Such a beautiful bull and so agreeably enriched with the slightest touch of the brogue, was intantalizing, and a smile from the composition broke before the eye of the young Irishman the error he had made.

"Oh," he exclaimed in his hurry to correct himself, "I didn't mane that at all. I intended to have said, but spoke without thinking, that the man that built it was never in this country."

Irish Identity.—The following bagbull was stuck up in Dublin, July 31st, 1784:—"This is to certify, that I, Daniel O'Flanna'an, am not the person that was tarred and feathered by the liberty mob, on Tuesday last; but I am ready to give twenty guineas to any one who will say me fifty that I am the other man who goes by my name.—Witness my hand, this 31st of July.

DANIEL O'FLANNAGHAN.

"Here are the bannisters, but where the dickens are the stairs," as the drunken fellow said when he felt his way all round the backseat in the dark

Rare Sport.—An ex-constable of Auburn, N. Y. was observed, the other day, sitting very patiently on the curbstone of the side walk with a fishing rod and line in his hand apparently engaged in fishing in the gutter. At his side was a basket containing three smoked herrings. It turned out, on enquiry, that the old sinner had been hired by some wags to sit and fish there all day; as the rate of one smoked herring an hour which was regularly deposited in the basket as it became due.

A rich ignoramus in giving orders to a bookseller to furnish his library, requested him "particularly to let him have Pope's, Milton's and Shakespeare's works, and added, "if there follows publish any thing new, don't forget to let us have them."

An Irishman asked another what had become of Patrick O'Murphy? Arrah, now my dear honey, answered he, I was commencing to be sick, but he saved his life by dying in proper time.

Absence of Temperance.—The following circumstance was related to us verbally, a few days since, with a request that it be noticed.

Mr. Benjamin Fielder, of Burrsville, in the southern section of this county, had completed the frame for a large grist mill, and when the time for raising arrived he expressed a desire to the Boss workman, that it be raised without ardent spirits. The Boss favored the proposition, but stated that it would be impossible to get hands as it was not the custom in the neighborhood. Mr. Fielder replied that the building should not be raised, unless done without liquor. A decision so emphatic disheartened the Boss, and Mr. F. was partially obliged to attend to the raising of the building himself—he accordingly gave notice amongst his neighbors of the intended raising, and to his satisfaction, and no doubt that of the Boss, and to the surprise of many, he had more assistance than he needed—his frame was raised in a peaceable manner and to the satisfaction of all—a good supper and plenty of cold water were a sufficient remuneration. This circumstance certainly augurs well for the cause of temperance in that neighborhood and shows emphatically what decision of purpose will accomplish.—*Monmouth Inquirer.*

A Great Alligator Hunt—Terrible Slaughter of the Varmints.—A few days since, Capt Patterson, of Patterssville, Dutch settlement, in company with three friends, Capt. Covell, and Messrs Charles Bryant and R. S. Beasley, started out on a regular alligator hunt, in the neighborhood of Bayou Chere Amie and Grassy Lake. For some time past the alligators in that section have committed many depredations upon the deer and dogs, "laying in wait," at the narrower and *more frequented pass of the bayous, and nabbing* any stranger, cur or deer which might chance to swim across. To this off these depredators the hunt was got up and it proved highly successful.

The party was out but two days and a half, and in that time they shot no less than six hundred and fifty seven of the largest kind, not wasting a bit of powder on any one a less he measured good ten feet in length. This we consider the height of sport. Our informant, Mr. Beasley, who was one of the party, gave us a glowing description of the sport. From the manner in which he speaks of it, deer and buffalo hunting is not a circumstance. There is but one vulnerable point about the alligator, the eye, and the antics they cut up when some unlucky bullet finds an inlet to the brain through that small opening are said to be amusing in the extreme.

The party carried on the work of destruction until they were entirely out of balls. *Had* their ammunition held out, there is no knowing how many of these varments would have been destroyed.—*N. O. Picayune.*

The Natchez Free Trader of the 2d instant, states that Elias Boudinot has been murdered, as well as John Ridge and Major Ridge. It says there were three parties among the Cherokees, and that their differences related in part to the treaty of cession and removal, and partly to questions of internal Government. One of the three parties killed the above mentioned chiefs and head men. Ross was at the head of about 1000 men. He was offered admittance into the fort by Gen. Arbuckle, but declined unless his whole party was included, which was refused.

Boudinot, as well as John Ridge was educated at the Mission School, Cornwall, Conn. He was named after the late Dr. Boudinot, of New Jersey, and inherited a large portion of his benevolence and piety. It is melancholy to think that so bright an ornament of the Church, and society, has fallen a victim to assassination—Like the two Ridges, Boudinot was in favor of the treaty of removal, but not till he found it was impossible to remain in Georgia.—*Jour. of Com.*

The following anecdote is copied from an eloquent speech of *Mr. Tillinghast*, delivered at Providence on the 4th of July, at a dinner table with a band of the surviving soldiers of the revolution:

The first blood drawn from the veins of a British officer in that great quarrel, was drawn by a shot from a Rhode Island musket—upon our own waves, within sight from the tower of that temple where we have this morning heard the scenes and principles of the revolution so eloquently reviewed by the orator of the day. The owner of that musket still lives in honor amongst us, still characterized by that native resolution, which the hopes of 67 years from that time has not been able to extinguish or abate. The first sword that waved in triumph upon the surmounted rampart at *Yorktown, was a Rhode Island sword.* The owner of that sword, as he clambered up the work, received upon his hands and arms the stabs of the bayonets that were aimed at his life, and having gained the summit and planted himself firmly there, he hitted his sword aloft in his bleeding hand, and called aloud to friends and foes, "Capt. Stephen Olney's company *forms here.*"

It is said they have invented a kind of spectacles in New Orleans, by which left handed men can read a book upside down.

Red Ants.—A small bit of camphor laid in any place infested by these troublesome insects is said to cause them to make a precipitate retreat.

New Abbey, Is. (July 10.

Extraordinary Revival.—Within the last two weeks 143 members have been added to the Methodist church in this city. Since the 1st of January last, the number of its converts amounts to 853! The revival still continues, and is attended with numerous daily conversions.

The editor of the Harrisburg Chronicle says he has counted the accidents in which lives have been lost or injuries done to persons by the use of powder on the 4th inst. and the amount is 47 killed and 19 maimed, the majority for life.

Served them right.—At the April term of the Circuit Court of Yazoo county, Mississippi, in the case of Morris vs. H. N. Dunn and C. W. Bain, for an aggravated case of Lynching, the Jury rendered a verdict of twenty thousand dollars for the plaintiff.

Harvest in Pennsylvania.—The Star, published in Union County [Pa] says, under date of the 13th inst. that harvesting grain had just commenced in that region, and that it "exceeds all belief!" Every crop and every part of the country is stated to be groaning under the weight of wheat and rye; and the summer crops are represented to be equally abundant. The Star says: "The oats crops will be astonishing—an unusual quantity was put out, owing to the high price it commanded for the last year—we may now expect to get it at the old prices, and we believe for less than it has been for many years past. Potatoes, corn and buckwheat, are in the same situation; the high prices those articles have commanded, have induced the farmers to put out as much as they possibly could; and the great yield will fill the country with these very important products."

Bill Johnson, the pirate of the Thousand Isles, has arrived at New York with a party of ladies, and taken lodgings at Clarendon House, 134 Broadway.

Great Sale.—A gentleman of this city who has a field of fifteen acres filled with a crop of flourishing morus multicaulis, has sold the crop during the present week, for $32,500!!—*Baltimore American.*

The Mechanic's Bank of Burlington opened for business on the 9th inst. The character of the officers of this new institution furnishes a guarantee for its judicious management. Wm. R. Allen, Esq. is its President.

An incident is related in the New Orleans Bee, which is without a parallel in the annals of travel. A gentleman who left that city, reached Louisville in five days, 19 1-2 hours; remained at Louisville 30 hours, and returned in four days and a half—having travelled about 3000 miles in about 11 1-2 days.

Col. Joseph M. White, of Florida, has given written opinion that the great lottery set on foot by Messrs. Hamilton & Schmidt, is authorised by the laws of that Territory.

A Pattern of Industry.—The Hartford Patriot of a late date, mentions that Mrs. Elizabeth Meigs, of New Britain, a lady 84 years of age, during the year 1838, knit 48 pair of stockings and footed 10 pair, besides knitting 7 pair of mittens, and 2 night caps. During the same time she pieced two bed quilts, one of which contained *2001 pieces of one and a half inch square*, all of this, with her own hands for her friends and needy acquaintances, without compensation. She is the widow of a revolutionary officer, and a connexion of the old Postmaster Meigs. Besides accomplishing this labor, she daily devoted an hour or two to reading.

Great Cattle.—Ten Durham cows and 1 bull just landed from the Mary Howland from Liverpool, said to be the handsomest animals and purest blood imported, are now to be seen at Hoboken. They were imported for Mr. Clay.

A *Water Spout* occasioned great destruction along the Hudson and Berkshire Rail Road, near Canaan, N. Y. A deluge of rain brought large avalanches of earth from the mountain sides, and 300 feet of the road was carried away. The sand arrested the cars, and nearly burned the locomotive. Much inconvenience but no serious personal injury was experienced.

One farmer near the road lost 100 tons of hay; and a saw and grist mill were carried off.

A new and superior kind of foreign wheat has been introduced by a planter at Shepherdstown, Va. Three bushels and three pecks of seed *have produced 130 bushels of wheat.* Mr. Wickers, near Baltimore, also had some of the seed and has produced 47 bushels to the acre. It is said to be a superior article.

There is now living near Raleigh, N. C. a man named Arthur Wall, who is 119 years of age, and in the enjoyment of good health and spirits. There is also a negro man, supposed to be about 120 years of age.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRANT.

Corrected weekly from the Advocate & Journal.

Candles.—Mould,	$0	11	to 0 1
Dipped,		12	to 14
Sperm,		41	to 49
Coffee.—Cuba,		10	to 12
Java,		12	to 15
Cotton.—New Orleans,		12	to 14
Upland,		12	to 15
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,			4 00
Pickled Cod, bbl.	5	00	to 5 2.
Smoked Salmon, lb.		17	to 18
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.	13	00	to 14
Mackerel, No. 2,	11	00	to 12 31
Mackerel, No. 3,	7	50	to 8 87
Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	5	00	to 5 2.
Rye Flour,	4	50	to 5 00
Indian Meal,	4	00	to 4 25
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,			1 25
Rye, northern, 56 lb.			—
Corn, yellow, northern,		60	to — —
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,		60	to — —
Do. southern,		56	to — —
Barley		75	to 90
Oats,		42	to 50
Peas, white dry,			17 00
White Beans,	15	00	to 16 70
Molasses.—New Orleans		24	to 32
Havana, Matanzas,		20	to 30
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	15	00	to 15 00
Do. prime,	11	50	to 11 75
Butter, dairy		14	to 16
Do. shipping		12	to 12
Hog's Lard,		11	to 12
Pork, mess, brl.	17	00	to
Do. prime,	14	00	to 15 00
Cheese, American,		9	to 11
Hams,		12	to
Kine, 100 lbs.	4	37	to 4 37
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,			37
Liverpool, blown, sack,	2	00	to 2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix,		8	to 10
New Orleans		6	to 8
Lump,		14	to 16
Loaf,		16	to 17
Tallow.—American,		11	to 12
Teas.—Imperial and Gu powder,		55	to 1 50
Hyson and Young Hyson,		37	to 87
Bohea		27	to 32

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Plainfield Union.

MALE CHARACTER.

NUMBER SIX

Young Gentlemen:

In my last, I promised you some remarks on one or two of the leading properties of *Self-respect*, the first of which is a well cultivated mind. Indeed the cultivation of your minds appears to be the first subject that should engage your attention, for without it you are not competent to understand clearly and fully, your duty as moral and social beings. You are rational beings, and as such are expected to speak and act understandingly, which you cannot do unless your mind be richly imbued with useful information. You should and ratand the rudiments of the sciences, because the acquiring them disciplines the mind and leads it into a systematic mode of thinking, and because they serve as a code of general rules to assist it in the investigation of all subjects important to be known. An acquaintance with them is of such importance to you that you need not expect without them, ever become very distinguished in your business in after life, whatever that business may be. To commence without them would be like a child attempting to read without a knowledge of the alphabet; or a scholar attempting to solve a question in Algebra without first acquiring a knowledge of arithmetic. I would therefore advise you to become as far acquainted with them as your several circumstances and abilities would allow. I would then advise you to settle permanently in your minds the business you intend to pursue in after life.

Having become acquainted with the above named rudiments, and permanently fixed upon your business, I would advise you to turn your attention particularly to the studies more particularly connected with your future employment. For you cannot become adepts in all the arts and sciences—they are too numerous and profound to be mastered by one individual, even by the greatest genius. If you study more particularly only what *appertains somewhat to your own business*, you may become proficients in your several callings, and do honor to yourselves and to those engaged in the same employment. Avoid and disregard quackery in all its forms, and in all its departments. So far as you give way to it, so far you betray the arts and sciences, the glory of a country into the hands of empirics, who would soon bring them into disrepute. If you can not become at least respectable proficients in your business, abandon it, and take up something that you can. The true interest of the arts and sciences demand it; your own honor demands it; the general prosperity of the community demands it.

In whatever business you may be engaged you will find an education suited to your business, of advantage to you. There is an impression among many that if a young man can read, write, and compute numbers, he is qualified for any of the ordinary branches of life. This is an injurious mistake. For an illustration, let us examine one of the ordinary callings of life, one in which the most of people profess to be more or less skilled,—the proper tillage of the ground. It is now ascertained that an acre of land, under the management of an intelligent cultivator will yield more than double the product it did under poor cultivation. This no doubt is to be attributed to the advantages he derives from the sciences. Had it not been for the sciences, the true value of plaster, marl and lime would never have been discovered; but science having analyzed their elements, unfolded their natures, and described their certain effects; has appropriated them to a service that turns the barren field into a fruitful garden, and covers the hills ever so high, and the valleys ever so low with never failing and successive harvests of rich abundance. The true value of these articles in the improvement of land, can only be realized by those acquainted with their nature, and the nature of the land on which they use them; and this is the principal reason why they have been so often used with little profit. They doubtless should be used at a proper time, and in quantity according to the quality of the soil,—does it look reasonable then, that an unskilful man, unacquainted with their nature, or manner of operation, can use them with as certain and as much profit as the man who is? This illustration is deduced to show that a knowledge of chemistry is of essential service in the successful tillage of the ground. A knowledge also of Natural Philosophy, Geology, and the kindred sciences, is often of much benefit. Think me not extravagant, if I give it as my opinion, that when young men destined for the employments are educated for it, as others are for the learned professions, that the fertility of our country would far exceed its present fertility; and the arrangement of farms, and the location and taste of dwellings and other buildings would be exceedingly improved. There is no business worth following but that an education in view of it is of importance.

For aught I know, you may ask me what has such an admonition to do with self-respect, the point from which you started? It has every thing to do with it; for if you respect yourself, you must wish others to respect you, and this they will not do unless you sustain yourself honorably in your calling. The time is coming, and I trust is not far distant, when people will be valued according to their usefulness and moral worth. Indeed the signs of the times augur well that the day is near. The gentleman of the observatory must have observed something omenous of its approach; for out of the benevolence of his heart *he is pouring forth a stream of favors* upon the fair ones, to hasten the period. From the burthen of his numbers, it can easily be perceived that he is determined to elevate the tone of female education and manners. From his observations on their present neglected state, and his views of what they ought to be, and no doubt will be, he thinks they should be brought out of the parlor, stripped of their golden slippers, their silken gowns, their piano glories, their fanciful charms, and vain decorations, by which they have captivated a train of young men and led them as sheep to the slaughter. Happy will it be for them, and happy will it be for you, young men, if he shall accomplish his object. Then you will be *in no danger of falling victims to their seductions.*—In my next I shall notice the way to such an education as named, is now accessible to all young men. LUCILLA.

Contented Lady's Asylum, July, 1839.

"Why starved on earth our angel appetites."
Young.

How pleasing and profitable it is to listen to excellent preachers. How they purify the affections, and exalt the soul; how they elevate the feelings, and refine the mind. In their region we seem to breathe a purer air; the objects of nature seem tinged with a brighter lustre; for a halo surrounds the dullest object or creation. Their wondrous power calls up the spirits of the mighty deep, the fathomless abyss of nature, to enliven and sustain our dejected condition; as Moses with his rod drew water from the rock to revive the dying Israelites. They give the power of language to inanimate nature, and we hear it praise its maker; for by their guidance, and instrumentality it is, that we find

"Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."

With them we behold an altar in every grove; and in every breeze that trembles through the leaves, we hear an aspiration of thanksgiving ascending to Heaven.

By a golden chain let down from the skies, we are drawn up to heaven, as Young drew his hearers; *and there we hold communion with* pure spirits and angels of light. We partake of the same emotions, and desires with which they are pervaded; and the strings of the soul are tuned in unison with theirs. Our senses are exalted. We have the appetites of angels. We drink with them from the pure fountain of heaven; eat of their manna; participate with them in all their devotions, and mingle with them in all their pleasures.

Let none presume to denounce this as a vagary of fancy. Payson, Whitfield, and many others, whose holy spirits dwelt on earth a season, have proved its reality, and there are many in our age, whose souls are lighted with the glowing flame that *brightens Heaven*; who pour their light upon the darkened mind, arouse the spirits from their lethargy, and breathe through them the inspiration of a God.

But how sad and painful is the fact, that there are some dull minds, who attempt to

"Cut the branches of man's pride"

to pierce his flinty heart, with their blunt weapons; to rear a temple there as a habitation for a holy spirit when they lack the power, and discipline; should as the man who began to build, and was not able to finish, excite the laughter of all who beheld him. It is pitiful; for though some smile, there is greater cause to weep—to think that the pulpit, the maintainer of their dearest rights, *trustees of their last estate*, should be so weak.

The vague discourse, the abstract disquisitions of dry metaphysics, the praise of virtues in the gross, the discussion of all generalities, and the oft repeated sentence too, vex the ear, are not only uninteresting, but wearysome to the mind; and if the voice gives the same sound to every sentence, a torpor creeps over all the senses, a relaxation through the limbs, a lethargy over the mind, and the nodding or the resting head tells a true, but sorrowful tale of effect produced.

The affected zeal, the loud vociferation, the marshalling of words in hosts innumerable, and the bright panoply which they present, may awe, and *dazzle the rabble for a moment*; yet *if the* preacher should lack charity—that spirit which is kind, which vaunteth not itself—if the language comes not from a heart deeply imbued with the spirit of truth, grace and love; it is but "sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal." It may arouse the animal part of man; but such means never stir the soul. How like the mirage of the desert, is such preaching. When the thirsty spirit is faint and languishing, and its powers almost exhausted, by journeying in this barren world of feelings, and emotions,—when it fancies it will soon enjoy a sweet refreshing, and that a reviving influence will enliven its drooping condition; the bright visions and anticipations excited by the appearance of gratification are blasted by the reality of the illusion, and the promised spirit overcome by exhaustion, sickness and fear for want of sustenance. *So shares on earth our angel appetites.* A Church Goer.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, July 30, 1839.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Late and Important from Europe.

The steamship Great Western arrived at N. York on Monday afternoon of last week, 16 days from England, with 140 passengers, and 22 days later intelligence.

The commercial news is quite unfavorable.—Cotton has declined in price, and is dull in the market. There is a pressure in the money market, and interest has advanced to 5 1 2 per cent. which is nearly double the usual rates.

War between Turkey and Egypt.—The Sultan of Turkey has declared war against Mehemet Ali the Pacha of Egypt, and as supreme caliph of the Faithful, has excommunicated him and his son Ibrahim from the Mahometan church, deposing him from the government of Egypt and Syria. A Turkish fleet of 30 vessels, well manned, had sailed from Constantinople for Alexandria, under English officers,—Mr. Walker being Rear Admiral. It is said the Alexandria is not well fortified, and that Egypt is not well prepared for war in other parts.

All Europe may become involved in this contest. Russia will probably take sides against Turkey, and France has already a large fleet in that part of the Mediterranean, and has voted ten million francs, to protect Turkey. England has also a powerful fleet there, but it is yet uncertain which side she will take.

The Chartists had a riotous meeting at Birmingham, July 4th, but were dispersed by the dragoons, several being wounded. The great Chartist petition was presented in the House of Commons July 14th. It was literally rolled in, being a roll of parchment about the size of a coach wheel.

In the House of Commons, June 19th, the Jamaica bill was passed by a majority of 10—but in the house of lords, ministers were defeated on this bill by 69 majority.

American flour at Liverpool was about 36 per barrel. The English crops were abundant.

The Thames Tunnel will be opened for foot passengers in 15 months.

50 men and boys were killed by an explosion in a coal mine at South Shields, June 28th.

At a drawing room held by the Queen, at St. James' Palace, June 20, Mr. Webster, Major and Mrs. Van Buren, and other distinguished Americans were presented to the Queen.

The correspondent of the Courier & Enquirer writes:

Mr. Webster is a lion of the first magnitude at the court and in London. He has been much noticed by the Queen, and is almost oppressed with engagements in high life.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts in the north of England are quite unfavorable.

Elections.—The election in Tennessee takes place this week, on Thursday. In Kentucky, Indiana, and North Carolina, on Monday next.—*The country as usual will be kept in a continued* fever of excitement during the whole fall, as the elections take place in the different states, one after another. Would it not be better to have the elections take place in all the states on the same day?

We regret to perceive that the Legislature of Pennsylvania have repealed the law which made towns and cities liable for property destroyed by mobs. They have retrograded in the march of civilization. The people henceforth who suffer loss by mobs, which is now much more likely to happen, must recover their damage the best way they can.

Locomotives wear much better than was anticipated. Some in this country have been in use 8 years, having travelled over 100,000 miles, and now nearly as good as new. The estimate of wear was originally put down, with good usage at $1000 an engine per annum, but experience has shown that one half the sum is ample allowance.

Mr. Abraham Vanderveer, a Representative in the last Congress for Kings county, N. Y. died at Brooklyn on Sunday of last week. Moderate in his political opinions, though elected on the V. Buren ticket, he voted with the Conservatives.

New wheat has been contracted for at Rochester at 81 per bushel. The price for several years has been 1,50 to 2,00.

We learn from the Wheeling Gazette that new houses for the prosecution of extensive business are going up in that town.

Iron Ore has been discovered in Michigan.

We are gratified to learn that the Rev. S. J. Drake has accepted the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church and Congregation of this place.

For the Plainfield Union.

To Samuel Weller, Esq. the owner of a certain cow, &c. &c. &c.

Friend Weller, hail! thou'rt welcome here,
Sure one and all must say good cheer
To such a neighbor, Sam, as thou,
Especially with such a cow.

What charming rhymes, ah me how sweet,
Upon my soul, my heart has beat,
Both day and night e'er since I filled
My head with thoughts in them distilled;

Besides those "nightly tinklings" keep,
(*Romantic thought, oh who can sleep*)
One's mind with lofty visions teeming,
Or else perchance, of cow bells dreaming

'Tis most sublime, I wonder now
Which of the two, thyself or cow
Will be esteemed the more among
The fair whose beauties thou hast sung.

One thing indeed I would advise,
Whene'er thou art disposed to rise
Parnassus' heights, allow that she
Partake those hallowed drafts with thee;

The fair must then, both old and young
Be pleased when you together come,
To charm the village with thy song,
And her eternal *dingle dong*. ALVO.

Reception of Mr. Clay at Buffalo.—The Buffalo Journal says,—This distinguished orator and statesman was received in our city with demonstrations of our respect which all Americans must feel for one who has spent almost two score years in public services such as Henry Clay's, and which all our citizens, we will not doubt, are happy to have had an opportunity to evince.

While all ostentatious display was avoided, the proceedings were sufficient to show the esteem in which our citizens held the services, and the admiration which they feel for the character and intellect of Henry Clay.

Pardon.—Hans Knueden, the last of the Braganza pirates who was convicted about 2 months since of piracy, and has since been confined in the N. Y. city prison, awaiting the result of an application to the Executive of the Union, was lately pardoned and discharged.

When the joyful news was first communicated to the poor wretch, he leaped and capered about for joy, and for a time behaved more like a maniac than one in the possession of his senses. He then expressed himself determined to abandon the sea, and to adopt some mode of gaining a livelihood on shore.

Brazil Slave Trade.—Two slavers with 490 slaves on board, have been captured off the coast of Brazil by her majesty's ship Electra. It is said that 60,000 slaves have been imported into Brazil the last six months.

The common speed on Rail Roads in England, is stated to be twenty-five miles an hour. In this country it is from 15 to 20.

A long sixty-eight pounder has just been received from the Cold Spring Foundry for the U. S. Steam Frigate Fulton, Capt. Perry. It is intended for experiments at Sandy Hook, where the Fulton now is,) with Peishan's shots—the same as used at the destruction of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa by Admiral Baudin.—*Eve. Star.*

A fatal sickness is said to prevail among the troops that remain in Florida. Three officers had fallen victims to the climate.

The recent celebrations of the 4th of July were celebrated very generally upon the temperance plan, with the considerable portion of the population.

The news from Florida is of a contradictory nature. Some say that the pacification of Gen. Macomb is very generally observed by the Indians, and others say it is not observed at all by them.

The Legislature of New York have incorporated a State Agricultural School with a capital of $160,000, with liberty to increase it to $200,000, the Albany Cultivator says.

A lot of ground in Richmond on the site of the old Eagle tavern, was sold lately for $600 per foot front.

The *ship Groton*, owned by Shelton & Co. Boston, valued at $35,000, and insured at Boston for $17,000, was burnt at New York, Wednesday last. Most of the cargo had been discharged. It is supposed some bales of cotton *had been on fire ever since she left N. Orleans.*

One of our subscribers says, he intends to outdo every thing in the vegetable line yet offered. He has been four days chasing a vine with a squash on the end on't, and when he catches it, he proposes to send us the produce, which he has no doubt, will measure less than two feet and a quarter through.—*Rahway Herald.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Charles Johnson, $2.50; John L. Heath, 2,00; Thomas Wallace, 2,00; Dawson & Wallace, 1,50; Isaac Cole, 1,00; Elijah Shotwell, ,50; R. S. Potter, ,50; H. A. H. Martin, 1,00.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst. Israel H. Hutchings to Mary, daughter of the late John T. Duyckinck, all of *New Brunswick.*

Penalty for Serenading a Bride.—Three amateurs of Montgomery, near Cincinnati, were convicted lately under an indictment for "disturbing," or saluting a bride and groom, by three discharges of cannon, after they had retired. They *were sentenced to 6 days in the dungeon* of the county prison, and to pay the costs.

At the Commencement of Union College last Wednesday, there were 101.

POWER OF ATTORNEY, Blanks for sale at this Office.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, Administrator of Miron G. Olmsted, dec'd, will, in pursuance of a decree of the Orphan's Court, of Essex county, expose for sale, at Public Vendue, on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 1st of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the Real Estate of said deceased, in Plainfield, consisting of one third of a acres of land on the corner of Main and Peace streets, on which there is a good Dwelling House, and a large two-story shop nearly new. Any person wishing to view the premises, can do so by calling on the subscriber. Conditions of Sale made known, and attendance given by

JOHN L. HEATH, Administrator.
Plainfield, July 30, 1839. 13t 9w

Almanacs for 1839 for sale At this Office. THREE CENTS EACH.

Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED. Gold's Patent Bake Oven, a very desirable article. Also, a lot of Britannia Ware, for sale cheaper than ever, by

July 22, 18 9. M. HATFIELD.

In Chancery of New Jersey

July Term, 1839.

Between Elston Marsh, Complainant, and William Wells, Alfred Berry, Phineas F. Randolph, and Abraham Cadmus, defendants.—On bill, &c.

It appearing to this Court that the Complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause against William Wells, Alfred Berry, Phineas F. Randolph, and Abraham Cadmus, *the defendants above-named, and that process of subpœna to appear and answer directed to the defendants* hath been regularly issued, returnable to the present term of this Court, but that the defendant, William Wells could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and that the said William Wells *has not caused his appearance to be entered as in case such* progress had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit in the aforesaid cause that the said William Wells cannot be found in the state of New Jersey, but that he resides in the city of New York.—It is thereupon on this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, on motion of Cornelius Boice, Solicitor of the complainant by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendant, William Wells, do appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill on or before the eighth day of October next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against him as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said William Wells by a delivery of a copy thereof to him, or published within the said twenty days in the Plainfield Union, a newspaper printed at Plainfield in the county of Essex, in this state, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week.

WM. PENNINGTON, C.

A True Copy.
STACY G. POTTS, Clk. 20 6w

PUBLIC SALE Of 2 Houses and 3 LOTS OF LAND.

THE *Subscriber will offer at* Public Auction at William L. Craigs Hotel in Plainfield Essex County N. Jersey :—The following valuable Property, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.

1st. The dwelling *House* and lot, of about one quarter of an acre of land, on the corner of Front and Cherry Streets—the lot being about 60 feet on Front street and 200 feet on Cherry street, situated in the centre of the village and a desirable location for a business stand. The house is two story with a setting room and Kitchen in the rear in good repair.

2nd. A Lot opposite the above, containing about one quarter of an acre of land fronting on Cherry street, about 150 feet. There is on the lot a large Barn and a Waggon House, being also a desirable location for business. Cherry street leads directly to the Rail Road depot.

3rd. A lot of half an acre of Land, on Front near the Main st. in Plainfield, being over 100 feet front, with a large two story Dwelling House on it 42 by 26 feet, and kitchen in the rear, 14 by 34 feet. On the rear of the lot is a *barn belonging to the premises.*

Any person wishing to examine the premises before the day of sale, will please call on the subscriber in Plainfield, or John Ayres, 134 Eleven street, New York. The terms of payment will be liberal,—a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a length of time.

Sale to take place at 1 o'clock, P. M. Conditions and attendance by

CORNELIUS BOICE.
Executor of Reuben Ayres, deceased.
June 17th, 1839 28 2m

Last Call ! !

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Barzilla F. Randolph, dec'd, are requested to call on the Subscribers, and settle *IMMEDIATELY.*

All who do not attend to this last call, will have to pay costs, as all accounts not paid soon, will be placed in the hands of a magistrate for collection.

SIMEON F. RANDOLPH,
JONATHAN B. RANDOLPH.
May 25th, 1839. tf

Call and Settle.

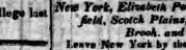
THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of I. V. TRUMP & CO. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without further solicitation
June 4, 1839. THS. S. ALBERTI.

HARD COAL At Rahway Port

JUST RECEIVED, a cargo of Hard Coal, a good article, and for sale by the Subscriber.

Broken Coal at $4 per ton. A credit of 60 or 90 days from this date, will be given to customers by sending their orders. JOHN CROWELL, Coal Dealer,
June 24th, 1839. 27 3w Rahway Post.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD LINE.



New York, Elizabeth Port, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Leave New York by the New York and Elizabeth Port Ferry Company's steamboat, foot of Market-st. street, (Port No. 1, North River,) Every day except Sundays:—

At 7 o'clock, A. M.
10 1-2 do.
3 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The cars leave Elizabeth Port for Plainfield, &c.
At 8 1-4 o'clock, A. M.
12 1-4 o'clock, P. M.
1-4 before 5 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Plainfield for New York,
At 6 o'clock, A. M.
11 1-2 do.
1-4 before 4 o'clock, P. M.

Stages leave Somerville by way of Bound Brook, to meet the cars for New York at Plainfield in time to take the 7 o'clock, A. M and 1 o'clock, P. M. boats to New York, and also leave Plainfield for Bound Brook and Somerville on the arrival of the cars from the 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M. Boats from New York.

The Company are prepared to take freight on reasonable terms July 9, 1839.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Seventeenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Was issued on the 29th day of June.

IT contains two splendid Steel plate engravings, with original articles by T. S. Fay, Cox. Hallock, Lee, Sargent, &c. (the editor,) and other writers of acknowledged eminence

Fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano, and adapted to the voice, with a number of beautiful cuts on wood, will embellish the present Volume, while its literary character will be maintained, in its foreign correspondence, translations from the French, German and Spanish, Original Tales, Essays, Sketches, *Legends, American Reminiscences, Indian traditions, &c.*

No volume of the Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months, the subscription list has increased with an rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Its friends are more numerous, its resources more *ample, and its contributors promise that their exertions* to render it one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be an unflagging one ever.

The reader will admit, that a work embracing an immense variety of choice matter, most of it expressly *written for its columns*—containing superior engravings on steel, with copious selections of exquisite music, beautifully printed—altogether forming an immense volume of 416 pages of imperial quarto size, for the low subscription of five dollars per annum, afforded at a price unsurpassed in cheapness by any periodical ever *published in any country.*

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with splendid steel plate royal quarto engravings, and entire chings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume is exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title page, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York, and commences on post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making business in Plainfield, at the shop formerly occupied by Jarvis B. Ayres, at his fires hot shop, in Front street, *where the corner of Pearse-st. where he* will be glad to receive a share of custom.

All orders will be strictly attended to at short notice. Ladies and Gentlemen, please call

April 22nd. 18 6m. WILLIAM HILL.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

PAINFIEL D FACTORY

AT 6 cts. per lb CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bullman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, For Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 21, 1839. 122 6m

In chancery of New Jersey

July Term, 1839.

Between Z charlah Webster, Guardian of the persons and estate of the children of Ira F. *Randolph, deceased*, Complainant; and Herman Marseilles, John L. Gaston, and Thomas Talmage, Executors of Peter Frelinghuysen, deceased, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Vail, and Abel Vail, defendants.

It appearing to this Court that the complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause against the said Herman Marseilles, John L. Gaston and Thomas Talmage, executors of John Frelinghuysen, deceased, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Vail, and Abel Vail, defendants, and hath prayed process by subpœna to appear and answer, directed to the *defendants hath been regularly issued returnable* to the fifteenth of July instant, but that the defendants Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles, and Abel Vail could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and that the said Herman Marseilles Peter Marseilles and Abel Vail have not caused their appearance to be entered

as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Herman Marseilles, Abel Vail resides in the western part of the state of New York, and the said Peter Marseilles in the City of Philadelphia.

It is thereupon on this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, on motion of Cornelius Boice, Solicitor of the complainant by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendants, Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles and Abel Vail do appear, plead answer or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the eighth day of October next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor may think equitable and just. And it is further ordered That this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles, and Abel Vail, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them or to be published within the said *twenty* days to the Plainfield Union, a newspaper printed at Plainfield, in this State, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week:

WM. PENNINGTON, C.

A true copy.
STACY G. POTTS, *Clerk.* 151 6w

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C. For Sale at this Office,

CHEAP FOR CASH, VIZ.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Pirate Cap, Ruled do. at 1c. 2d, or 3d. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or Colored.

BIBLES, well printed, and handsomely bound, at only 75, and 87 cts. each, large and small

Missionary Gazetteer, with plates

Mother's Assistant to the Instruction of Jacob Abbott

Watt's Psalms and Hymns, large and small editions

Burton's Cosmic Speculator, with 12 plates

Mother's Little Help, do.—Cowper's Task

Young's Night Thoughts,

Winter Evening Tales, by James Hogg

Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,

Pleasing Stories and Essays—by Mrs. Husband

Mimor's Melodies.—Thompson's Seasons.

Bible Gazetteer, 18 plates and maps, and Bible Dictionary, 46 cuts, each containing about 300 pages. Only 50 cents each.

Maria Monk, large edition, with a plate.

Col. Stone's Refutation of the same

Pollok's Course of Time.

MASSILLON'S SERMONS, complete in one large octavo Volume, well bound.

Oliver Twist, a Novel, complete in 1 vol. by the sele brated Boz.

Jacob in search of his Father, 2 vols. bound in Morocco and gilt.

Midshipmans Easy, 2 vols. do. do.

Frank Mildmay, or the Naval Officer, 2 vols. do. do.

Pacha of Many Tales, 2 vols. do. do.

Newton Forster, 2 vols. do. do.

Peter Simple, 2 vols. do do.

King's Own, 2 vols. do. do.

Jacob Faithful, 2 vols. do. do.

Arabian Nights Entertainments, 2 vols,

Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.

Illinois, with a map; containing also the emigrant's Guide to the West.

Jack Halliard, with plates.

Berry Wentworth.

Providential Care.

Grimshaw's United States.

William's Poems.

Goldsmith's History of Greece.

Small Blank books,

Album and Scrap Leaves,

Labels to put into book, 40 cts. per hundred.

ALSO, ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS,

Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Apendix, well bound

The same in pamphlet form

Alton Trials, with a plate.—Rural Code at Hayti

Channing on Slavery.—Morris's Speech

Fay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery

Anti-Slavery Manual.—Mrs. Child's Appeal

Testimony of God against Slavery.

Life of Wilberforce.—Life of Granville Sharp,

Star of Freedom, with plates.—Light and Love

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait.

Life of Gustavus Vasa,

Ley's Verses.

Prentiss's Poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoire

American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.

Benezet on Negro Slavery.

The Fountain, &c. &c.

A Large assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

Sewing cards, several kinds, 6 to 8 cents

A Few beautiful Colored Lithographic Prints,

Dream Books.—Wafers

Genuine Cologne Water—Tooth Powder

Fine Cut Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

Friction Matches, Pocket Combs, &c. &c. &c.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book.

Peter Parley's Geography.—Olney's Do and Atlas,

Smith's Grammar.—Smith's Arithmetic,

Pinnock's Catechisms, and Common Copy Books,

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 50 cents per hundred.

Writing Ink, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Testaments.—Pocket Testaments.

Adams' Latin Grammar,

Alasworth's Latin Dictionary,

Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.

Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.

Murray's small English Grammar,
" English Reader.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's Letters.

Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.

Crook in the Lot. by Thomas Boston.

Three Last Children.

Bonaparte's Oracle.um; or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.

Dream Book from Rahway.

Blue Board and Fairms.

CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.

MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. ALSO,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to Farmers,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

June 4th, 1839.

BOUND-BROOK LUMBER-YARD.

THE *Subscribers respectfully inform their friends* and the public, that they have added to their old stock a very large and general assortment of all kinds of *Albany and Delaware LUMBER,*

Of which a considerable quantity is seasoned Pabel *Stuff. Also,*

200 000 White Pine Susquehanna SHINGLES, of a uperior quality,

Varying in price from $12 to 17 per thousand. Plastering and Shingling LATH, all of which they offer on the public at the lowest market prices, for cash, or on a short credit.

They also have on hand an assortment of 4 and 5 inch Hemlock Timber,

for House frames, of which sizes from 12 to 30 feet.

Also, a supply of NAILS and SPIKES always on hand.

The subscribers would mention that the establishment is in connection with their Yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send on a very short notice, any kind of Lumber, at their Yard at Bound Brook. They also have in successful operation at Trenton, three Saw-Mills, which with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized timber—and they will be happy to receive orders for bills, which they can saw on at short notice. J. T. GRANT & CO.

Boundbrook, Jan 6th, 1839. 12 3m

House and Lot For sale.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township, on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 12 tf.

Unsurpassed Mammoth Scheme.

THE following detail of a Scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in December next, presumes as is distinctly to be understood to be the property of Individuals. Prizes to the amount here never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of 20 dollars, per Ticket,—the Value and Number of the prizes, and the variety of the drawing and chances of securing the large prize shall be drawn and Sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—as the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance of success, therefore, undoubtedly say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and immediately your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed as the following, to be made to SYLVESTER & CO. 156 Broadway, New York.

☞ Observe the Number, 156

1	Prize of	$700,000 !
1	of	$500,000
1	of	$25,000 !
6	prizes of	$20,000 !
2	of	$15,000 !
3	of	$10,000 !

GRAND REAL ESTATE & BANK STOCK LOTTERY

Of Property Situated in New Orleans.

The Richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the public, in this or any Country.

Tickets $20—No Shares

Authorized by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the commissioners acting under its authority.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1st, 1839.—Schmist & Hamilton, Managers.

Sylvester & Co. 156 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.——No Combination numbers.

The Deeds of the property, and the Bank Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners, for the security of the Prize-Holders.

Splendid Scheme.

1 Prize.—The Arcade—On 42 arcades, Natchez and Chartres streets. Rented at about $7,000 per annum, Valued at $100,000

1 Prize.—New Orleans City Hotel.—Rented at $7,000, and valued at $100,000

1 Prize.—240 shares Canal Bank stock, $100 each, $24,000

1 Prize.—200 shares Commercial do. 10 each, 20,000

8 Prize.—Two Dwelling Houses in the best part of New Orleans, rented at 1,000 or 1500 dollars per annum, and each valued at 20,000. Each prize 20,000, 160,000

1 Prize.—Dwelling House. Rented at $1000 Valued at 15,000

1 Prize.—100 shares Mechanics' and Traders' bank stock, 100 dollars each, 15,000

3 Prizes.—Each 100 shares City Bank Stock; each share 100 do. each prize 10,000 30,000

1 Prize.—50 shares Exchange bank, 100 each, 5,000

1 Prize.—50 do. do. do. 5,000

1 Prize.—25 do Gas Light bank do. 2,500

1 Prize.—25 do. do. do. 2,500

1 prize.—15 do. Mechanics' & Traders' do. 1,500

1 prize 25 do. do. do. 1,500

20 prizes—each 10 shares the Louisiana State Bank, 100 dols. each, each prize 1000, 20,000

10 prizes—each 2 shares of New Orleans, each prize 200 dols. of the Gas Light bank, 2,000

200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the bank of Louisiana, 20,000

200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the N. Orleans Bank, 20,000

150 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the Union bank of Florida, 15,000

600 Prizes. $1,500,000

☞ It shall be at the option of the winners of prizes of Bank stocks, either to take the stock itself, or the par value thereof in cash.

☞ The receipts of the sale of tickets are deposited in the New Orleans Banks, in the names of the managers, and the properties transferred unincumbered, for the security of the prize holders.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to a prize as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing unincumbered and without any deduction!

SYLVESTER & CO.
May, 1839. (123 5m) 156 Broadway, N. Y.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by WM. WILLIS.
May 14th, 1839.

Rail Road Hotel.

THE Subscriber having taken the Rail Road Hotel, at the Junction of the New-Jersey and Somerville Rail Roads in Elizabethtown, where he is well provided with House room and Stabling, elicits a share of patronage FREEMAN COLE.
Elizabethtown, April 23d, 1839 16 tf

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Scotch Plains, N. J. *July 1st*, 1839.

John Cooper,	John Tilyou,
John Frazee,	Jonathan Dubois,
Simeon Lambert,	Miss. Harriet P. M. Mauk,
James L. Spencer,	Harriet P. M. March, 3.

22 3w JAMES FRAZEE, P. M.

Journeymen Wanted.

WANTED 3 Woodsmiths and a Carthmaker. Apply at the Plainfield Steam Mills.
June 4th, 1839. THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. Lost, or Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber on or about the 20th of June last, in or about some of the Public Houses in Easton, Pa. a small sheepskin Wallet, containing between $35 and $40 in money, and a promissory note of $200 dated Plainfield, Feb. 23d, 1839, payable to the bearer, one year after date. Any one who will return said Wallet with the money, to Rev. Vincent Shepherd, Plainfield Easton County, N. J. shall receive the above reward. No reward will be paid for the note unless to the payment has been stopped.

AUGUSTUS ROGERS.
Plainfield, July 18th, 1839 3 3w

Brass Kettles.

FROM 21 to 24 best English Brass, large and small sizes, which I will sell cheap, call and see them. Also, Tin Wash Kettles, warranted for proof, very cheap.

HOLLOW WARE.

Pots, Kettles, Tea Urn and Portable Air Furnaces complete, Tin and Tea Canisters, Gridirons, Shovels, Tongs, Kitchen Fire Dogs, Sauce Pans, Frying Pans, &c.

Wanted in Exchange,

All kinds of Country Produce, Old Copper, Pewter, Brass, Lead, Rags, Bees Wax, Flax, &c. at the highest prices.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The widely established reputation of Dr Peters' Pills obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they are formed entirely from the Indian Vegetable, whose use blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the late Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the conclusion that the discoverer's secret was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have candidly united that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same shape, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself and thus the former has evidently the advantage, so that the former has evidently the advantage, so that the former has evidently the advantage, so that

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. **PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1839.** **Number 1**

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months of paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning. if short, they will be received if sent in by 9 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square. (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Sad Irons and Cridirons,
Spiders and Fry Pans
Bell Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin do
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Brittannia Tea Pots,
do Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Fancy and Common Bellows
Brittannia Table and Tea Spoons
Brittannia Lamps
Brass and Iron Candlesticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andirons brass tops,

Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Plain Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices. Roofing, Leaders, and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 21 ly

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

William Acken vs Thomas J. Barr—Fi Fa de bonis et terris

Essex Common Pleas.—Samuel K. Stevenson vs. Thomas J. Barr.—Fi Fa de bonis et terris.

BY virtue of the above stated writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, on the 30th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the house of the defendant, at Scotch Plains, Westfield township, Essex county, all the following described property of the defendant, viz:

1st, All that lot of land and the buildings thereon, where the defendant lives, and keeps a Public House, containing about two acres and 4 square rods.

Also, one acre of land adjoining Noah Parse, lands belonging to the estate of Charles Read, deceased, and the road.

Also, two lots of land deeded by Nathan Wooden and wife to the said defendant and William Acken. One lot adjoins land of Jethro Vermule, N. Wooden and others, the other lot adjoins land of Noah Parse, Osborn & Wilson, the road, and A. L. Frazer; each lot containing one quarter of an acre.

4th, Also, one lot deeded by Henry Hetfield to said defendant, and is one of the lots sold by Henry Hetfield from off his farm to the said defendant: said lot being about 60 feet front by 120 deep. All of the above described property is situated in the village of Scotch Plains, Essex county.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Feb. 28th, 1839. 11 ts

The above sale stands adjourned to April 30th, 1839, at the same place and hour. J. OSBORN, Jr.

Newark, March 30, 1839. 15 5w Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to the 30th day of May, at the same place and hour.

May 1. (120 ts.) J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

The above sale stands adjourned to August 2d, 1839, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the same place.

J. OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, June 1st, 1839 tds

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1838

New Goods,

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of the most fashionable style of Spring and Summer Goods, and will sell them very low.

Call and see.

H. A. CORY.

April 22d, 1839. 18 tf

HORSE BILLS,

PRINTED with neatness and despatch at this office

POETICAL.

For the Plainfield Union

The African's Address to Columbia.

Columbia, youthful in the train,
Of stately nations, blush for shame,
To hear my children groan;
My sable mantle thou hast torn,
My shattered garments thou hast worn,
While you preserve your own.

You in eternal bondage chain,
A noble nation, haughty dame,
And in your sin persist.
Remove the vail from your pale brow,
Inform the nations, why or how,
Such cruelties exist.

Does justice in your sacred halls,
Afford relief to virtue's calls,
And vindicate her cause?
Is Freedom in your precincts found,
And equal rights a hollow sound,
Or tyranny, your laws?

Does kindred love humanely burn,
Or base injustice mixt with scorn,
Confirm your first design?
Is slavery, suffered in the land,
And governed with an iron hand,
Disgraceful or divine?

Is Truth and Mercy lulled to sleep,
Shall matrons scream, and infants weep,
And father's mourn their fate?
Will planters their complaint abuse,
And still the horrid traffic use,
Till Vengeance marks the date.

Thy favorite eagle freedom sings,
False liberty painted on her wings,
In glory tops the pole,
Those poisoned arrows in her claws,
More dreadful than the lion's jaws,
Strikes bondage to the soul.

That splendid Flag that crowns your towers,
Whose stars resemble Heavenly powers,
With stripes of crime is stained.
Presumptuously you grasp the stars,
The stripes the injured negro bears,
Dejected and disdained.

Your Gospel ministers declare
'Tis wrong to plead for me in prayer,
Yet faith and hope will speak.
Hypocrisy will disappear
When Christian Love and holy fear
Those galling fetters break.

VARIETY.

Columbia River—Oregon Territory.—The people of this country are greatly indebted to Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts, for an elaborate exposition of the state of affairs on the western shores of our continent. This exposition was given in a speech, made in the house of Representatives, in support of a resolution offered by Mr. Cushing, that the Committee of Foreign relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing posts on the river Columbia, for the defence and occupation of the Territory of the U. States watered by said river, and also to consider the expediency of making further provision by law to prevent the intermeddling of the officers or subjects of foreign power with the Indians of the United States. The following extracts will show the grounds of our title to the Oregon Territory and the nature of the intermeddling by officers and subjects of foreign powers, against which it seems to be highly proper that a defence should be provided:

Throughout the vast interior regions of North America to the West and North west, with its noble rivers, continuous lakes, extensive prairies and lofty mountain ranges, the chief object of commercial pursuit, it is familiarly known to us all, is the fur of the wild animals with which the country abounds: constituting almost the sole marketable wealth of the numerous tribes of Indians scattered over these parts of the continent. While the French held Canada down to 1673, the trade with the Indians, and the collection of peltries, in the immense countries, beyond the great lakes, was carried on partly by the French Canadians themselves, and partly by their Northern neighbors, the English Hudson's Bay Company was not long without a competitor in the Northwest Company of Montreal formed in 1787. Their competition of trade induced deadly feuds, fatal to their own peace and prosperity, while they distracted and corrupted the Indians.

* * * * * * *

Meanwhile the United States acquired the country beyond the Rocky mountains, by discovery, purchase, exploration and the formalities of occupation. Mr. Astor himself extensively engaged in the fur trade southwest of the lakes, became fully aware of the great value of the Oregon country, and the importance of a line of trade to be carried across the continent, by ascending the river Missouri, and descending the river Columbia to the Pacific, and thence communicating directly with China; and in the promotion at the same time of his own interests and those of the United States, organized the establishment of Astoria. The Northwest Company took the alarm, they foresaw what would be the effect of this enterprise, if successfully prosecuted. They despatched emissaries of theirs to the Columbia, who, availing themselves of the war between Great Britain and the United States, which followed in the year after the foundation of Astoria, induced McDougal, one of the agents of Mr. Astor, to make a fraudulent sale of his factory, furs, and other property to the Northwest company; and the sloop of war Raccoon, came and took formal possession of Astoria, in the name of Great Britain, and changed the name of the post to St George. This formal proceeding however, was an act of war; and was annulled, as I have before stated, by the restoration of the post to Mr. Provost and Com. Biddle, in the October, after the conclusion of peace. But still the Northwest company retained the actual possession of the country, under the purchase from McDougal; and, in 1821, the Northwest company and the Hudson's Bay company, having compromised their differences, were united; the operations of the new association being continued down to this time under the charter of the Hudson's Bay company.

* * * * * * *

The Hudson's Bay Company as now organized, I present to the notice of the people of the United States, as being itself a great foreign power, most injurious and hostile to their rights and interests. It is to America what the east India Company is to Asia. Dean Tucker describes it as one of the corrupt monopolies of the reign of Charles II. (Tucker on trade. p. 68.—And it is unnatural enough that a corporation, born of corruption, should subsist by usurpation. Though chartered for a limited time which has long since expired, and tho' never confirmed by Parliament (Chitty on Com. vol. 1. p. 679,) and so existing only as a corporation, by sufferance, it claims a more than an imperial sway as appurtenant to the grant of the trade of Hudson's Bay, commencing midway in the Northeastern coast of the continent, reaching from Labrador down to near the shores of Lake Superior, thence along the high lands which divide the waters of the Mississippi and Missouri from Lake Winnipeg and so sweeping around by the easterly side of the Rocky Mountains, to the Slave Lake, and back to the shores of the Atlantic. (Bouchett's Brit. Dom. vol. 1. p. 32, *et seq.*) This enormous territory, indeed, encroaches directly on the U. States, for the company undertook to sell to the Earl of Selkirk a large tract of more than 100,000 square miles, the country of the Red River, of Lake Winnepeg, which is found to be cut off by our boundary. Not content with which, the company has even seated itself down as the mistress of the great valley of Columbia. Yet its rights are limited to the power which it usurps of the trade of the interior, overbearing the competition of private enterprise.

I have an English authority to attest the general character of the dominion exercised by these mercantile sovereigns, the Hudson's Bay and Northwest Companies. There is a work published by a servant of the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1770, who styles it "a baneful monopoly," who details what he plainly calls its tyranny and its frauds' and who says the associates "have undoubtedly forfeited every just pretension' to continue a corporation "by the ill use they have made of this royal favor" Umfreville's Hud B. Com. p. 98.) And what the Northwest Company has been, we learn from the friends of the Hudson's Bay Company; for (the late) Lord Selkirk says that, in the wide range of country occupied by their forts and trading posts, they "established a more despotic rule than could be found to exist even in any Asiatic Government.' (Claims of the Hud. Bay com. p. 39:) and we are further advised that "the intercourse of the Northwest company with the Indians, under the semblance and disguise of commerce, is an organized system of rapine. And these the companies we suffer to remain in the intrusive occupation of the Oregon, most injuriously to us!

* * * * * * *

If the U. S. would retain the independence they have achieved, they must look well to the commercial enterprises of Great Britain. Other nations have pursued a career of conquests in the undisguised aim of military ambition; with her it is commercial ambition; supported by associated arts and arms. This very question illustrates the necessity of watchfullness on our part. The British Isles may be assimilated to great citadels and workshops on the coast of Europe. The ships of her navy are floating fortresses, with military stations dotting all over the globe in every sea. She has Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands, for the Mediterranean: Sierra Leon St. Helena, and the Cape for Africa. With Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Bermuda, she menaces the Atlantic coast of the U. S. with Jamaica she flanks the Gulf of Mexico; and by the St. Lawrence and the Lakes she penetrates into the interiormost recesses of N. America. Hindoostan and Ceylon give to her the control of Southern and Central Asia. She possesses the antartic world of Australia. At Singapore, she overlooks the Indo Chinese waters.—Lately she has leaped across the Bonin Islands west of Japan. She seeks the dominion of the Sandwich Islands, as exemplified in the doings of Lord Byron in the Blonde, and the more recent visit of Lord Edward Russell. If rumor do not err, she entertains the thought at least, of obtaining, through the sheepholders of Mexican stock, the bay of San Francisco, the noblest bay and harbor on the Pacific coast of America; near at hand to the region, where, in defiance of our rights, she has already planted herself on the waters of the Oregon. What effect is all this to have on our all-important whale fisheries and other commerce in the Pacific? What effect on the business and the tranquility of our settlements on the Missouri and the Arkansas? Does not our indifference stimulate her cupidity? our neglect enable her to magnify claims into rights, and to convert intrusion into title?

Incombustible Wash and Stucco White wash.—The basis for both is lime, which must be first slacked with hot water, in a small tub or piggin, and covered to keep in the steam; it then should be passed in a fluid form, through a fine sieve, to obtain the flour of the lime; it must be put on with a painter's brush,—two coats are best for outside work.

First—To make a fluid for the roof, and other parts of wooden houses, to render them incombustible, and coating for brick, tile, stone work and rough cast, to render them impervious to the water, and give them a durable and uniform appearance.

The proportion in each recipe is five gallons.

Slack your lime as before directed, say 6 quarts into which put one quart of clean rock salt for each gallon of water, to be entirely dissolved by boiling, and skimmed clean; then add to the five gallons 1 pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, and three fourths of a pound of potash—the last to be gradually added: four quarts of fine sand or hard wood ashes must also be added, and coloring matter may be mixed in such quantity as to give it the requisite shade. It will look better than paint and be as lasting as slate. It must be put on hot. Old shingles must be first cleaned with a stiff broom, when this may be applied. It will stop the small leaks, prevent moss from growing, render them incombustible and last many years.

Second—To make a brilliant Stucco White wash for buildings, inside and out. Take clean lumps of well burnt stone lime: slack the same before: and one fourth of a pound of whiting or burnt alum pulverised, one pound of loaf or other sugar, three pints of rice flour made into a very thin and well boiled paste, starch or jelly, and one pound clean glue, dissolved in the same manner as cabinet makers do. This may be applied cold within doors, but warm outside. It will be more brilliant than plaster of paris, and retain its brilliancy for many years, say from fifty to one hundred. It is superior, nothing equal. The east end of the President's house in Washington is washed with it.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Americans at Court.—The Court Circular contains, as usual, at length, the names of the company that attended a Grand State Ball, given by the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Americans who are present are placed foremost on the list, 'Thus we find at the head "The American Minister and Mrs. Stevenson," Then "Major and Mrs. Van Buren," and after them "Mr. Webster, of the Senate of the U. States." This to us on this side of the Atlantic, seems like "putting the cart before the horse," but as the major is the eldest son of "His Republican Majesty," the order no doubt appears all right to the courtly writer of the circular. Along with the illustrious Massachusetts Senator are mentioned Mrs. and Miss. Webster and Mrs. Page," Then comes no less a personage than our 'democratic' friend "Mr. Vanderpoel, of the House of Representatives of the U. States," with "Mrs. Vanderpoel." Then follow "Major Chase, of the U. States Engineers, and Mrs. Chase," "Mr. Benjamin Rush, Secretary, and Mr. M. R. Singleton, attache to the U. S. Legation." It is remarkable, that while Mr. Stevenson's democratic or diplomatic family are mentioned, each by name, the gentleman connected with the ambassadors and ministers from all the courts in Europe, are noticed in a lump—thus: "The Austrian Ambassador, and the gentlemen attaches; the Bavarian Minister, and the gentleman attaches; the Belgian Minister, and the gentleman attached to the the Legation; the Brazilian Minister and the gentleman attaches; the Hanoverian Minister and the gentlemen attaches," &c. &c. &c.—*N. Y. Times.*

Pride of a Cow.—A correspondent informs us that while on a visit at the country house of a lady, it one day happened that they passed the cow-house, just at the time when the dairy maid was driving home the cows to be milked. They all passed in quietly enough, except one, which stood lowing at the door, and resisted every effort of the dairy maid to induce her to enter. When the maid was interrogated as to the cause of the obstinacy, she attributed it to pride; and when surprise was expressed at this, she explained that when any of the other cows happened to get in before her, this particular cow would seem quite affronted, and would not enter at all, unless the others were turned out again, and she had an opportunity to walk in before them.

This statement having excited curiosity, and a wish to ascertain its accuracy, the maid was desired to double her exertions to induce the cow to enter; on which she chased the animal thro' every corner of the yard, but without success, until she at last desisted for want of breath, declaring that there was no other remedy than to turn out the cows. She was then permitted to make the experiment, and no sooner were the others driven out, than in walked the gratified cow, with a stately air, her more humble minded companions following meekly in her train.—*Penny Magazine.*

We like to have died a larfin' at the attempts of a man who had been looking at the 'striped pig,' to pocket the shadow of a swinging sign, which he mistook for a pocket handkerchief.

The following letter from the [illegible] the Courier & Enquirer, now in [illegible] received by the Great Western, [illegible] telligible view of the condition [illegible] affairs, in that kingdom:

LONDON, Ju[illegible]

Not only is the cotton interest prostrated; but such is deemed the suspension of specie papments in England, that the governors of [illegible] openly avow their determination of interest to 6 and even 7 per cent to depress the prices of every description manufactured goods, and thus invite [illegible] from the continent. It will scarcely in the U. States, and yet it is a notority here, that in this good city where money is usually worth but per cent. hundreds and thousands sterling have been loaned for six ernment Exchequer-bills and [illegible] best security known in this market of one and a half per cent. per month teen per cent per annum!! Indeed informed by one of the most eminent the city, that cases are known, where *cent a month* has been paid for money a ration of railroad shares at a valuation rendered them as good security as

I need not say that this is a state which has never before been known in try, and which cannot fail to suspend tions in American Stocks. Fortunately mount hypothecated and not actually small; and consequently, the amount vided for, will not materially effect the amount of cotton still in the hands of trymen, is estimated at nearly a million and at the existing low prices, will cause solute loss of one fourth the whole very large amount. Much pecuniary must necessary follow among the holders tion and all connected with them; but willing to believe that it will necessarily in a general failure of those concerned ticle. Fortunately for our country, been much caution and prudence our commercial community since the of specie payments; and although there reason to suppose that specie must make up the deficiency in the value of yet as we have more than we want for rent business of the country, and as its ue is in making up the deficiency occurring time to time in our commercial transactions this country, it is to be hoped that arise from seeing it applied to its pose.

The suffering on this side of destined to be severe beyond fore known in this country; the consequence of a suspension ments by the bank of England and energetic measures resorted tution to prevent a suspension of last season, has reduced vaults to less than four millions of which is silver, and of that only about three millions restrictive measures have not nearly two months, during which ber has continued steady at the £800,000 per month.

It is said in the bank parlor and through the city, that the prices of cotens, and indeed every species of manufactured goods are too high; and that until they are reduced, and the cupidity of the foreign purchaser thus excited to invest in these articles, and return the bullion taken away by the introduction of foreign bread stuffs, no relaxation—no change in the Bank policy—need be anticipated, the propriety or policy of this measure I have nothing to do. Its effects will be to bankrupt hundreds here, while it must inevitably keep down the price of our cotton, and render all our securities unsaleable.

An inmate of the county poor-house, by the name of Barlow, has become suddenly rich by the decision of the Court of Chancery giving him a title to some of the best property on Main street lying between the Mansion House and Little Buffalo Creek. Another instance of fortunes made by lotteries, is the fact, that an indigent young man, a journeyman cabinet-maker, who died a few years ago, was buried at the expense of a charitable relative in this city. A letter has been received within a day or two, inquiring whether he left a will, as a recent legacy has left him or his heirs a fortune of $100,000.—*Buffalo Republican.*

'There are 1,555 newspapers and periodicals published in the United States—only one of them worth a d—n.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Bennett means his own paper of course—it is right, for once—it is its exact worth.—*Albany Herald.*

"Brother Jonathan" is the title of a new kind of paper printed in the city of New York. Seven columns were pasted together lengthwise, to make a string of 28 yards! It takes a man and two boys to read it in its proper position.

Beautiful Extract.—[illegible] tions come not as lightning blasting it yet more, but as the sculptor on the block of marble image of light and loveliness [illegible] presence be felt and no loud [illegible] see his hand and no event [illegible] —*Lord Malcom.*

...and a magnificent cathedral ...place. The work of demolition has ...menced. The building which ...pied the site of the present one ...with a steeple 178 feet high.—...down in 1776, and re-erected in ...resemblance to the old one being ...it is of dark stone, and the spire and ...ted turrets and battlements in the ... It is said that 160,000 persons, ... buried in the revolutionary war, ...account was kept, have been interr... church yard, since it was granted ...oration as a cemetery in 1702.—

...vens Yacht.—This singular look-...iful vessel, now building at Wil... to be launched on Saturday. It ...ted that a gentleman in England, ..., offered to race a favorite vessel ...m against any other that could be ...stake being, we believe, near 100 ...eases. Stevens accepted the chal... about building this yacht. She ...out 190 tons, but would not carry ... than two-thirds of that burthen. ... mighty machines and of peculiar ...ls are to be hoisted on a new prin...ay and springs. The vessel will ... water when in sailing trim, added ...tre-board will pass 8 feet below ...ring in all, 20 feet. ...ence is entertained that she will ...r. If not, it will be the first thing ... which the Messrs. Stevens have ...d that has not met with the most ...—*New Era.*

Experiment of a Transatlantic ... On Tuesday, the 30th ult, arrived ..., the Iron ship Ironside, after a pas... Pernambuco, and the adjacent ports, ... We do not see why an Iron ship, ...s is the material, may not be made ...even more strong and safe, and cer...n its thinness, more buoyant than a ... The iron ship, which is construct... well riveted, is as strong, or strong... boiler of a large steam ship, and ... the inward or outward pressure to ... She has other advantages over the ... She wants no coppering, for her ...ents as unwelcome a resistance to ...rm of tropical climates as copper itself. ...ch more buoyant in proportion to her ... a wooden vessel, and affords grea... for stowage. She can never be af... dry rot. Were she thrown on a lee ...on rocks she would, probably, where a ...essel would be shaken or broken to ...ain firm, or, at worst, be merely dent... might (we assume hypothetically) be ... again like a tin pan, in a similar pre... But apart with all approach to load... Ironside has completely and satisfacto... the problem of the practicability of ...igation by vessels constructed of metal. ...hen is 262 tons, and with a full cargo ... upon a remarkable light draught of ... as lively as a duck. On her pas..., she encountered tremendous ...nty four days after sailing, yet ...ort in forty seven days, arriving ...re the vessels that sailed with ...t of the coast of South Amer... water. The compass was ...e affected; and this itself is ... She accomplished the voy... go of hides, cottons, &c. in ... successively at Pernambu...ti, on the Brazilian coast.

...—The steamer Albany left ...ck on Saturday morning, and ...arf in New York at 9 minutes ..., P. M.; making 9 hours and nine ... This is the shortest trip ever made be... two places. The speed is over 16 ... hour including all stops. The Albany ...the greatest boat in the world, in several ...ts. She has lately been lengthened to 270 ..., which is longer than any other boat; she ...been furnished with a new tubular boiler from ...establishment of Dunham & Co. in the style ...comotive boilers, weighing 37,000 pounds, ... the largest boiler of this sort in the world, ...t works well.—*Jour. of Com.*

A recent London publication makes the follow... classification of the vicious population of that ...y:

500,000 Sabbath breakers,
10,000 who live by gambling,
30,000 who live by fraud,
23,000 who live by begging,
100,000 habitual gin drinkers,
100,000 systematically depraved.

...me of the volunteer toasts given in Grand ...on the 4th of July are spirited and witty.—...ce the following:

...issippi, like Sampson of old, she has been ...d till she is shorn of her strength.

...e Banks of the Mississippi, like the Missis... banks, always caving in.

...rge number of popularly-known physicians ...gland, have signed and published the stere... declaration of our medical men, that al... useful or necessary stimulant. This ...ns become the received opinion ev... among enlightened men.

...Parliament propose to collect a ...nt of all the Rail roads in Europe ...ith their cost, length, employ... There are now over 3000 ... completed in the U. States.

... the temperance question ... he fell into the gutter.

...written a volume or two of ... this country, after the ...ce.

...Noble Generosity.—The inhabitants of St. Johns, New Brunswick, have contributed to Bangor, Maine, $1,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous fire in that place. Such a donation from a town no larger than St. John's would have been liberal under any circumstances; but, when we take into view the semi-hostile relations which so recently existed between the two people, (New Brunswick and Maine,) and the unsettled controversy still remaining, we confess there is something in this act of the citizens of St. Johns which strikes us as truly magnanimous —*Jour. of Commerce.*

A fortune given from experience.—John Jacob Astor has given it as his experience, after considerable reflection, that "a man with $400,000 is as well off as a rich man."

Not far from two centuries ago, it was enacted in Scotland, that "good and sufficient schools" should be established and maintained in every parish. It was done, and Scotland towers above Europe in morals and intelligence.

A lady, who has found the following remedy for the prevention of bed bugs, wishes to make it public. After cleaning the bedstead throughly, rub it over with hogs' lard. The lard should be rubbed on with a woollen cloth. Bugs will not infest such a bedstead for a whole season.

Bread Stuffs.—The Pittsburg Gazette of Monday afternoon states that flour was selling there on that day at $3 50 per bbl. In some parts of Ohio, it is added, wheat had fallen within three or four weeks past from $1 50 down to 75 cents per bush. At Louisville, it was expected to fall to 62½c. The certainty of abundant crops has occasioned this great decline in prices.

United States and Texas.—We are happy to learn that the indemnity due by the government of Texas to the United States for the seizure of two merchant vessels some time since, was yesterday paid to the honorable Alcee Labranche, in behalf of his government. The amount was something over twelve thousand dollars.—N. O. Bee.

A Nashville letter of the 15th says—"The Old General set out for the Hermitage last evening after spending 2 days in this city. His health appears good: his body is feeble; his mind wholly unimpaired."

There are 1000 visitors at Cape May, most of whom are obliged to sleep any where, and some not at all.

The Editor of the New Orleans Courier is said to be worth a million and a half of dollars. He'd be a curiosity to look at.

A man named Smith has been arrested at Bull's Head, N. Y. with two valuable Bulls in his possesion, which had been stolen from a farmer of Fairfield, Conn.

The Great Western brought 9230 letters, which at 25 cents each would pay the proprietors of the boat $2,307 50.

Slavery in Iowa Territory.—The first bussiness session of the Supreme Court of the Territory, was held in Burlington the first week in July. The Court decided that slavery was contrary to the laws of the Territory, and that a slave taken there to work in the mines and permitted to hire his own time gained thereby a right to his freedom.

It is a mistake to suppose that stages, steam boats, Rail Road Cars, and the like, can evade their responsibility for the safe conveyance and delivery of baggage belonging to passengrs, by notices to the effect that such baggage is at the risk of the owners. The law makes all such liable for the property entrusted to them.

The health of New York is represented by the papers of that city as being unusually good. There were no cases of the yellow fever neither there or at the quarantines.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly from the Advocate & Journal.

Candles.—Mould,		$0	15 to	0 16
	Dipped,		13 to	14
	Sperm,		41 to	42
Coffee.—Cuba,			10 to	12
	Java,		12 to	15
Cotton.—New Orleans,			13 to	14
	Upland,		12 to	13
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,				4 00
	Pickled Cod, brl.	5 00	to	5 25
	Smoked Salmon, lb.		17 to	18
	Mackerel, No. 1, brl.	13 50	to	14 00
	Mackerel, No. 2,	12 02	to	12 31
	Mackerel, No. 3	7 50	to	6 87
Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,		5 00	to	5 02
	Rye Flour,	4 50	to	5 00
	Indian Meal,	4 08	to	4 25
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,				37
	Rye, northern, 56 lb.			95
	Corn, yellow, northern,	89	to	— —
	Do. white L. I. & Jersey,	90	to	— —
	Do. southern,	90	to	— —
	Barley	75	to	90
	Oats,	42	to	50
	Peas, white dry,			17 00
	White Beans,	15 00	to	16 50
Molasses.—New Orleans		34	to	37
	Havana, Matanzas,	29	to	33
Provisions.—Beef, mess,		15 00	to	15 50
	Do. prime,	11 50	to	11 75
	Butter, dairy		14 to	16
	Do. shipping		12 to	12
	Hog's Lard,		11 to	12
	Pork, mess, brl.	17 00	to	
	Do. prime,	14 00	to	16 00
	Cheese, American,		9 to	11
	Hams,		12 to	
	Rice, 100 lbs.	4 37	to	4 87
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,				37
	Liverpool, blown, sack,	2 00	to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix			8 to	10
	New Orleans		6 to	8
	Lump,		14 to	15
	Loaf,		15 to	17
Tallow.—American.			11 to	12
Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder,		55	to	1 50
	Hyson and Young Hyson,	37	to	87
	Bohea	27	to	30

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor:

I noticed lately, (I think in the Newark Eagle,) an account given by an old Revolutionary soldier, of some part of the hardships and services that fell to his share in those heroic days, and among the rest of his assisting to capture a British officer, with the hope, which he states proved successful, of thus obtaining an exchange of Capt. Nathaniel F. Randolph, then a prisoner to the British—a man of great value to us, and much dreaded by the enemy. This brought to my mind the account of his capture, as stated to by a very credible man, who had an opportunity of knowing the facts. Before stating them I will premise that when the Colonies took up arms to resist the mother country, there were many really worthy men who conscientiously supported the authority of the King and Parliament of Great Britain, and who consequently not feeling safe among the whigs took refuge with the British, and were known by the name of Refugees. But though some good men took this course, there was no doubt a much greater number of very wicked ones. These were a thorn in our side during the whole war; knowing the country well they made inroads upon us without ceasing—burning, plundering, and carrying off the whigs as prisoners, many of whom perished under complicated sufferings.

Among these refugees was a man of the name of Smith, a native of New Jersey, who was very active in guiding these marauding parties of British and their refugee allies in their destructive attacks. His name having become notorious as an engine of mischief, Capt. Randolph determined if possible, to take him prisoner. Smith resided on Staten Island, and my informant boarded with him. Capt Randolph formed his plan, and with a party of brave men succeeded in landing on the island unobserved, surrounded Smith's house and demanded entrance. My informant got up and opened the door, and being ordered, lit a candle. He was well acquainted with Capt. Randolph, who demanded to know where Smith was—he was told he had gone to New York,—not believing this he searched the house and premises thoroughly; but as he had actually gone to New York, of course he could not find him. He then hastily took his leave requesting my informant to give his compliments to Smith, and tell him he had called to see him and was very sorry not to find him at home—and that he intended shortly to call again. This message being delivered to Smith nettled him, and he then resolved to make a prisoner of the formidable Capt. Randolph. In this he succeeded, to the great joy of the enemy. When Capt. Randolph arrived at Smith's house on the island, he observed with a smile to my informant, "well, I have repeated my visit rather sooner than I expected." People flocked from all parts of the island to see a man who had been so long a terror to them, and the general opinion was that it would be a long time before he would be exchanged, if he ever was—but contrary to expectation he was exchanged in a very few months, very probably owing to the cause stated by the old soldier in Newark.

Believing it right to preserve in memory every interesting incident of Revolutionary men and times, I have sketched the foregoing, which you are at liberty to publish if you think it of sufficient interest.

A JERSEYMAN.

Plainfield, July, 1839.

For the Plainfield Union.

What is man? he is the creature of a day; the probationer for eternity; the speck that twinkles for a time and is gone to reap his reward in an unfading state of existence. Behold he dies! but when he dies he just begins to live; he is a creature that always exists—he is a flower that never fades.

But does his life indicate that he is impressed with a sense of his being? Does his deportment manifest an abiding exertion to live as becomes an accountable creature? No; if actions speak louder than words, surely not. We see him practice every thing which denotes a mind rivetted to things of time and sense, and confined within the sphere of terrestrial bounds; we see him grasp the fruits of nature's garden, and strive to accumulate "a little more" of earthly lucre, which is *his* to day, but "to-morrow may be none of thine. We see him concerting plans for future wealth and emolument, seeming virtually to say riches and happiness are inseparable. His whole mind and his whole soul are almost undividedly staid on things which pass away, and leave no trace behind; on temporal fascinations which perish in the using; which elevate the mind the more effectually to depress it.

O man! soon shalt thou count thy gold but dust.—soon shalt thy sublunary bliss on wing of mortality take its flight to the empire of darkness once more. Then are all things earthly dross—then are thine idol possessions wrested from thee—then art thou no longer that boasted recipient of time-measured fruition.

For all things here, however fair,
Leave but enough to say, they were.
Cling not to earth, no object yet
On its dark bosom e'er was thrown,
But on it stern decay was writ,
And ruin marked it for her own.

Could man's avaricious spirit be gratified with a moderate share of worldly good—could he willingly assist the unfortunate, and endeavor to make others partakers of the same blessings in common with himself; and quell his ambition to dispose of that which by nature and legally belonge to his fellows, then indeed would he be consistent with the rules of justice and propriety—then would he imbibe the principle which should characterize the heart of man.

But it is not so. He is ready to trample on the timid slave—to distress the poor, and manacle the weak and defenceless. He rejoices in his own rigid ascendency, and glories in the fall of the oppressed. Viewing him in all the vicissitudes of life,—believing he was created in the express image of his Maker, and yet exhibiting such symptoms of depravity, we are led to exclaim,—"what is man that thou art mindful of him or the son of man that thou regardest him?"

Westfield, A. M. 5843. W. H.

The "Striped Pig" outdone.—It is said that "thirst" has so sharpened the wits of some hard drinkers in Mississippi, as to have enabled them to discover a way to get round the gallon law of that state. They "purchase a gallon and a gill: they then drink the gill, and sell the gallon back again."

A splendid vase, worth $1520, intended for Capt. Roberts, formerly of the Sirius, but now of the British Queen, has been placed on the N. Y. Merchants' Exchange, for the gratification and inspection of the public. It was manufactured by those spirited artists Messrs. J. & W. Thompson, Broadway.

Some employments may be better than others; but there is no employment so bad as the having none at all. The mind will contract rust, and an unfitness for every good thing; and a man must either fill up his time with good, or at least innocent business, or it will run to the worst sort of waste; to sin and vice.—*Burnet.*

The Morris and Essex Rail road, has undergone several important improvements, since it has been under the superintendance of Stephen Vail, Esq. Two new cars, capable of holding 75 persons each, have recently been placed upon the road.

Emanciated Slaves.—Twenty-one blacks passed through Dayton on Tuesday last on their way to a settlement of negroes in Mercer county. A large tract of land is said to be owned by the blacks who reside there and others at a distance—a school established and various implements made by them. The 21 blacks referred to, were freed by R. I. Hale and Benj. Knox, of North Carolina, both members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hale came with the blacks as far as Cincinnati, having expended his entire estate, as is said, in bringing them thus far on their journey. In Cincinnati they leased the land they are about to occupy of colored people—and were provided with means to enable them to reach their destination.—*Dayton O. Journal.*

Land Sales.—A letter from Natchitoches says the public land sales at that place are over, and that much of it sold at $1.25 to 1,17 per acre.

The Burlington Iowa Gazette, says, 'a heavy business continues to be doing at our land office at private entry. A day seldom passes on which less than $1000 is taken in and the receipts not unfrequently run up to three or four times that amount. Those of one day last week exceeded $6000. One gentleman alone, from Washington county, Pa. entered 47 eighths, costing $4,700.

Flax Pulling Machine.—On Friday last, an experiment was made upon the land of Col. Thomson, of this village, with a machine for pulling flax. The villagers generally turned out to witness the operation. The machine was drawn by two horses, and passes around the patch of flax, gathering a swath of perhaps 18 inches or two feet, by means of a revolving cylinder or wheel. A man sits on the machine, and as the flax accumulates, he casts it upon the ground in bundles of a proper size for binding. It seemed to be the general opinion that the machine was a very ingenious invention, calculated to save much labor, and expedite the hitherto tedious process of pulling flax.—*Somerset Whig.*

We perceive with heartfelt gratification that the citizens of Natchez have called a public meeting for the formation of an Anti-Duelling Society.

A convict on Blackwell's Island induced his fellow prisoners to bury him last week leaving a small air hole. When missed, fruitless search was made, and at night he swam ashore.

Two cases of Asiatic Cholera are reported in New York—in Hamersly and Leonard sts.

Remarkable Death of an Old Patriot.—The Cleaveland Ohio Herald of the 11th ult. mentions that Timothy Conklin, a lieutenant under Washington, died at Milan, Ohio, on the 4th of July, aged 96 years. The old veteran attended the celebration at Milan, and was watching the National banner unfurl on the Liberty pole, when at the discharge of a cannon his spirit left the tenement wherein it had so long been an honorable dweller. He died as he had lived a true son of '76

Music for the People.—The citizens of Richmond, Va. following suit to New England cities, propose to have a band of music to perform twice or thrice a week of evenings on Capitol Square.

The Austrian and Sardinian ministers are at present engaged in a tour through the Western States. They were at St. Louis on the 17th ult.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, August 6, 1839.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Late and Important from Europe.

The magnificent and long looked for steam packet, British Queen, arrived at New-York on Sunday morning of last week, fifteen days and a half from Portsmouth. She was received with firing of cannon, and a large concourse of people crowded the Battery and adjacent places to witness her arrival, though it was the Sabbath day. She brought six days later intelligence.

The money difficulties continued to increase in London and throughout England. Cotton had fallen about 1 cent more. American stocks remained unsaleable, except at ruinous rate; and the exportation of specie from England still continued undiminished.

It appears from the financial statement submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons, that the expenditure has exceeded the revenue about a million sterling, and the government was obliged to borrow five millions from the bank, which was a million more than all the specie in its vaults.

The manufacturing districts were nearly at a stand. The largest spinners buy only 40 or 50 bales of cotton a day, merely to keep the mills open.

It would appear that England is now suffering a pressure similar to that which we were afflicted with in 1837 and '38; and in our opinion brought on by much the same causes, namely, short crops, importing grain, and importing generally more than exporting,—which naturally leads to exporting specie, suspension of cash payments, and all the other evils of a monied pressure, and hard times.

It was generally considered in England that the present Whig Ministry would not resign office at present.

The British government has sent over two distinguished gentlemen, to ascertain, for its own satisfaction merely, the North Eastern boundary line. Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the eminent Geologist is one of them.

Turkey and Egypt.—The Sultan seems disposed to prosecute the war, and has commanded his fleets and armies to proceed. Ibrahim Pacha has written letters in a measure deprecating hostilities. Russia has given notice to the Sultan that in a war with Mehemet Ali, Turkey must not depend upon him for countenance. The commanders of the French fleet seem disposed also, to stop proceedings. There can be but little doubt that the other powers of Europe will interfere sufficiently soon to prevent actual war. The Russian fleet at Reval was to put to sea on the 15th of June.

Woods' Meeting.

☞ The Trustees of the Washington Valley Methodist Protestant Church hereby give notice, that a *Woods' Meeting* will be held near that church on Saturday and Sunday, the 12th and 13th inst. The meeting will commence on Saturday morning and close after service on Sunday evening. Mrs. Bazon, a lady of Patterson, will be present, and preach on the Sabbath.

The members and friends of the Methodist Church, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ For the information of the people at a distance, the Trustees would mention that the Church is about 5 miles from Bound Brook, and the same distance from Plainfield, and about 1½ miles from Green Brook.

August 1st, 1839.

Shepard Kollok, Esq. a Revolutionary patriot, died in Philadelphia, on the 28th of July, aged 88, at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. Dr. J. McDowell. For many years he was a resident of Elizabethtown in this county, from which place he removed about six years since. He was an influential officer during the Revolution, and being a practical printer afterwards established the New Jersey Journal, now published in Elizabethtown. His remains were brought to Elizabethtown for interment. His aged partner still lives, with whom he had been united more than 60 years.

The steamers British Queen and Great Western left New York on Thursday last, at noon—the former for Portsmouth and London, the latter for Bristol. Nothing in the nature of a race is intended. The Queen has 150 passengers, including Mr. Cambreling, Junius Smith, &c. The Western has 88 passengers. Three packet ships also sailed the same day, and it is estimated that by them all, there were 500 passengers.

Six dollars a day is the price of mechanics wages in Texas; but pork is 75 cents per pound, and beef 38 cents.

Lowell, with a population of only 20,000 has 15 Sunday Schools, counting inclusive of teachers, 3000 pupils, three fourths of whom are females, chiefly factory girls over 18 years of age.

Temperance Meeting.

☞ The Plainfield Total Abstinence Society will meet on Thursday, the 8th inst. in the Seventh-Day Baptist Church. An address is expected from the Rev. Mr. Shepherd. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Meet at early candle-light.

E. MARSH, Secretary.

We hope there will be a large attendance.—Remember that the cause of temperance is the cause of humanity and the cause of God—and Plainfield *does* need a little stirring up on this important subject—on which the prosperity of our country very much depends. Intemperance is a foster and supporter of every vice under the whole Heaven. Root it out of our land, then will common schools be supported, then will Sabbath-breaking, and licentiousness cease,—then will we be prospered.

Late and important from China—Stoppage of all Foreign Trade.

Letters and papers from Canton to the 26th of March were received at New York, on Wednesday last, by the ship Omega, after a passage of 122 days. It seems the Chinese emperor for a long time has been endeavoring to prevent the introduction of opium into his dominions, the effect of which is, if possible, worse upon those who use than that of ardent spirits. The retailers of this drug, in that empire are punished with death. As the emperor has been unable to prevent its being smuggled in by foreign merchants, he has issued his edict, stopping *all trade* with all nations, and demanding the opium now in their store houses to be given up to his officers, to be burnt.

The energetic manner in which this *heathen* empire has taken up the temperance cause is enough to make *Christian* nations blush, and to shame the *Christian* merchants, who for the sake of gain, have so long broken the laws of the empire, and introduced the wide-spread evils of intemperance among a simple people, in defiance of treaty and law. And we are much gratified that the emperor has at length taken this decisive and effectual and decisive course.

☞ We have received a well written and just criticism on the article signed "A Church Goer," published in our last paper. We regret that it was not received until about an hour before our paper goes to press; we are therefore obliged to defer its publication until another week—when it will appear, if we do not change our mind. By the way, we feel constrained to remark in this connexion, that it may be as well to defer this criticism to our next number for another reason,—"A Church Goer," received such a severe chastisement on Sabbath morning, he would not be able to endure any more this week.

On Saturday evening, we received another poetical epistle from Samuel Weller, about a certain cow. We sha'n't publish it, for half a dozen reasons. Mister, in your first epistle to us, you subscribe yourself our friend and subscriber,—we have found out that you are neither the one nor the other; you deceived us, also, on another point, you do not own the said cow, and moreover you never owned a cow in your life. So, no more about the cow.

A Boston Yankee has discovered a mode of manufacturing a combustible liquid, which will burn more brilliant than oil—and which emits no smoke or gas—and, of course whenever it is used, there is no necessity to clean the glasses—and the light will be as brilliant at 4 o'clock in the morning as at 8 in the evening. The Mercantile Journal states that he has made a proposal to Government, to furnish material for lighting all the light houses of our coast with the brighter and more uniform light, and at an expense certainly not exceeding what is now paid for oil. An experiment is now in progress at the Boston Light House.

"Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," is the homely, but expressive, adage, by which the Alexandria Gazette signifies its disapprobation of the pageantry with which Mr. Clay is received on his tour through a part of this state, and rebukes the inconsistency of those who comment severely upon Mr. Van Buren's *progress*, while they blazon and rejoice in that of Mr. Clay. We concur in this view entirely, and entertain little doubt that both travellers will find, at their journey's end, that, so far as political advancement is concerned, they will not be gainers.—*N. Y. American.*

Mr. Junius Smith maintains that in a few years all the freight across the Atlantic will be carried in steamships of 3000 tons.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Nelson Wheeler, $6,00; Trustum Manning, 1,50; J. H. Coward, 1,23; T. S. Alberti, ,75; Price & Shotwell, ,50; E. Kirkpatrick, ,50; Wm. Thorn, ,50; John Lyon, ,50.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

DIED.

At the residence of her brother, near Somerville, on the 28th ult. Elizabeth, wife of Col. J. C Zabriskie, and daughter of Wm. Mann, Esq of New Brunswick, aged 34 years.

In New Brunswick, on the 29th ult. Campbell Dunham, an aged and respectable inhabitant.

Abundant testimony is furnished of the appearance of the great sea serpent off the New England coast this season. He appeared over 200 feet long, and resembled a row of hogsheads tied together, with one or two feet between each.

☞ Mr. Trist, the American Consul at Havanna, is again charged in a letter from that city, published in a late Star, with at least lending countenance to the slave trade on the coast of Africa.

A very serious fire occurred at Hartford, Ct. on the 21st ult. The amount of damage has not been ascertained, the insurance on the property was $11,000.

Tailors and Tailoresses.

200 GOOD HANDS wanted. Apply to PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Aug. 5th, 1839. Railway.

THE PLAINFIELD

Mutual Assurance Fire Company,

The members of said company are hereby notified that an adjourned meeting of the company will be held at William I. Craig's Tavern, in Plainfield, on Monday, the 9th of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to act and decide on a resolution offered at the last annual meeting, to admit members upon more favorable terms than is now authorized by the charter of said company. The Resolution is as follows, "That members be received by requiring from them ten per cent over the surplus fund on hand at the time said member is admitted," And to transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting. CORNELIUS BOICE,

Aug. 5th, 1839. Secretary.

POWER OF ATTORNEY, Blanks for sale at this Office.

Almanacs for 1839 for sale At this Office. THREE CENTS EACH.

Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED, Gold's Patent Bake Oven, a very desirable article. Also, a lot of Brittania Ware, for sale cheaper than ever, by

July 22, 1839. M. HATFIELD.

In Chancery of New Jersey

July Term, 1839.

Between Elston Marsh, Complainant, and William Wells, Alfred Berry, Phineas F. Randolph, and Abraham Cadmus, defendants.—On Bill, &c.

It appearing to this Court that the Complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause against William Wells, Alfred Berry, Phineas F. Randolph, and Abraham Cadmus, the defendants above-named, and that process of subpœna to appear and answer directed to the defendants hath been regularly issued, returnable to the present term of this Court, but that the defendant, William Wells could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and that the said William Wells hath not caused his appearance to be enterrd as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor that the said William Wells can not be found in the state of New Jersey, but that he resides in the city of New York.—IT is thereupon on this ninth day of July in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, on motion of Cornelius Boice, Solicitor of the complainant by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendant, William Wells, do appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill on or before the eighth day of October next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against him as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said William Wells by a delivery of a copy thereof to him, or be published within the said twenty days in the Plainfield Union, a newspaper printed at Plainfield, in the county of Essex, in this state, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week; WM. PENNINGTON, C.

A True Copy,
STACY G. POTTS, Clk. 30 6w

PUBLIC SALE Of 2 Houses and 3 LOTS OF LAND.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Auction at William I. Craigs Hotel in Plainfield Essex County N. Jersey;—The following valuable Property, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.

1st. The dwelling House and lot, of about one quarter of an acre of land, on the corner of Front and Cherry Streets—the lot being about 60 feet on Front street and 200 feet on Cherry street, situated in the centre of the village and a desirable location for a business stand. The house is two story with a setting room and Kitchen in the rear in good repair.

2nd. A Lot opposite the above, containing about one quarter of an acre of land fronting on Cherry street, about 150 feet. There is on the lot a large Barn and a Waggon House, being also a desirable location for business. Cherry street leads directly to the Rail Road depot.

3rd. A lot of half an acre of land, on Front or the Main st. in Plainfield, being over 100 feet front, with a large two story Dwelling House on it 42 by 26 feet, and kitchen in the rear, 14 by 34 feet. On the rear of the lot is a barn belonging to the premises.

Any person wishing to examine the premises before the day of Sale, will please call on the subscriber in Plainfield, or John Ayres, 124 Green street, New York. The terms of payment will be liberal,—a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a length of time.

Sale to take place at 1 o'clock, P. M. Conditions and attendance by

CORNELIUS BOICE,
Executor of Reuben Ayres, deceased.

June 17th, 1839 28 3m

Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of I. V. TRUMP & CO. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without further solicitation

June 4, 1839. THS. S. ALBERTI.

Journeymen Wanted.

WANTED a Womansman and a Cacksman. Apply at the Plainfield Shoe Store.

June 4th, 1839. THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD LINE.

New York, Elizabeth Port, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Leave New York by the New York and Elizabeth Port Ferry Company's steamboat, foot of Market-field street, (Pier No. 1, North River,) Every day except Sundays:— At 7 o'clock, A. M.
10 1-2 do.
3 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The cars leave Elizabeth Port for Plainfield, &c.
At 8 1-4 o'clock, A. M.
12 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
1-4 before 5 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Plainfield for New York,
At 6 o'clock, A. M.
10 1-2 do
1-4 before 4 o'clock, P. M.

Stages leave Somerville by way of Bound Brook, to meet the cars for New York at Plainfield in time to take the 7 o'clock, A. M and 1 o'clock, P. M. boats to New York, and also leave Plainfield for Bound Brook and Somerville on the arrival of the cars from the 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M. Boats from New York.

The Company are prepared to take freight on reasonable terms July 9, 1839.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Seventeenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Was issued on the 29th day of June.

IT contains two splendid Steel plate engravings, with original articles by T. S. Fay, Cox, Halleck, Lee, Sargeant, (the editor,) and other writers of acknowledged eminence

Fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano, and six superb engravings with a number of etchings on wood, will embellish the present Volume, while its literary character will be maintained, in its foreign correspondence, translations from the French, German and other languages, Tales, Essays, Curious Historical Legends, American Reminiscences, Indian traditions, &c.

No volume of the Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months, the subscription list has increased with a rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Its friends are more numerous, its resources more ample, and its conductors promise that their exertions to render it one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

The reader will admit, that a work embracing an immense variety of choice matter, most of it expressly written for its columns—containing superior engravings on steel with copious selections of exquisite music, beautifully printed—altogether forming an immense volume of 832 imperial quarto pages—is, at the trifling subscription of five dollars per annum, afforded at a price unsurpassed in cheapness by any periodical ever published in any country.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed on the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and several etchings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post-paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making business in Plainfield, at the shop formerly occupied by Jarvis B. Ayres, as his front hat shop, in Front street, above the corner of Peace-st. where he will be glad to receive a share of custom.

All orders will be strictly attended to at short notice. Ladies and Gentlemen, please call

April 22nd. 1836. WILLIAM HILL.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

PAINFIELD FACTORY

AT 6 cts. per lb CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bullman's stores, will be returned there, when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT BODIES,

OF all qualities, made of Wool, For Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 21, 1839. 122 6m

In chancery of New Jersey

July Term, 1839.

Between Zachariah Webster, Guardian of the persons and estate of the children of Ira F. Randolph, deceased, Complainant; and Herman Marseilles, John I. Gaston, and Thomas Talmage, Executors of John Frelinghuysen, deceased, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Vail, and Abel Vail, defendants.

It appearing to this Court that the complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause against the said Herman Marseilles, John I. Gaston and Thomas Talmage, executors of John Frelinghuysen, deceased, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Vail, and Abel Vail, defendants, and that process by subpœna to appear and answer, directed to the defendants hath been regularly issued, returnable to the fifteenth of July inst. in, but that the defendants Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles, and Abel Vail could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and that the said Herman Marseilles Peter Marseilles and Abel Vail have not caused their appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the, that the said Herman Marseilles and Abel Vail reside in the western part of the state of New York, and the said Peter Marseilles in the City of Philadelphia.

It is thereupon on this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, on motion of Cornelius Boice, Solicitor of the complainant by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendants, Herman Marseilles, Peter Masseilles and Abel Vail do appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the eighth day of October next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor may think equitable and just. And it is further ordered That this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles, and Abel Vail, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them or be published within the said twenty days in the Plainfield Union, a newspaper printed at Plainfield, in this State, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week:

WM. PENNINGTON, C.

A true copy, 131 6w
STACY G. POTTS, Clerk.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. For Sale at this Office,

CHEAP FOR CASH, FOR

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 2s. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, well printed, and handsomely bound, at only 50 and 87 cts. each, large and small

Missionary Gazetteer, with plates

The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott

Watts's Psalms and Hymns, large and small editions

Burder's Cottage Sermons, with plates

Moore's Sacred Bouquet,—Cowper's Task

Young's Night Thoughts,

Winter Evening Tales, by James Hogg

Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,

Franklin's Life and Essays—The Young Husband

Moore's Melodies.—Thompson's Seasons.

Bible Gazetteer, 18 plates and maps, and Bible Dictionary, 46 cuts, each containing about 200 pages. Only 20 cents each.

Marin Monk, large edition, with a plate.

Col. Stone's Refutation of the same

Pollok's Course of Time.

MARRYATT'S Novels, complete in one large octavo Volume, well bound.

Oliver Twist, a Novel, complete in 1 vol. by the celebrated Boz.

Japhet in search of his Father, 2 vols. bound in Morocco and gilt.

Midshipman Easy, 2 vols. do. do.

Frank Mildmay, or the Naval Officer, 2 vols. do. do.

Pacha of Many Tales, 2 vols. do. do.

Newton Forster, 2 vols. do. do.

Peter Simple, 2 vols. do. do.

King's Own, 2 vols. do. do.

Jacob Faithful, 2 vols. do. do.

Arabian Nights Entertainments, 2 vols.

Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.

Illinois, with a map; containing also the emigrant's Guide to the West.

Jack Halliard, with plates.

Baron Munchausen.

Providential Care.

Grimshaw's United States.

William's Poems.

Goldsmith's History of Greece.

Small Blank books,

Album and Scrap Leaves,

Labels to put into book, 40 cts. per hundred.

ALSO, ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS,

Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix, well bound

The same in pamphlet form

Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti

Channing on Slavery,—Morris's Speech

Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery

Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal

Testimony of God against Slavery.

Life of Wilberforce,—Life of Granville Sharp.

Star of Freedom, with plates,—Light and Love

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,

Life of Gustavus Vasa,

Jay's View.

Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portarit, and Memoirs

American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.

Scripture Gems

The Fountain, &c. &c.

A Large assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

Song Books, several kinds, 6 to 8 cents

A Few beautiful Colored Lithographic Prints,

Dream Books,—Wafers

Genuine Cologne Water—Tooth Powder

Perforated Card paper, &c. &c.

Friction Matches, Pocket Combs, &c. &c. &c.

School Books,

Town's Spelling Book,

Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,

Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,

Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books,

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 50 cents per hundred.

Writing Ink, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.

Adams' Latin Grammar,

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,

Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.

Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.

Murray's small English Grammar,

" English Reader.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's Instructor.

Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.

Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.

Three Lost Children.

Bonaparte's Oraculum; or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.

Present from Railway,

Blue Beard and Fatima.

CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.

MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,

WARRANTS,

SUBPŒNAS.

Bills to let houses.

BAIL BONDS, for Constables,

EXECUTIONS,

BONDS. SUMMONS, &c. &c.

June 4th, 1839.

BOUND-BROOK LUMBER-YARD.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have added to their old stock a very large and general assortment of all kinds of

Albany and Delaware LUMBER,

Of which a considerable quantity is seasoned Panel Stuff. Also,

200,000 White Pine Susquehanna SHINGLES, of a superior quality,

Varying in price from $12 to 17 per thousand. Plastering and Shingling LATH, all of which they offer to the public at the lowest market prices, for cash, or on a short credit.

They also have on hand an assortment of 4 and 5 Inch Hemlock Timber,

for House frames, of lengths from 12 to 30 feet.

Also, a supply of NAILS and SPIKES always on hand.

The subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their Yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to their Yard at Bound Brook. They also have in successful operation at Trenton, three Saw-Mills, which with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized timber—and they will be happy to receive orders for bills, which they can furnish at short notice. J. T. GRANT & Co.

Boundbrook, June 4th, 1839. 125 3m

House and Lot For sale.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township, on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 13 tf.

Grand Mammoth

THE following circuit of a Lottery is drawn for December next; it is unparalleled in the history of the present lotteries now before the public. It is true, there are many others based on the same principle, but the Consolidated Ticket—the Value and Number of the Prizes—the revival of the good old system, prizes shall be drawn with Boxes, universal satisfaction, and the speedy Prize Holders, &c. &c.

To those disposed to advertise, application being made to us in time, Blanks only required, will have the best attention. We, therefore, say—DELAY NOT! but favor us with your orders, which shall have immediate attention. Letters to be addressed to SYLVESTER & CO. Brokers made to SYLVESTER & CO.

☞ Observe the Number, 2

1 Prize of
1 of
1 of
6 prizes of
2 of
3 of

GRAND REAL ESTATE LOTTE

Of Property Situated in

The Richest and most magnificent Lottery ever presented to the public, in the

Tickets $20—Whole

Authorized by an Act of the Legislature of Florida, and under the commissioners acting

To be drawn at Jacksonville, 1839.—Schmidt & Hamilton

Sylvester & Co. 156 Broadway *Agents.*——No Combination

The Deeds of the property, with transferred in trust to the managers, for the security of the

Splendid S

1 Prize.—The Arcade—On the corner and Gayier streets about $ 17,000 per annum

1 Prize.—New Orleans City Bank at $15,000, and value

1 Prize.—200 shares Canal Bank each,

1 Prize.—200 shares Commerce

5 Prizes.—5 Dwelling Houses of New Orleans, each or 1500 dollars per annum valued at 20,000. Each

1 Prize.—Dwelling House, Valued at

1 Prize.—150 shares Mechanics bank stock, 100 dollars

3 Prizes.—Each 100 shares City each share 100 dollars, each

1 Prize.—50 shares Exchange bank

1 Prize.—50 do. do.

1 Prize.—25 do. Gas Light bank

1 Prize.—25 do. do.

1 prize.—15 do. Mechanics' & Traders

1 prize.—15 do. do

20 prizes—each 10 shares the Louisiana Bank, 100 dols. each, each prize

10 prizes.—each 2 shares of 100 dols. each prize 200 dols. of the Gas Light Bank

200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the bank of Louisiana,

200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the N. Orleans Bank,

150 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the Union bank of Florida,

600 Prizes.

☞ It shall be at the option of the winners of Bank stocks, either to take the stock itself, or the value thereof in cash.

☞ The receipts of the sale of tickets are deposited in the New Orleans banks, in the names of the managers, and the properties transferred to unincumbered the security of the prize holders.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, so those containing the prizes, will be examined sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the previously to their being put into the wheels. wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled such prize as may be drawn to its number, and the tunate holders of such prizes will have such prop transferred to them immediately after the drawing numbered, and without any deduction!

SYLVESTER & CO.

May, 1839. (125 5m) 156 Broadway, N.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar; Coffee, &c. and for sale by WM. WILLIS

May 14th, 1839.

Rail Road Hotel

THE Subscriber having taken the Rail Road Hotel at the junction of the New Jersey and Somerville Rail Roads in Elizabethtown, where he is well provided with House room and Stabling, solicits a share of patronage.

FREEMAN COLE.

Elizabethtown, April 22d, 1839 18 tf

Last Call

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Barzillai E. Randolph, dec'd, are requested to call on the Subscribers, and settle IMMEDIATELY.

All who do not attend to this last call, will have to pay costs, as all accounts not paid by then will be placed in the hands of a magistrate for collection.

SIMEON E. RANDOLPH, Executors.

May 28th, 1839. 1f

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, Administrator of Mirror G. Ogden, will, in pursuance of a decree of the Orphans Court of Essex county, expose for sale, at Public Vendue, the premises, on

Tuesday, the 1st of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the Real Estate of said deceased, in Plainfield, consisting of one third of an acre of land on the corner of Main and Peace streets, with a good Dwelling House, and other buildings nearly new. A

...letter, concerning the ...
...ed G ... fail of exciting a deep ...
...out our country.
...translated from the Gazette.
...OUIS OFFON GOELICKE,
... or chemistry,
... Grandest of human Benefactors.
... Amazing;
... M. D. of Germany, (Europe)
... honor of adding a NEW and
...ONE ... science of Medicine
... ugh exceedingly opposed by nar-
... which he is a venerable member, ...
... founded in truth as any doctrine
... upon the verity of which are
... billions of our race, and which
... opponents to refute, viz: *Con-*
...ions occasioned by a disordered
... Principle) of the human body;
... the system for years before there
... Lungs—and which may be as
...dily, cured, as a common cold or
... invaluably precious doctrine this,
... lesson to the *apparently heal-*
... them that this insidious foe
... State of their "clayey houses"
... themselves secure from its at-
... *the great secret in the Art of*
... out the disease while in the blade,
... ear.
... tor of man is also entitled to
... and the gratitude of a world,
... *MATCHLESS SANATIVE,*
... justly claim for it such a title,
... & ... trumpled over our great con-
...UMPTION, both in the first and
... which has thoroughly filled the
... Medical, and thereby proved it
... *Physicians*—a medicine, for which
... abundant cause to bless the ben-
...dence,—a medicine, whose won-
... so glowingly portrayed even by
... their pastoral visits to the sick
...eans they often become the hap
...ging despondency into hope, sick-
...dness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE S

CHLESS SANATIVE

...lue than the vast mines of Aus-
... treasures of our Globe,—a medi-
...d equally from the animal, veget-
...doms, and thus possesses a THREE
...ine, which, though designed as a
...n solely, is possessed of a myste-
...my diseases of the human sys-
...h begins to be valued by Physi-
...nessing its astonishing cures of
...signed to the *insatiable grave.*
..., for adults, one drop; for chil-
...r infants, a quarter drop; the
...manner of taking a half or a
... the Sanative.
...e-third six dollars" ($2,50) per
...
...ue 75 cents.
...ficate of three members of th
...DICAL PROFESSION,
... in Germany, Europe.
..., practitioners of medicine in
...e that, by our course, we may
... some of the faculty, but not of
..., who are uninfluenced by self-
...we shall refrain from an express-
...ner of the soundness or unsound-
...*new doctrine*, we are happy to say
...native too valuable not to be gene-
...what our eyes behold and our ears
...elieve.
...nte, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke
...re the German public as a pretended dis-
...ew doctrine and a new medicine, we held
...heet contempt, believing and openly pro-
...n to be a base impostor and the prince of
...ut, on hearing so much said about the Sana-
...t and for it, we were induced, from motives
... merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues
...ber of our most hopeless patients; and we
... our bounden duty (even at the expense of
...est) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in
...ly consumption, but other fearful maladies,
...e heretofore deemed incurable. Our con-
...discoverer of this medicine was at once
...the pain our utter astonishment at these unex-
... and, as amends of our abuse of him, we
...ess to the world, that we believe him a
...throphist, who does honor to the profession, and to
...ntry which gave him birth.
...e recent adoption of this medicine into some of our
...pean hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it per-
...all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for
...er it is used it is its own best witness.
HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.
...many, December 10, 1836.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.
...—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been, in a debilitated
... of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has
...ived great benefit from taking the Sanative, and
...it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Rassor was
...over by all who knew him to be in a CONFIRMED
...UMPTION, confined to his room and mostly to his
...has recovered by using less than a phial of the
...ive, and was able to do his own haying last sum-
Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.
...J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838.
...—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflict-
...th the *Consumption* for a great number of years,
...ken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time
...rchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able
...w a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood
...aw water by the ton. J. ETHERIDGE.
MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

Shingles.

Just received from Virginia,

40,000 CEDAR 20 inch shingles,
10,000 do. 24 inch do.
10,000 Cypress 30 inch do.
10,000 do. 24 inch do.

The above are of good quality, and will be sold at a small advance for cash.
CLARKSON & BREWSTER.
...way, Dec. 10, 1838. 99 tf

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of
AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Old Newspapers.

...Paper, for wrapping paper. For Sale a
..., at 50 cents per hundred. By sending this
...ping paper, Merchants will save consider-
June 15th.

Just made up,

... superior pail, with a slide milk strainer.—
... off, and used either as a pail or
... by steam. A very useful improve-
JOHN N. DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD
Classical institution.

THE next session of this Institution will open on Monday, the 6th of May next, under the direction of Mr. NELSON WHEELER, as Principal.

Mr. Wheeler is a graduate of Yale College, and for three years past, has been successfully engaged in the business of instruction. His recommendations both as a scholar and a teacher, are from the best sources and of the highest order. The Trustees, therefore, with pleasure announce their entire confidence in his ability and integrity to conduct the affairs of the School in the

As the Institution is sufficiently large and commodious, one half of it has been so altered and fitted up as to make an airy and convenient boarding house; and the trustees have made arrangements with Mr. Wheeler to reside in the building, so that those parents at a distance who choose to place their sons under the immediate care of the principal both as boarders and pupils can do so, by paying for English scholars $150, and for Classical, $175 per year, including board, tuition, washing, lights and fuel—Beds and bedding to be furnished by the pupils.

The Female Department will be under the direction of Miss Brown, a Lady of superior attainments, from the Hartford Female Seminary; and instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries.

The year is divided into two sessions of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

Common English branches, per quarter,	$2 to 4,00
Higher " " "	5 to 6,00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course	7,00
Collegiate Studies,	10,00

Modern Languages an extra charge.

One half of the bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid at the beginning of the session, and the other half at the close.

To those who are acquainted with the delightful situation of Plainfield, together with its nearness to, and speedy communication with New York, Newark, and other large places, by means of Rail Roads and steamboats, very little need be said to convince them that it presents no ordinary advantages for those who wish to educate their children from home.

JAMES LEONARD
BENJAMIN STELLE,
JAMES I. COMPTON,
ELISHA RUNYON,
ALLEN WILSON. } Trustees.

Plainfield, N. J March 26, 1839. 14 tf

Will the Editor of the Gospel Witness, copy the above in his paper?

NEW ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing May 27th, 1839.

New Jersey Railroad
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown Railway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.; —Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cts.—Railway, 50 cts.—New Brunswick, 75 cts.

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 9 o'clock, A. M daily,
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.
At 6, P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 1-2, noon, daily.
At 9, P. M. daily.

Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.
Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 8, 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4, 5, & 6, P. M.

Leave Newark at 5 1-2, 7 1-2, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

ON SUNDAY,

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 12 o'clock.
Leave Newark at 10 o'clock. (Phil. trains.)
Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*, and besides prevents confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

March 28th, 1839. 15 tf.

DOLLARS WANTED.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS, in small sums are wanted by a man engaged in a safe, permanent and profitable business. The several sums will be taken for a longer or shorter time, according to the will of the lender. Enquire of CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq.
Plainfield, May 6th, 1839. 120 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON D. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.
Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.
Plainfield, June 4th, 1838. 82 tf

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c. M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield
Boot & Shoe
STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 25, 1839. 14

Cider.

THE Subscriber has for sale about 100 barrels of Good Cider, which he will sell in any quantity at Private sale,
Warren, Feb. 11. 8 tf NOAH DRAKE.

Just Received;

A Fresh supply of Groceries, at the Cash Store of
March 19. AYRES & BULLMAN.

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.
JOSEPH DENNISON.
PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 tf52*

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit.—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.
April 23d. 1104*

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

New
Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the building one door east of Dr Craig's Office where he intends to keep a general assortment of Groceries, Consisting in part of the following, viz.

Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Pouchong Teas; White Crushed, Brown, Havanna, Lump and New Orleans Sugars; Coffee, Rice, Cheese, Lard, Butter, Hams, Smok'd Beef, Flour, Molasses, Prunes, Raisins, Cocoa, Chocolate, Alum, Sal-Æratus, Indigo, Salt Petre, Sack Salt, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Powder and Shot, and and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell as cheap for cash or barter as can be had elsewhere

Call and See.

WM. WILLIS.
Plainfield, April 22d, 1839. 18 tf

Here We Are In!
PLAINFIELD
TIN, STOVE, AND SHEET IRON
Manufactory.

THE Subscriber would take this method of informing the citizens of Plainfield and the inhabitants of this section of country generally, that he has established the above business in the thriving town of Plainfield, in Dr. Craig's building, on the corner of Main-st. and Rail Road Avenue, where will be found a large assortment of House-Keeping articles,

Pots and Kettles of all sizes,
Spiders and Skillets. do.
Griddles and Tea Kettles,
Frying Pans, tinned and without,
Bake Pans, Sad Irons, Fire Irons, and Fire Dogs.
Bell Metal, Copper and Tin Tea Kettles.
Air Furnaces, Coffee Mills, Bell Metal Sauce pans.
Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs,
Brass Kettles of all sizes, Brass Candle-sticks,
Brittannia Coffee and Tea Pots,
Large and small Waiters, Gridirons and waffil Irons.

Always on hand a general Assortment of the most approved kind of Stoves. Leaders, Roofing, and all kinds of jobbing done to order.

The following prices paid for the following articles:

Geese Feathers, 4s. 6d. per lb.	Brass, 12 cts.
Bees Wax, 25 cts.	Lead, 4 cts.
Old Pewter, 14 cts.	Flax, 9 cts.
Old Iron, 3-4 ct.	Rags, 4 cts.
Copper 17 cts.	

Country Merchants who are in the habit of buying their Tin of Pedlars are requested to give us a call, as they can be supplied with a superior article and on better terms. M. HATFIELD.
Plainfield, April 22, 1839. 18 tf

Important to the Public.

AN agency has just been obtained by

P. MOSHER,

DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medical remedies, with a pamphlet illustrating the principles of the Reformed, or Medico Botanic Practice of Medicine, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author of the American Practice of Medicine, 3 vols. octavo, of which a few copies are now offered for sale.

To those afflicted with disease of any kind, there is of the highest importance, as they have now within their reach, valuable medicines, the virtues of which have been well tested by the Proprietor, Dr. W. Beach, in New York, in his valuable and extensive practice, for upwards of twenty years. The horrid effects of the common MINERAL treatment of the day are too well known to require any remarks here; you, or some of your friends, have experienced some of the baneful effects of it. Their health, or lives, have been injured by it or destroyed; and why persist in following it, merely because it is fashionable or customary, when you have within your reach, mild, safe and efficacious Vegetable medicines, such as are congenial with the system, and act in accordance with the laws of Nature—consequently calculated to restore you to health? Be resolved then, to renounce such a practice, and embrace a rational treatment, which experience has proved beneficial and salutary. Make one trial, and you will realize the difference, and ever after remain an advocate of the Reformed, or Medico-Botanic Practice of Medicine, and which only, is correct and scientific. You have the medicines before you, prepared with plain direction for diseases generally. You have only to search forth your wants, and experience their blessings. The proprietor only asks of you confidence sufficient to give them a fair trial.

Among the various medicines put up, and for sale by the subscriber, the following are particularly recommended as well deserving public attention and patronage:

For Bilious complaints,	Beach's antibilious physic and Family Pills.
For consumption, cough, &c.	" Pulmonary Syrup,
For Weakness and debility,	" Restorative Bitters,
For Piles,	" Pile Electuary,
For Liver Complaints,	" Hepatic Pills,
For Dyspepsia,	" Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
For Fever and Ague,	" Fever & Ague powder
For worms,	" Worm powder,
For Fever,	" Diaphoretic or Fever Powder,
For Bowel complaints,	" Neutralizing Mixture,
For affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.	" Diuretic Drops,
For salt rheum, tetter, &c.	" Hepatic Wash and Ointment,
For Inflamation,	" Compound Laurus Poultice.
For Rheumatism,	" Rheumatic Oil and strains Syrup,
For Sore and weak eyes,	" Eye balsam, or water,
For pain in the back, side, or Breast,	" Strengthening plaster,
For Ulcers, Burns, &c	" Black or healing salve
For Fits, Croup, complaints in the stomach,	" Emetic powders.

P. MOSHER, Druggist.
New Market, N. J. Jan. 1839. 106 1y

May be Had
AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.
Feb. 13th. 56 tf

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here,"—"This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this office, from 2 to 5 cents each.

Brass Kettles.

FROM 8 to 24 inch English Brass, three well made sizes, which I will sell cheap, call and see them.

Also, Tin Ware Kettles, warranted for pleasure, very cheap.

HOLLOW WARE.

Pots, Kettles, Cast Iron and Portable Air Furnaces, Copper, Tin and Tea Kettles, Gridirons, Shovel, Tongs, Kitchen Fire Dogs, Sauce Pans, Frying Pans, &c.

Wanted in Exchange,

All kinds of Country Produce, Old Copper, Pewter, Brass, Lead, Rags, Bees Wax, Flax, &c. at the highest prices. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pills obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, whence the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analysed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a speedy and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discoverer's secret was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same sphere, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no impurities can get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed off into another channel. The diseases which especially yield to the influence of Dr. Peters' Pills are as follows:—Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick head ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the spleen, Piles, Colic, Female obstructions, Hard bowels, Furred tongue, Nausea, Distention of the stomach and bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, when a Cathartic or aperient is needed.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine than any that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turns out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic so certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering as well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.
Charlestown, Va. Jan, 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty-st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.
March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.
Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 1y

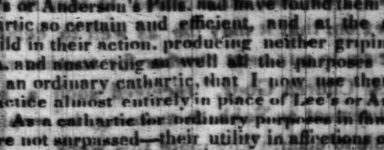
More New Goods
Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Gro de Berlin Silk, a few pcss colored Gro de Nap. 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laine, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.
AYRES & BULLMAN.
April 9th, 1839. 16 tf

JUST RECEIVED

A SPLENDID Assortment of first quality Britannia metal Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Milk Cups, for Sale cheap at the new Tin Ware Establishment. M. HATFIELD.
Plainfield, May 14, 1839.



Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

The Farmer's 'Cabinet,
A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of E. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fine type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance. The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is 1 1/2 cts on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1 of a half volume, No. 6.

March, 1839.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1839. Number 134.

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Satuaday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 9 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of comm'nadvertisements

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Sad Irons and Cridirons,
Spiders and Fry Pans
Bell Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin do
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Brittania Tea Pots,
do Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Fancy and Common Bellows
Brittania Table and Tea Spoons
Brittania Lamps
Brass and Iron Candle sticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andirons brass tops,

Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Plain Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Roofing, Leading, and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 2l ly

House and Lot For sale.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 13 tf.

BOUND-BROOK LUMBER-YARD.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have added to their old stock a very large and general assortment of all kinds of

Albany and Delaware LUMBER,

Of which a considerable quantity is seasoned Panel Stuff. Also,

200,000 White Pine Susquehanna SHINGLES, of a superior quality,

Varying in price from $12 to 17 per thousand. Plastering and Shingling LATH, all of which they offer to the public at the lowest market prices, for cash, or on a short credit.

They also have on hand an assortment of 4 and 5 Inch Hemlock Timber,

for House frames, of lengths from 12 to 30 feet.

Also, a supply of NAILS and SPIKES always on hand.

The subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their Yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to their Yard at Bound Brook. They also have in successful operation at Trenton, three Saw-Mills, which with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized timber—and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they can furnish at short notice. J. T. GRANT & CO.

Boundbrook, June 4th, 1839. 12t 3m

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is solicited, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

New Goods,

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of the most fashionable style of Spring and Summer Goods, and will sell them very low.

Call and see. H. A. COLY.

April 23d, 1839. 10tf

POETICAL.

For the Plainfield Union.

The Runaway Slave.

With hopes and fears he disappears,
From bondage, whips and planters,
And like the deer, he perseveres,
Pursued by well-trained hunters.

Prefers the night to take his flight,
Through woods and lonely bowers,
But scenes of fright by the morning light,
His sanguine hope devours.

The huntsman cries, the Negro flies,
The anxious moments counting,
He like a buck runs through the brook,
Ascends the lofty mountain.

The fretted hare might well despair,
And die before they come,
But the weary slave with courage brave,
For freedom hopes again.

The bloodhounds cross, the scent is lost,
In wild romantic stages,
The horses stop, the chase they drop,
And disappointment rages.

Are tigers wild by tigers spoiled,
Will the lion hunt his brother,
Yet man beguiles like crocodiles,
Devourers of each other.

While up the steeps, the black man creeps,
Heart fluttering in his breast,
He turns to view the favored crew
Commence a splendid feast.

The craggy board, with plenty stored
For such exploits prepared,
Both man and beast a welcome guest,
The rural banquet shared.

There sparkling wine in goblets shine,
The fruits of Mungo's toil,
They bathe their souls in spicy bowls,
And swallow guilt like oil.

The purling brooks and generous fruits
The negro's wants supplies,
With thee poor man, thou shorn lamb,
Will nature sympathise.

Would tyrants pale make earth your goal,
Your dear bought freedom spurn,
Nor spare your life, though a loving wife
And tender offspring mourn.

But Nature's God makes you the rod
For nobler deeds designed,
Or He'd never want in you to plant
An independent mind.

VARIETY.

Eloquent Tribute to Washington.—The following eloquent speech was made at a dinner in Washington on the 22d Feb. 1838, by the venerable Rhode Island Senator Mr. Robbins, who had been called on for a toast. It was subsequently written out, but published for the first time in yesterday's Intelligencer:

On the near approach of that calender day which gave birth to Washington, I feel rekindling within me some of those emotions always connected with the recollection of that hallowed name. Permit me to indulge them, on this occasion for a moment, in a few remarks, as preliminary to a sentiment which I shall beg leave to propose. I consider it as one of the consolations of my age that I am old enough and fortunate enough to have seen that wonderful man. This happiness is still common to so many yet among the living, that less is thought of it now than will be in after times; but it is no less a happiness to me on that account.

While a boy at school, I saw him for the first time, it was when he was passing through New England to take the command in chief of the American armies at Cambridge. Never shall I forget the impression his imposing presence then made upon my young imagination; so superior did he seem to me to all that I had seen or imagined of the human form for striking effect. I remember with what delight, in my after studies, I came to the line in Virgil that expressed all the enthusiasm of my own feelings, as inspired by that presence, and which I could not often enough repeat;

"Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genasecse deorum."

I saw him again at his interview with Rochambeau, when they met to settle the plan of combined operations between the French fleet and the American armies, against the British on the Chesapeake; and then I saw the immense crowd drawn together from all the neighboring towns, to get if possible, one look at the man who had throned himself in every heart. Not one of that immense crowd doubted the final triumph of his country in her arduous conflict; for every one saw or thought he saw, in Washington her guardian angel, commissioned by Heaven to insure to her that triumph. Nil desperandum was the motto with every one.

"Nil desperandum, Teucro duce, auspice Teucro."

In after life, when the judgement corrects the extravagance of early impressions, I saw him on several occasions, but saw nothing at either to admonish me of any extravagance in my early impressions. The impression was still the same; I had the same overpowering sense of being in the presence of some superior being.

It is indeed remarkable, and I believe unique in the history of men, that Washington made the same impression upon all minds, at all places, and at once over the whole world. By the consent of mankind—by the universal sentiment—he was placed at the head of the human species, above all envy, because above all emulation; for no one of them pretended, or has pretended to be—at least who has been allowed to be—the co-rival of Washington in fame.

When the great Frederick of Prussia sent his portrait to Washington, with this inscription upon it, "from the oldest general in Europe to the greatest general in the world," he did but echo the sentiment of all the chivalry of Europe. Nor was the sentiment confined to Europe, nor to the bounds of civilization; for the Arab of the desert talked of Washington in his tent; his name wandered with the wandering Scythian, and was cherished by him as a household word in all his migrations. No clime was so barbarous as to be a stranger to the name; but every where, and by all men, that name was placed at the same point of elevation, and above compeer.

As it was in the beginning, so it is now; of the future we cannot speak with certainty. Some future age, in the endless revolutions of time, may produce another Washington, but the greater probability is, that he is destined to remain forever, as he now is, the Phenix of human kind.

What possession to his country is such a fame! Such a

"Clarum et venerabile nomen
"Gentibus!

To all his countrymen it gives, and forever will give, a passport to respect wherever they go, to whatever part of the globe; for his country is in every other identified with that fame.

What, then, is incumbent upon us, his countrymen? Why, to be such a people as shall be worthy of such a fame—a People of whom it shall be said, "No wonder such a People have produced such a man as Washington." I give you, therefore, this sentiment;

The memory of Washington; May his countrymen prove themselves a People worthy of his fame.

Able Statesmen—John Jay.

We extract the following from the Connecticut Observer. It is a part of a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Hawes, of that State, on the character and influence of able statesmen. After illustrating their distinguishing characteristics, the preacher proceeded thus:

"Were I now to select, from the whole circle of our history, the man, in whom are most perfectly realized all those traits of character, which go to fill up my idea of truly great statesmen, I would fix upon the pure, disinterested, patriotic *John Jay*. And as I have here introduced his name, I will dwell for a moment upon his character, especially, as it will serve most happily to illustrate the topic now under consideration. This illustrious and most useful man descended from one of the numerous families of the Huguenots, who fled to this country from persecution, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and of whom he has recorded this fact, that 'she never knew one of them ask or receive,' so true is it that God remembers mercy for the posterity of those that love and fear his name. Born and educated in the city of New York, he studied and commenced the practice of law with eminent success, he entered into the service of his country, at the opening of our revolutionary struggle, at the early age of twenty nine was chosen a member of the first Congress, which met at Philadelphia. From that period, till his final retirement, his whole life was a life of public service. He successively filled many of the most important offices in the gift of his country. He was several times a member of the Continental Congress, of which body he was chosen president; he was a member of the Convention of his native State to form a constitution, and afterward Chief Justice of the State. Subsequently he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain; then one of the commissioners to negotiate a peace with Great Britain; then Secretary for Foreign affairs, and a short time acted as Secretary of the State under Washington; then chief Justice of the United States; then Envoy to Great Britain, and finally Governor of the State of New York, which station he occupied from 1795 till 1801, when he finally retired from public life, at the age of fifty six. In all these important offices, he maintained the same uniform character of integrity and uprightness; and the duties of them he discharged with an ability and success never surpassed. His intellectual and moral endowments were of the first order; and some of his early political papers were pronounced, by so great an authority as that of Lord Chatham, to be among the finest productions of the master states of the world. He had a clear and perfectly well balanced mind, never clouded by prejudice, or ruffled by passion, and controlled in all its purposes and acts by a constant sense of accountability to a higher power. Perfectly just candid and open hearted, he was a safe counsellor in the most difficult circumstances: a statesman of high, disinterested aims: a judge of great capacity and learning: and well has it been said of him, that when 'the spotless ermine of the judicial robe fell on John Jay it touched nothing but as spotless as itself.' His integrity was above suspicion. A thoroughly honest upright man, he sought duty, and faithfully adhered to it in all the transactions of life. His regard for the sacred oracles, and his constant sense of moral obligation, gave him what most public men most egregiously want the firm hold of a body of unchanging opinions. With him right and politic were identical, and he could never have any fellowship with those politicians, who affect to find in public opinion the only standard of right and wrong. His disinterestedness was as remarkable as his integrity. Human fame he regarded as a bubble, and he gave it no place among his motives of action. Neither courting or dreading the public opinion on the one hand, nor disregarding it on the other, he devoted himself to the service of his country from a sense of duty; and from the same pure motive, he steadily adhered to what he regarded as her best interests, till the close of life. He never sought for an office, nor declined, nor accepted one, but from conviction of duty; and as to all the low, selfish arts of demagogues, he held them in perfect abhorrence. He used to say, and who does not believe it to be true, that from Absalom down, there had not been an honest demagogue.

During the six years that he filled the governor's chair, not one individual was dismissed by him from office, on account of his politics. His only question in appointing to, and retaining persons in office, was is he qualified for the place; and so long as an officer discharged his duties with fidelity and ability, he was sure of being continued in his station. When in 1800, Mr. Jefferson, who was his political opponent, came into office of President, Governor Jay had it in his power to defeat his election, by calling together the Legislature of the State, at an earlier period than usual, to appoint electors. He was urged to do this by some able political friends: but he declined, and on the back of a letter received from one of them, relating to this subject, he wrote this short sentence: it speaks volumes for his disinterestedness—"*Proposing a measure for party purposes which I think it would not become me to adopt.*" To crown all, he was a devoted Christian, a man of piety and prayer. He feared and loved God, and in all his doings, manifested a sacred reference to his whole life. His patriotism was of a pure and lofty character, because it was based on virtue, and guided by the precepts of the gospel: and he would never sacrifice the smallest point of truth and right to any measures of expediency whatever. In 1785 he was elected President of the New York Society for the manumission of slaves: and had his counsels prevailed, there would not, at this day, have been a single slave in our country. While in Spain, this subject occupied his thoughts and in a letter to a friend in this country, he wrote thus: "Till America comes into this measure," the measure of emancipation, "her prayers to heaven will be impious. I believe God governs the world, and I believe it to be a maxim in his, as in our court, that those who ask for equity, ought to do it."

In 1821 he was chosen President of the American Bible Society, which office he held, till the year previous to his death, when increasing age and infirmities obliged him to resign it. He died at his residence in Bedford, in 1829, in the eighty fourth year of his age. His sun went down full orbed and bright. Not a cloud not a spot obscured its radiance. He sunk quietly to rest, full of years and full of honors: and his character remains to bless posterity. He lived to see the great principles and measures of government which he advocated, and especially the British Treaty, which he negotiated, and which at that time, brought upon him a world of odium and abuse, from the opposing political party of the day—he lived to see them all tested by time, and crowned with complete success. He survived all those who had been personally opposed to him in politics, and when he left the world, he probably had not an enemy in it. He stood among the living in the evening of his days, as a venerable patriarch of another age, revered and loved by all who knew him: exhibiting an example of true republican, christian simplicity, and waiting like good old Simeon, in calmness and serenity of unclouded hope, the time of his departure. I can think of no higher service which could be done to the young, aspiring minds of our country, than to persuade them to read and study the life of John Jay. He stands among the purest and noblest characters which this or any other country ever beheld. It is refreshing, amid the conflicts of party, and the selfish strifes of low demagogues, and little politicians, so common in our day, to contemplate a character, at once so highly gifted in intellect, so pure so disinterested so imbued with the fear and the love of God, so in all respects, such as realizes our idea of a great, wise, patriotic Christian statesman. It is no detraction from the merits of Washington, to say that our country is as much indebted to Jay as to him, for its independence and prosperity. If Washington was first on the fiel, Jay was first in the cabinet. Their spheres of influence were different. Washington was great in arms, and great as holding up a standard around which the country could rally. Jay was great in Council, in negociation, in consolidating and giving a wise direction to our government in those perilous times, which immediately preceded and followed the formation of our present constitution. But we need not be careful to fix the relative merits of these two illustrious men. They both acted a most conspicuous and useful part on the stage of our public affairs—in life they loved and confided in each other as bosom friends; and though at death they were separated for a season, we cannot doubt that they are now reunited in a purer and happier world, and are enjoying the rewards of good and faithful servants in the kingdom of glory.

O come the day when other statesmen, such as these shall rise to guide our counsels, and bless the nation with the hallowed, uniting influence of *talent combined with integrity, disinterestedness, and the love of God.*

When you find a brave, quiet, heroic man—who tells you of your faults, not of your virtues, and makes no promise of doing good, but has already fought with resolute despair against powerful evil, redden his flag with your heart's blood, if it be necessary, for if he redeems you he other service, he has at least given you the costliest of boons, truth, which his future failures cannot deprive you of.—But when you see bullies, sycophants, flatterers, spaniels, ayes peacocks, jewel-snouted swine,—men who gorge themselves with garbage and bribe you with the remains of it,—do not ask what party they are of; be sure that they are of the devil's family, and so certain of his help as to stand in little need of yours.—*Blackwood.*

From the Norwich Aurora.

Two or three weeks since we published the following preventive for keeping horses easy while flies are biting. It is an excellent remedy, and should be resorted to by every person owning a horse, especially if it is a poor one. One or two applications this hot weather does a horse as much good as half a bushel of oats. Several have tried the experiment, and they say if a gallinipper was to light and do his prettiest, the beast wouldn't "stir a peg."

To prevent flies from teasing Horses.—Take three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour three quarts of cold water; let it stand one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil a quarter of an hour, when cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and, before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, viz, between and upon the ears, the neck, the flank, &c. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure, will derive benefit from the walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the waggoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months.—*Farmer's Receipt Book.*

In traveling through Illinois, from Quincy to Springfield, and thence to Chicago, by the way of Peoria and Ottawa, I did not notice a single swamp large or small; and I cannot recollect, that I saw an acre of really wasted land in any one place. But suppose the whole state to contain a million of acres of such land: there are then no less than thirty seven millions fit for cultivation; and by far the greater part of it, of the very best quality. I have not a single doubt, that Illinois, alone, is capable of sustaining a population of twenty millions. Forty-five bushels of corn to the acre, less than an average crop; and with better cultivation it might be easily increased twenty per cent. Put 15 millions of acres into corn, and then multiply it by 45, and see what it will amount to. Put 10 millions more into wheat, and estimate the average product at the very moderate quantity of 20 bushels to the acre, and it gives you 200,000,000 of bushels per annum. Then you have 12 millions of acres left for rye, barley, hemp, farinaceous roots, grass, timber, &c. Would it be strange if before the thousand years of the millennium shall have half rolled away, Illinois, with such an extent of territory, and such a soil, should feed and clothe 30,000,000 of people? Missouri is nearly as large as Illinois, and supposing the curse of slavery to be removed, (as I am sure it will be,) is probably capable of sustaining nearly as dense population. And then the rest of all the other great and fertile states of the valley, besides the immense unexplored regions, perhaps equally fertile, upon the tributaries, and above the sources of the Mississippi and Missouri.—*Dr. Humphrey.*

A letter received at the Rahway Post Office a few days since, bears upon it the following superscription—copied verbatim;

To the village of Rahway, I'd like for to go,
In the state of N gersey, where pretty girls grow
Please Mr, Postmaster, handle me nice
And send me along to Miss ——

Among the last subjects of the prevailing mania is mentioned the case of man who became so excited on the subject of the silk manufacture as to be found *reeling* all the way from the tavern to his dwelling place.—*Jersey City Advertiser.*

Pretty Good.—The Spirit of the Times, spells Prentice as follows:

The editor of the Louisville Journal says he feels burning within him "the spirit of '76." No! *England*, doubtless; but he is mistaken in its age.

Moore, in his life of Fitzgerald, says it is evident that a moderate portion of talents, carefully and undividedly brought to bear, must be capable of feats far beyond the reach even of the most splendid genius, when tempted, as it too often is, by the versatility of its powers, to deviate into mere displays, and so lose sight of the aim in the variety and prodigality of the means.

A modern writer observes that he who speaks lightly of female society, is either a numscull or a knave. The former not having sense enough to discern its benefits, and the latter hates the restraints which it lays on its vices.

Anniversary.—A large number of colored persons from different parts of the state assembled in Newark on Thursday last, the 1st inst. to celebrate the Anniversary of the termination of Slavery in the British West-Indies. Religious meetings were held in the morning in the colored Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. In the afternoon a Procession, accompanied with a band of music, marched through some of the principal streets, and down to a grove selected for the occasion in the Southern suburb of the city. Here several addresses were delivered, and the whole partook of a public dinner. They dispersed early in the evening, and three of the New-Brunswick train of cars were filled with those who came from that direction.—*Newark Eagle.*

More outrage in Canada.—On Sunday night of last week a party from 60 to 100 Patriots, heavily armed, landed from a schooner at Coburg, on Lake Ontario, as is understood, with the intention of killing "the Boultons and R. Henry," and robbing the bank. Two of their number proved treacherous and they were driven back, and 6 of them taken prisoners by a party of armed citizens. Our letter says—

"If they are not hanged, they will be lynched. If they had committed the murders intended, I would not have given 3 cents for the hides of all the Americans in Coburg."

Labor Saving Soap.—The following is a recipe for making the labor saving soap, (so called,) which is an excellent article for washing, and a saving of labor. The receipts for making have been sold for 5 or $10, and the soap for 7 cents per lb. but can be manufactured for about 2 cts. Take two pounds of Salt Soda—two pounds of yellow bar soap—and ten quarts of water, cut the soap into thin slices, and boil altogether two hours, then strain it through a cloth, let it cool, and it is fit for use. Directions for using the soap: put the clothes in soak over night, and to every pail of water, in which you boil them, add one pound of soap. They will need no rubbing; merely rinse them out, and they will be perfectly clear and white.

Superior Johnny Cake.—The Ladies' Annual Register for 1839, says the following recipe will make a johnny cake fit for any alderman, mayor, editor or other dignitary in the land: Take one quart of milk, three eggs, one tea spoonful of pal eratus, one tea cup of wheat flour, and Indian meal sufficient to make a batter of the consistency of pan cake. Bake quick, in pans previously buttered, and eat warm, with either butter or milk. The addition of wheat flour will be found to make a great improvement in the art of making these cakes.

Yellow Fever in Charleston.—Information has been received by private letters that the Yellow Fever is spreading in Charleston; that some 60 cases and about 20 deaths have occurred within a few days. The fever is not attributed to local causes but to importation.

A Good Shot.—We hear that the crew of the U. S. steam frigate Fulton, in practising with a 68 pounder, off Sandy Hook, last week, finally attained such an accuracy of aim, as to plant a ball in the target a distance of two miles!—*N. Y. Times.*

The Cape Codders are rare fellows. The mackerel don't bite now, Captain Isaiah Baker has invented a purse seine, well named, for with it he sweeps Block Island Channel and brings up sixty barrels at a haul.

Beautiful Sentiment.—A nameless French author says, The modest deportment of the truly wise, when contrasted with the assuming air of the ignorant, may be compared to the different appearances of wheat, which while its ear is empty, holds up its head proudly, but as soon as it is filled with grain, bends modestly down and withdraws from observation.

A smile for a friend and a sneer for the world is the way to govern mankind,—and this was the motto of Vivian Gray.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly from the Advocate & Journal.

Candles.—Mould,	$0 15	to	0 16
Dipped,	13	to	14
Sperm,	41	to	42
Coffee.—Cuba,	10	to	12
Java,	12	to	14
Cotton.—New Orleans,	13	to	14
Upland,	10	to	14
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,			4 00
Pickled Cod, brl.	4 50	to	5 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.	18	to	21
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.	13 50	to	14 [illegible]
Mackerel, No. 2,	11 02	to	12 00
Mackerel, No. 3	7 [illegible]5	to	7 31
Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	6 60	to	7 62
Rye Flour,	4 55	to	5 00
Indian Meal,	4 08	to	4 25
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,			1 30
Rye, northern, 56 lb.			85
Corn, yellow, northern,	69	to	— —
Do. white, L. I. & Jersey,	90	to	— —
Do. southern,	90	to	— —
Barley	75	to	79
Oats,	42	to	52
Peas, white dry,			12 00
White Beans,	15 00	to	16 50
Molasses.—New Orleans	34	to	37
Havana, Matanzas,	29	to	33
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	15 00	to	15 [illegible]
Do. prime,	11 50	to	11 [illegible]
Butter, dairy	14	to	19
Do shipping	12	to	12
Hog's Lard,	11	to	13
Pork mess, brl.	17 00	to	
Do. prime,	12 00	to	14 00
Cheese, American,	9	to	10
Hams,	12	to	
Rice, 100 lbs.	4 37	to	4 87
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,			39
Liverpool, blown, sack,	1 75	to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix	8	to	10
New Orleans	6	to	8
Lump,	14	to	15
Loaf,	15	to	17
Tallow.—American.	11	to	12
Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder,	42	to	1 50
Hyson and Young Hyson,	37	to	87
Bohea	37	to	40

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, August 13, 1839.

"I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man." THOMAS JEFFERSON.

PARTY.—We have a recollection of having seen somewhere within a few weeks, a remark credited to one of the leading whig editors of this state, something to this effect:—

"Neutrality in politics is a base compound of profligacy and fear."

Did not the sapient author of this illiberal and most false remark, think when he penned it, that *party service* sometimes claims a *little* profligacy and fear? Did he not think a *little* could be said on the other side? Is the party politician always a pure patriot, and party politics *notoriously* but another name for *patriotism?* Is it the height of honesty, to adhere to party, *right or wrong*, like the party men of the present day, and fear and profligacy to think as each one is convinced, and act and speak accordingly? Every one with common sense and common honesty will answer all these questions, we have no fear, directly to the reverse of the implications of the remark above quoted.

In our opinion, most of the leaders of either of the great parties of the country, have no inconsiderable share of fear, and more profligacy.—They fear they will not get, or retain office, and are profligate enough to desire office more for their own profit, than their country's benefit.—No one will deny this, who is acquainted with party men, who in general are office holders or office seekers. And verily, because a man will not follow *such* leaders, he is moved by profligacy and fear!

We might much enlarge on this part of the subject, by adducing examples from the writings of *pious* editors on both sides, party men, in which statements are made which they knew to be false—or a part only of the truth being given, they knew would give a false impression, plainly showing the baneful effects of party-spirit,—but the game is not worth the amunition.

Look on the other side—to the neutral in politics. Who are the neutral?—Those who vote for whom they conceive to be the best men, according to the dictates of conscience, without regard to *party*; or, if no good men are nominated, vote not at all. What have they to fear? and as to profligacy, we see nothing in this course half so much calculated to make them so as party spirit. True, every one ought to understand the politics of the country that he may vote understandingly,—but it may be, and in fact is the case with thousands, that after a full understanding, he thinks one party *just as bad* as the other, and if he be an honest man, he must be neutral.

Why are the best ministers of the Gospel neutral in politics? Why is Gerrit Smith neutral in politics? Is it because they have more profligacy and fear than the generality of politicians? and, forsooth, a *party* editor must charge *all* who will not join a party, with fear and profligacy!

It is evident, therefore, that the remark commented upon is utterly false, as a general thing, though some may be neutral from such base motives, and that the degrading epithets are far more applicable, generally, to the party politician, than to the neutral.

The following, from the New Hampshire Herald of Freedom, on party politicians, will make a very appropriate conclusion:

"Seven principles has such a politician," said John Randolph—seven, viz: 5 loaves and 2 fishes. Randolph's eccentricity arose from his uncongeniality with party. He is said to have been inclined to honesty in politics. That may have won for him the reputation of insanity—or if he was actually crazy, trying to be honest in politics was enough to have made him so. A politician is on unholy ground. It is asking too much of human nature to ask him to be conscientious. Conscientiousness would be treason against party. To love party with all the heart, soul, strength and mind, is the first great political commandment—and the second is like unto it, to love a fellow *partizan* as himself. On these two hang all the morality and religion of politics. Our party, our whole party, and nothing but our party, is the foundation ethics of politician patriotism. "Our party, may it always be in the right, BUT our party, RIGHT OR WRONG.

The following article, from the Morristown Jerseyman, on the subject of manufactures, revenue, tariff, &c. contains our sentiments entirely, and we have for some time been thinking of writing an article in the same strain. As we here have one ready made to our hands, and better made too, it will save us the trouble.

Whilst the people are divided into the two great political parties of the day—whilst they are disputing among themselves relative to the merits or de-merits of Mr. Clay or Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, they have completely lost sight of their own interest and situation, and the nation is rushing to destruction as fast as possible. Our farmers are blessed with an abundant harvest, and so is Europe, consequently there will be no foreign market for our surplus produce. England is straining every nerve to compete with this country in the growth of cotton in her India possessions, and already have they received large quantities, which has had the effect of reducing the price from 7 to 10 dollars per bale. Annually the duties on foreign woolen & cotton goods are decreasing, and in 2 or three years our country will be flooded with them free of duty, which must necessarily have the effect of closing all our manufactories. Under such circumstances, what are the American people to do? *They must live within their own means and manufacture their own clothing.* Our rulers have cut us badly with the people. They continue a heavy duty on salt, coal &c. articles of necessity, and with which every poor man must be provided for the comforts of life, whilst wines, silks, &c., comprising a list of luxuries which we can do very well without, and for which the consumers are abundantly able to pay, are imported with a mere nominal duty, thus taxing the necessaries of life, and leading us on by degrees to become a nation of fops and wine bibbers on one hand, and on the other the labouring class of community will be looked upon as serfs and vassals—fit subjects to be taxed at the pleasure and for the support of, their masters. Every housekeeper must commence the reformation at home and deal altogether on the *Cash* system in the first place as regards his family expenses. In the ext, brush up the old spinning wheels and set them in motion again.—There never was a hardier race in existence than our ancestors. Our fathers of the revolution gloried in being clad in domestic apparel, and their wives and daughters were not ashamed to manufacture the articles from the raw material, being themselves clothed by the industry of their own hands. But the scene has sadly changed during the present "age of improvement." We send to every quarter of the old world for fineries to bedeck the outward man. We send to Europe and borrow millions to construct railroads and canals, whilst at every point we hear the dismal cry of "hard times—no money." We are a nation of slaves and bankrupts—under slavery to Europe for her ridiculous fashions, and millions in debt for our fine clothing, and for money advanced to carry out our present system of "internal improvements." Should our foreign creditors call upon us for their dues we should be placed in a worse predicament than at the late suspension of specie payments.—What now remains for us is, to husband the means within our own reach, and strongly urge Congress to lay a heavier duty on foreign manufactured goods, that our languishing manufactories may once more briskly be heard. We must lay the axe at the root of the evil or we are gone. If the people will immediately look to their own affairs, and let President making alone, we may yet recover our liberty, as we sincerely believe there is yet sufficient virtue and energy remaining with them if it could be brought properly into action. Let the press do its duty—let partizan editors who get their bread by doing the dirty work of official aspirants throw off their shackles and come out in favor of their country, and all may yet be well.

DUELLING.—We were much gratified when the following paragraph met our eye in the Newark daily paper. How much more manly, brave, and like every thing good and great, is it to possess the feelings herein implied, and to dare express them, even in that section of the country, than all the contemptible bravery, (cowardice rather,) of the greatest duellist that ever lived.

Here is one man who has courage enough to refuse to fight—Judge Gould of St. Augustine, who is, we believe, a Jerseyman, and a native of this county.—*Newark Daily.*

From the St. Augustine Herald.

A Card.—Dr. W. Whitehurst, amid the other venom he has spit at me, insinuates that I am actuated by cowardice. I confess that I am a coward upon principle—and upon oath—that to keep the ten commandments has been a part of my education, and were not D. W. Whitehurst perfectly convinced of these facts he would never have dared to use such language towards me.

JAMES M. GOULD.

The subjoined is from the British Whig, published in Canada.—We would also add our testimony to the promptness in meeting all demands, manifested by the firm referred to.

"*Sylvester & Co's Mammoth Lottery.*—Every body in the two Canadas, that lately has had the hapiness to clap his eyes upon a newspaper, must have noticed the advertisement of a most stupendous lottery of Real Estate and bank Stock at New Orleans, to be drawn in Florida, on the 1st December next. The great value of the Prizes, the low price of the tickets, the immensity of the advertising, together with the detracting publications of a rival establishment, altogether made us suspect that all was not right; and although we copied the circular into the British Whig, like the rest of the scribbling fraternity, yet we had doubts as to the *bona fide* character of the affair. In the performance, therefore, of a duty to the public, we deputised a townsman about to visit New York, to make special enquiries concerning this said lottery and its Agents, and his report is favorable to both. As he, being a stranger, might possibly have obtained a wrong version, we took the liberty to write to a substantial house at New York, and an extract from the reply to our letter is at the service of our readers as follow:—

"We are not admirers of the principle of lotteries, and, therefore, can say nothing in commendation of this one in particular; but in justice to the character of Messrs Sylvester & Co. it is but fair to state, that 'the Mammoth Lottery' is *bona fide*, and entered upon by men of character and standing. The opposition to it seems to emanate from the vexation and jealousy of those who feel mortified (S. J. Sylvester,) that Messrs. Sylvester & Co. should be chosen sole Agents in preference to themselves; and may be said to proceed from a combination of 'envy, malice, and all uncharitableness.' You may say this to your readers, and as much *more* as you choose to add.'

"But we have nothing more to add, except that as Messrs. Sylvester & Co. are promptly fulfilling their pecuniary engagements to the printrs, (no bad recommendation in our eyes, and a tolerable safe criterion to judge by,) we make no question, but they will be equally prompt in their dealings with those who may have the good luck to win any of the Mammoth Prizes."

The publication of the Anti Slavery Society, called "American Slavery, as it is," is one calculated to have great and beneficial influences and we hear weekly of persons being turned by its perusal from their opposition to the Anti-slavery cause, and men of influence too. We have as yet sold but one copy in Plainfield, but that was to one of the most intelligent and influential citizens, and not an abolitionist. The following communication in the Pennsylvania Freeman, does not say too much in its favor.

American Slavery as it is.—I have just finished reading this book. Such astounding disclosures as this book contains I never read before. I had perused many Anti-Slavery books, but I never was so shocked and pained as at reading this. Here, in all conscience, I exclaimed, is sin enough to sink this people to the bottomless pit. Oh, friend Whittier, slavery must die immediately on the altar of freedom, or the moral life of this nation is gone forever. History furnishes no parallel to the enormities of slavery in the southern States. The like in atrocity, on so broad a scale, never existed elsewhere on the face of the earth. All nature, reason, conscience, humanity, morality and religion, demand, in thunder tones its prompt and perpetual overthrow. Heaven and earth should be invoked to put an end to it. Henceforth the North can have no excuse for its indifference on this subject. Light, like that which shone around Saul on his way to Damascus, now shines on us, revealing the horrors of the great southern prison house, and making known the sorrows and sufferings of the poor slave.

Humanity owes a debt of eternal gratitude to Mr. Weld. His book was a desideratum in anti-slavery literature; the very thing wanted to bring the North to a solemn sense of its responsibilities to God and man. If our lecturers were to copy the example of Mr. Weld, and deal more in the facts of slavery, they would reach the hearts of their hearers more surely than by abstract reasoning and argument. The mass of hearers can understand facts, but do not readily comprehend abstract ratiocination. The object of speaking is to understood. Would it not, therefore, be wise to use means best calculated to accomplish our object?

This book should circulate from Maine to Louisiana, to the utmost bounds of slavery. It should follow the trail of the monster, as the hunter tracks his quarry. If such narratives as are recorded in this work do not stir up the moral power of the nation against slavery, nothing ever will. The philanthropist and the Christian may then give up the contest in despair. Hope, ever the last to abandon us, will, like Noah's dove, take its flight, to return no more. But I anticipate a better result. Humanity, mercy, and justice, still linger among us, and this book will act as a mighty loadstone, to draw together from all quarters of our republic, those who are under their holy influence, and consolidate them in one mass; thus imparting to their principles and actions increased vitality and power, to carry forward the warfare of freedom to a speedy and triumphant issue.

To Southern Editors.—On Wednesday last, an individual calling himself the editor of a Vicksburg (Mississippi,) paper, presented a bill for advertising the Mammoth Lottery Scheme, amounting to the *moderate* sum of $594!

He was desired to leave the account, which should be examined, and if correct, paid; but this he refused to do, and added threats of the lowest description. Not being desirous of similar scenes we have to request that Southern editors will without delay forward us their accounts that they may be looked into and settled.—*Sylvester's New Reporter.*

Pumpkin Sugar.—It is said that an important revolution is about occurring in France, regard to the manufacture of sugar; and that a large capitalist intends to erect an extensive establishment for the manufacture of sugar from pumpkins. Experiments have shown conclusively that it may be obtained from this vegetable in abundance, and of a superior quality.

Mad Dog.—A white terrier dog, giving evidences of being in a rabid state, was killed in this city in the upper part of Church near George st. on Thursday last. The cry of "mad dog" being heard, several persons went in pursuit, but before he was overtaken and shot, he had bitten a child of Mr. Herring, who resides near the steamboat landing, and several dogs, running at large in the streets. We understand the child was immediately put under the charge of Dr. Van Deveer of Somerville, under whose judicious treatment, it is believed, the serious consequences which generally follow the venemous bite will be avoided. The dogs bitten, so far as is known, were either immediately killed or confined.—*New Brunswick Times.*

Ice Breakers by Steam Boats.—We have seen a drawing of a new formed patented ice breaker the invention of Jacob Townsend, which promises, when attached to a steam boat, to be successful even in ploughing up the Hudson in mid-winter. The invention—and we see no reason to doubt its success—will if successful, revolutionize trade in these icy latitudes, and it is certainly, if on that account alone, deserving the attention of the public. If in mid-winter we can thrash the ice to pieces between New York and Albany we shall scarcely need a rail road. We urge upon public attention the plan of Mr. Townsend.

The Saratoga Sentinel says—The number of strangers now in the village, is not less than 2,500 or 3,000. Every house is filled; and were it not for the constant departures, it would be impossible to find lodgings for the hundreds who arrive daily. More accommodations must be provided against another season.

Twenty thousand pigs of lead have been shipped from one place in Iowa Territory, this season

COMMUNICATIONS.

Land of Steady Habits, Aug. 1st, 1839.

Mr. M. F. Cushing:

My Dear Sir:—Your "Polio" of July 30, came duly to hand and was read with usual interest. I noticed particularly an article signed "A Church Goer." The signature made a favorable impression upon my mind, from the fact, that I have long been accustomed to think well of church-going men. A regular attendant upon the sanctuary of God is uniformly a better man than he who habitually avoids the sanctuary. I mention this circumstance merely to show you that I commenced reading the article not only without prejudice, but even with the expectation of being greatly pleased. His introduction expresses my feelings, as really as his own. The eloquence of "excellent preachers" is indeed both profitable and pleasing. I have no doubt, that an intelligent preacher of the Gospel, whose life corresponds with his high profession, exerts a happy influence, even over those who affect to despise all religious instruction. I had not read many lines, however, before I was compelled to pause and inquire how long he had probably been a "Church Goer," and to what church he had gone? Passing over a few bombastic and semi-poetic lines of prose, my eye rested on these words, viz.:

"This wondrous power calls up the spirits of the mighty deep—the fathomless abyss of nature to enliven and sustain our dejected condition, as Moses with his rod drew water from the rock to revive the dying Israelites."

Is it the province of "excellent ministers" to call up the spirits of "the fathomless abyss?" Do these spirits *come* at their call? and further, is it *their* office "to enliven our dejected condition?" Had he expressed himself thus, "Their wondrous power *raises the devil*, he would have been very *rude*, though the meaning if *he had any*, would have been the same.

"By a golden chain let down from the skies, we are drawn up to Heaven, as Young drew his hearers."

The reading of this sentence excited my curiosity to learn more about Young, than I had before known.

"We have the appetites of angels. We drink with them from the pure fountain of Heaven; eat of their manna, participate with them in all their devotions, and mingle with them in all their pleasures."—Where did a Church Goer study Theology? Where did he learn *such* Theology?

"Let none presume to denounce this as a vagary of fancy."—Why? Because "Payson, Whitfield, and many others, whose holy spirits dwelt on earth for a season, have proved its reality."—Does he know the actual condition of Payson and Whitfield?

"But how sad and painful is the fact, that there are some dull minds, who attempt to 'cut the branches of man's pride;' with their blunt weapons; to rear a temple there as a habitation for a holy spirit when they lack the power and discipline; should as the man who began to build and was not able to finish, excite the laughter of all who behold him. It is painful; for though some smile there is greater cause to weep—to think that the pulpit, the maintainer of their dearest rights, restorer of their lost estate should be so weak."

What is the subject of "should excite?" But to say nothing of the *solecism* of the sentence, what are we to think of the meaning of the whole paragraph? We are first told that something (be it what it may) ought to excite the laughter of all who behold him—and before we can breathe we are assured "It is pitiful; for though some smile, there is greater cause to weep."

Well, my dear sir, I read the *whole* of your Church Goer's bombastic article, and then reread it, and afterwards I read it again, and I must confess, that I am still ignorant of its object. If it is designed as a cut upon the pulpit eloquence of your village, it is a cut with a "blunt weapon."—But my partiality for SHORT SERMONS, when *others* preach, reminds me of the Golden Rule. I therefore close. Very respectfully yours. AMICUS.

The Cleaveland (O.) Herald estimates that there will be more than 10,000 acres of wheat harvested in that county this season.

Some cunning, enterprizing Yankee, has obtained a charter for establishing a bank in South America, in the Republic of Ecuador.

The proposed arrangement between the Bank of England and the Bank of France has been concluded, by which the former institution will receive a large amount of specie. The Bank of France is said to have now in its vaults twice as much coin as the bank of England has ever had at any one time.

The price of an ox at Buenos Ayres was at a recent date, two dollars, and 28 lbs. of beef could be bought for 7 cts.

Tremendous Power.—A locomotive engine, built at Lowell, for the western Rail road, was tried on the Lowell rail road, on Thursday, and started on a state of rest, a train of 63 cars, filled with merchandize, weighing 333 tons of 2000 lbs. and carried it with ease over an ascent of 10 feet to the mile, at the rate of nine miles an hour!

A whale was taken off Southampton on Wednesday last, about 40 feet in length, and will make as many barrels of oil.

Important from Texas.—A battle was fought between the Texian troops and the Cherokee, Caddo and other Indians, on the 15th of July, 75 miles north west of Nacodoches, Texas. The Texians were victorious, the enemy being completely routed. No prisoners were taken as it was near night when the battle was joined. The Texans lost 3 killed and 5 wounded—the Indians lost a much greater number. On the 17th, two days after, they had another engagement, in which the Texians were again victorious. The Indians, 5 or 600 in number, occupied a very strong position, from which they were forced with great loss,—Bowles, one of their leaders being afterwards found among the slain. The Texian loss was 2 killed, and upwards of 20 wounded. They confidently hoped to cut off the retreat of the Indians, and end the war soon.

New Jersey Anti-Slavery Convention.

The State Convention of Abolitionits in this State is appointed to be held at Whippany, Morris county, on Wednesday, the 27th of this month, in the Free Church.

National Anti-Slavery Convention.

A National Convention of Abolitionist has just been held in Albany, commencing on the 31st of July, and continuing three days. The convention was large. All the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware Ohio and Michigan, twelve states, were represented by 300 or 400 delegates. No disturbance from within or without. Resolutions were adopted that it was the duty of abolitionists not to vote for any President or Vice President, Governor or Lieut Governor, who is not in favor of the immediate abolition of Slavery.

Our Rail Road.—It will be seen by the advertisement that the cars leave Plainfield for the last at 3 o'clock, P. M. instead of a quarter to 4.

The Steam ship Liverpool was advertised to leave England on the 1st inst. She is expected to reach New York on Wednesday or Thursday of this week.

The New Jersey Bible Society stands adjourned, to meet at Trenton, on Tuesday, the 27th inst at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Kennebec Gazette says that a Bass was taken in Saco last week, which weighed 51 lbs when dressed.

There were only three deaths in Cincinnati, on the week ending the 31st ult.

Mrs. Carmichael on a visit to her son at West Point, was unfortunately crushed to death, Sunday before last, while landing there from the steam boat Albany.

The Williamsport Banner says that the grain crops in that region have been secured in good time and in fine order. We learn from the same source that the spirit of speculation has seized some of the farmers of Washington county, who, notwithstanding the general abundance of the crops, are purchasing freely on time, and at liberal prices, in the belief that high prices will be maintained.

According to the Peoria Register the harvest this year is most abundant, such crops having never before been raised in Illinois. "It is beginning to be a serious question, what shall be done with the produce? But a small proportion of it can be consumed at home, and from the reports of plenty around us, the prices will be too low for transportation."

As an evidence of the health of Trenton we state the remarkable fact, that there has not been a burial in the Presbyterian church yard, though the Presbyterian congregation is, excepting perhaps the Methodist, the largest in the city, since the 11th day of last February, being nearly six months.—*Trenton State Gazette.*

Recipe for floating.—Any human being who who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind the back, and turn the face towards the zenith, may float at ease, and in perfect safety in tolerable still water—ay, and sleep there, no matter how long. If not knowing how to swim you would escape drowning when you find yourself in deep water, you have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher—let your mouth and nose—not the top of your heavy head, be the highest part of you, and you are safe. But thrust up one of your bony hands, and down you go; turning up the handle tips over the pitcher. Having had the happiness to prevent one or two drownings by this simple instruction, we publish it for the benefit of all who either love aquatic sports or dread them.

Boston, says Capt. Marryatt, is the most English city in the Union, and has most rigidly preserved the English manners and habits.

Bermuda is rivalling Connecticut. She has shipped this Spring to the West Indies half a million pounds of onions and 200 barrels of potatoes. In Bermuda a half a bottle of seed produced 800 lbs. of onions—160 of which weighed 280 lbs.!

Curious Announcement of a Suicide.—The following is from the Concord (N. H.) Courier.

Cowardly.—Jonathan Butterfield, Esq. of Hopkinton, late a taverner, in Gofftown, not having sufficient nerve to meet the responsibilities of life, meanly stole out of existence last Monday night by hanging himself.

When you mean to do a good action don't deliberate about it.

Emigration to Hayti.—The brig America, Kingsley, sailed 20th of July, from St. John's riv. er, East Florida, having on board nearly 100 free colored and some white passengers of that neighborhood for Hayti. They were mostly of the useful and aborious classes of the community, such as agriculturists, assorted with blacksmiths and carpenters, together with some first rate ship builders and other mechanics, intending to settle near Port au Plate, under the patronage of Mr. Kingsly, a Florida planter, who wishes to transfer their industry to his own fertile lands in Hayti.—*Jour. of Com.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

M. Hatfield, .88; Richard Townsend, .75; John L. Moore, .75; T. S. Alberti, .63; Mahlon Vail, .63.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

MARRIED.

In New Brunswick, on the 5th inst. Mr. Henry Veltman to Miss Alice Ann Weltman.

Just Received, in addition to our former stock, the following

School Books,

Angell's Series, Number Two, Three and Five, Colburn's Arithmetic, for beginners.

Also, a good Assortment of all the other School Books advertised,—Also, some miscellaneous Books, and the best assortment of writing paper and quills in the place—all at the Printing Office. Aug. 12. 134 3w

Bound Brook

Coal Yard.

THE Subscribers would inform their friends and the public that they have got a quantity of the

First Quality Coal,

which they offer at the lowest price.

Also they keep a supply of Coarse and Fine Salt, Flour, Fish, Plaster, &c. They have got a quantity of Marl, from Monmouth county for sale

They continue to buy Grain of all kinds, at the highest Cash Price. WALTON & DUNN.

Bound Brook, Aug. 12, 18 9. 134 3w

POWER OF ATTORNEY, Blanks for sale at this Office.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Seventeenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Was issued on the 29th day of June.

IT contains two splendid Steel plate engravings, with original articles by T. S. Fay, Cox. Halleck, Lee, Sargeant, (the editor,) and other writers of acknowledged eminence.

Fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano, and six superb engravings, with a number of etchings on wood, will embellish the present Volume, while its literary character will be maintained, in its foreign correspondence, translations from the French, German and other languages, Tales, Essays, Curious Historical Legends, American Reminiscences, Indian traditions, &c.

No volume of the Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months, the subscription list has increased with a rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Its friends are more numerous, its resources more ample, and its conductors promise that their exertions to render it one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

The reader will admit, that a work embracing an immense variety of choice matter, most of it expressly written for its columns—containing superior engravings on steel with copious selections of expuisite music, beautifully printed—altogether forming an immense volume of 416 imperial quarto pages—is, at the trifling subscription of five dollars per annum, afforded at a price unsurpassed in cheapness by any periodical ever published in any country.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1. Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and several etchings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED, Gold's Patent Bake Oven a very desirable article. Also, a lot of Brittannia Ware, for sale cheaper than ever, by

July 22, 18 9. M. HATFIELD.

In Chancery of New Jersey

July Term, 1839.

Between Elston Marsh Complainant, and William Wells, Alfred Berry, Phineas F. Randolph, and Abraham Cadmus, defendants.—On Bill, &c.

It appearing to this Court that the Complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause against William Wells, Alfred Berry, Phineas F. Randolph, and Abraham Cadmus, the defendants above-named, and that process of subpœna to appear and answer directed to the defendants hath been regularly issued, returnable to the present term of this Court, but that the defendants, William Wells could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and that the said William Wells hath not caused his appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said William Wells can ot be found in the state of New Jersey, but that he resides in the city of New York.—IT is thereupon on this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, on motion of Cornelius Boice, Solicitor of the complainant by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendant, William Wells, do appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill on or before the eighth day of October next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against him as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said William Wells by a delivery of a copy thereof to him, or be published within the said twenty days in the Plainfield Union, a newspaper printed at Plainfield, in the county of Essex, in this state, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week;

WM. PENNINGTON, C.

A True Copy,

STACY G. POTTS, Clk. 20 6w

Tailors and Tailoresses.

200 GOOD HANDS wanted. Apply to PRICE & SHOTWELL.

Aug. 5th, 1839. Railway.

THE PLAINFIELD

Mutual Assurance Fire Company,

The members of said company are hereby notified that an adjourned meeting of the company will be held at William I. Craig's Tavern, in Plainfield, on Monday, the 9th of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to act and decide on a resolution offered at the last annual meeting, to admit members upon more favorable terms than is now authorized by the charter of said company. The Resolution is as follows, "That members be received by requiring from them ten per cent over the surplus fund on hand at the time said member is admitted," And to transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting. CORNELIUS BOICE,

Aug. 5th, 1839. Secretary.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD LINE.

New York, Elizabeth Port, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Leave New York by the New York and Elizabeth-Port Ferry Company's steamboat, foot of Marketfield street, (Pier No. 1, North River,) Every day except Sundays:— At 7 o'clock, A. M.
10 1-2 do.
3 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The cars leave Elizabeth Port for Plainfield, &c.
At 8 1-4 o'clock, A. M.
12 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
1-4 before 5 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Plainfield for New York,
At 6 o'clock, A. M.
11 1-2 do
3 o'clock, P. M.

Stages leave Somerville by way of Bound Brook, to meet the cars for New York at Plainfield in time to take the 7 o'clock, A. M and 1 o'clock, P. M. boats to New York, and also leave Plainfield for Bound Brook and Somerville on the arrival of the cars from the 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M. Boats from New York.

The Company are prepared to take freight on reasonable terms July 9, 1839.

PUBLIC SALE

Of 2 Houses and 3 LOTS OF LAND.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Auction at William I. Craigs Hotel in Plainfield Essex County N. Jersey:—The following valuable Property, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.

1st. The dwelling House and lot, of about one quarter of an acre of land, on the corner of Front and Cherry Streets—the lot being about 60 feet on Front street and 200 feet on Cherry street, situated in the centre of the village and a desirable location for a business stand. The house is two story with a setting room and Kitchen in the rear in good repair.

2nd. A Lot opposite the above, containing about one quarter of an acre of land fronting on Cherry street, about 150 feet. There is on the lot a large Barn and a Waggon House, being also a desirable location for business. Cherry street leads directly to the Rail Road depot.

3rd. A lot of half an acre of Land, on Front or the Main st. in Plainfield, being over 100 feet front, with a large two story Dwelling House on it 42 by 26 feet, and kitchen in the rear, 14 by 34 feet. On the rear of the lot is a barn belonging to the premises.

Any person wishing to examine the premises before the day of sale, will please call on the subscriber in Plainfield, or John Ayres, 124 Green street, New York. The terms of payment will be liberal,—a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a length of time.

Sale to take place at 1 o'clock, P. M. Conditions and attendance by

CORNELIUS BOICE.
Executor of Reuben Ayres, deceased.

June 17th, 1839 28 2m

In chancery of New Jersey

July Term, 1839.

Between Zachariah Webster, Guardian of the persons and estate of the children of Ira F. Randolph, deceased, Complainant; and Herman Marseilles, John I. Gaston, and Thomas Talmage, Executors of John Frelinghuysen, deceased, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Vail, and Abel Vail, defendants.

It appearing to this Court that the complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause against the said Herman Marseilles, John I. Gaston and Thomas Talmage, executors of John Frelinghuysen, deceased, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Vail, and Abel Vail, defendants, and that process by subpœna to appear and answer, directed to the defendants hath been regularly issued, returnable to the fifteenth of July instant, but that the defendants Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles, and Abel Vail could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and that the said Herman Marseilles Peter Marseilles and Abel Vail have not caused their appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit of Elisha Boice, one of the solicitors of the, that the said Herman Marseilles and Abel Vail reside in the western part of the state of New York, and the said Peter Marseilles in the City of Philadelphia.

It is thereupon on this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, on motion of Cornelius Boice, Solicitor of the complainant by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendants, Herman Marseilles, Peter Masseilles and Abel Vail do appear, plead answer or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the eighth day of October next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor may think equitable and just. That this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles, and Abel Vail, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them or be published within the said twenty days in the Plainfield Union, a newspaper printed at Plainfield, in this State, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week;

WM PENNINGTON, C.

A true copy, 134 6w

STACY G. POTTS, Clerk.

HORSE BILLS,

PRINTED with neatness and despatch at this office

Unexampled Mammoth Scheme.

THE following detail of a Scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of 20 dols. per Ticket—the Value and Number of the capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and Sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to SYLVESTER & CO. 156 Broadway, New York.

☞ Observe the Number, 156

1 Prize of		$700,000!
1	of	$500,000!
1	of	$25,000!
6 prizes of		$20,000!
2	of	$15,000!
3	of	$10,000!

GRAND REAL ESTATE & BANK STOCK LOTTERY

Of Property Situated in New Orleans.

The Richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the public, in this or any Country.

Tickets $20—No Shares

Authorized by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1st, 1839.—Schmidt & Hamilton, Managers.

Sylvester & Co. 156 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.——No Combination numbers.

The Deeds of the property, and the Bank Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners, for the security of the Prize-Holders.

Splendid Scheme.

1 Prize.—The Arcade—Un Magazine, Natchez and Gavier streets. Rented at about $7,000 per annum. Valued at		$100,000
1 Prize.—New Orleans City Hotel.—Rented at $25,000, and valued at		$500,000
1 Prize.—250 shares Canal Bank stock, $100 each,		$25,000
1 Prize.—200 shares Commercial de. 100 each,		20,000
5 Prizes.—5 Dwelling Houses in the best part of New Orleans, each rented at 1200 or 1500 dollars per annum, and each valued at 20,000. Each prize 20,000,		100,000
1 Prize.—Dwelling House. Rented at $1000 Valued at		15,000
1 Prize.—150 shares Mechanics' and Traders' bank stock, 100 dollars each,		15,000
3 Prizes.—Each 100 shares City Bank Stock, each share 100 dols. each prize 10,000		30,000
1 Prize.—50 shares Exchange bank, 100 each,		5,000
1 Prize.—50 do. do. do.		5,000
1 Prize.—25 do Gas Light bank do.		2,500
1 Prize.—25 do. do. do.		2,500
1 prize.—15 do. Mechanics' & Traders' do.		1,500
1 prize.—15 do do do.		1,500
20 prizes—each 10 shares the Louisiana State Bank, 100 dols. each, each prize 1000,		20,000
10 prizes.—each 2 shares of 100 dols. each prize 200 dols. of the Gas Light Bank,		2,000
100 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the bank of Louisiana,		20,000
200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the N. Orleans Bank,		20,000
150 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the Union bank of Florida,		15,000
600 Prizes.		$1,500,000

☞ It shall be at the option of the winners of prizes of Bank stocks, either to take the stock itself, or the par value thereof in cash.

☞ The receipts of the sale of tickets are deposited in the New Orleans banks, in the names of the managers, and the properties transferred unincumbered, for the security of the prize holders.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing unincumbered and without any deduction!

SYLVESTER & CO.

May, 1839. (126 5m) 156 Broadway, N. Y.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by WM. WILLIS.

May 14th, 1839.

Rail Road Hotel.

THE Subscriber having taken the Rail Road Hotel, at the junction of the New-Jersey and Somerville Rail Roads in Elizabethtown, where he is well provided with House room and Stabling, elicits a share of patronage FREEMAN COLE.

Elizabethtown, April 22d, 1839 18 tf

Last Call!!

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Barzillai F. Randolph, dec'd, are requested to call on the Subscribers, and settle ☞ *IMMEDIATELY.*

All who do not attend to this last call, will have to pay costs, as all accounts not paid soon, will be placed in the hands of a magistrate for collection.

SIMEON F. RANDOLPH,
JONATHAN B. RANDOLPH,

May 28th, 18 9. tf Executors.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, Administrator of Miron G. Olmsted, dec'd, will, in pursuance of a decree of the Orphan's Court, of Essex county, expose for sale, at Public Vendue, on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 1st of October next, at

2 o'clock, P. M. the Real Estate of said deceased, in Plainfield, consisting of one third of an acre of Land on the corner of Main and Peace streets, on which there is a good Dwelling House, and a large two-story shop nearly new. Any person wishing to view the premises, can do so by calling on the subscriber. Conditions of Sale made known, and attendance given by

JOHN L. HEATH, Administrator

Plainfield, July 30, 1839. 132 9w

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

For Sale at this Office,

CHEAP FOR CASH, VIZ.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s. 6d. or 2s. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, & colored.

BIBLES, well printed, and handsomely bound, at only 62 and 87 cts. each, large and small

Missionary Gazetteer, with plates

The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott

Watt's Psalms and Hymns, large and small editions

Burton's Comic Songster, with 12 plates

Moore's Lalla Rookh.—Cowper's Task

Young's Night Thoughts.

Winter Evening Tales, by James Hogg

Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott.

Franklin's Life and Essays—The Young Husband

Moore's Melodies.—Thompson's Seasons.

Bible Gazetteer, 18 plates and maps, and Bible Dictionary, 46 cuts, each containing about 200 pages. Only 20 cents each.

Maria Monk, large edition, with a plate.

Col. Stone's Refutation of the same

Pollok's Course of Time.

MARRYATT'S Novels, complete in one large octavo Volume, well bound.

Oliver Twist, a Novel, complete in 1 vol. by the celebrated Boz.

Japhet in search of his Father, 2 vols. bound in Morocco and gilt.

Midshipman Easy, 2 vols. do. do.

Frank Mildmay, or the Naval Officer, 2 vols. do. do.

Pacha of Many Tales, 2 vols. do. do.

Newton Forster, 2 vols. do. do.

Peter Simple, 2 vols. do. do.

King's Own, 2 vols. do. do.

Jacob Faithful, 2 vols. do. do.

Arabian Nights Entertainments, 2 vols.

Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.

Illinois, with a map; containing also the emigrant's Guide to the West.

Jack Halliard, with plates.

Baron Munchausen.

Providential Care.

Grimshaw's United States.

William's Poems.

Goldsmith's History of Greece.

Small Blank books,

Album and Scrap Leaves,

Labels to put into book, 40 cts. per hundred.

ALSO, ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS,

Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Apendix, well bound

The same in pamphlet form

Alton Trials, with a plate.—Rural Code of Mayti

Channing on Slavery.—Morris's Speech

Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery

Anti-Slavery Manual.—Mrs. Child's Appeal

Testimony of God against Slavery.

Life of Wilberforce.—Life of Granville Sharp,

Star of Freedom, with plates.—Light and Love

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait.

Life of Gustavus Vasa.

Jay's View.

Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portarit, and Memoirs

American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.

Scripture Gems

The Fountain, &c. &c.

A Large assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

Song Books, several kinds, 6 to 8 cents

A Few beautiful Colored Lithographic Prints.

Dream Books,—Wafers

Genuine Cologne Water—Tooth Powder

Perforated Card paper, &c. &c.

Friction Matches, Pocket Combs, &c. &c. &c.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,

Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,

Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,

Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books,

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 50 cents per hundred.

Writing Ink, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.

Adams' Latin Grammar,

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.

Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.

Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.

Murray's small English Grammar,

" English Reader.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's Instructor.

Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books

Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.

Three Lost Children.

Bonaparte's Oraculum: or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.

Present from Rahway,

Blue Beard and Fatima.

CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.

MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,

WARRANTS,

SUBPŒNAS.

Bills to let houses.

BAIL BONDS, for Constables,

EXECUTIONS.

BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

June 4th, 1839.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making business in Plainfield, at the shop formerly occupied by Jarvis B. Ayres, as his front hatshop, in Front street, above the corner of Peace-st. where he will be glad to receive a share of custom.

All orders will be strictly attended to at short notice. Ladies and Gentlemen, please call

April 22nd, 18 6m. WILLIAM HILL.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

PAINFIELD FACTORY

AT 6 cts. per lb CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bullman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT BODIES,

OF all qualities, made of Wool, For Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 21, 1839. 122 6m

Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of I. V. TRUMP & CO. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without further solicitation.

June 4, 1839. THS. S. ALBERTI.

Journeymen Wanted.

WANTED a Womanman and a Cackman. Apply at the Plainfield Shoe Store.

June 4th, 1839. THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Almanacs for 1839 for sale At this Office. THREE CENTS EACH.

Brass Kettles,

FROM 8 to 24 lbs. best English Brass, large and small sizes, which I will sell cheap, call and see them.

Also, Tin Wash Kettles, warranted fire proof, very cheap.

HOLLOW WARE.

Pots, Kettles, Cast Iron and Portable Air Furnaces Copper, Tin and Tea Kettles, Gridirons, Shovel, Tongs Kitchen Fire Dogs, Sauce Pans, Frying Pans, &c.

Wanted in Exchange,

All kinds of Country Produce, Old Copper, Pewter, Brass, Lead, Rags, Bees Wax, Flax, &c. at the highest prices. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pills obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, whence the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discoverer's secret was too many for them." With that generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same shape, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report," is owing to sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel. The diseases which especially yield to the influence of Dr. Peters' Pills are as follows:—Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick-head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the spleen, Piles, Colic, Female obstructions, Heart burn, Furred tongue, Nausea, Distention of the stomach and bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, when a Cathartic or aperient is needed.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine than any that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turn out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic so certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering so well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan, 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 1y

More New Goods

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Gro de Berlin Silk, a few pieces colored Gro de Nap, 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

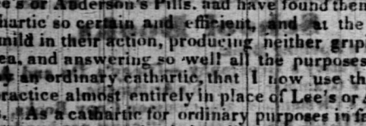
AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1839. 16 tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID Assortment of first quality Britannia metal Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Milk Cups, for Sale cheap at the new Hollow Ware Establishment. M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 14, 1839.



Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number by any other of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1 or half volume, No. 6

March, 1839.

☞ The article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

Translated from the German.

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,

OF GERMANY,

The Greatest of human Benefactors.

Citizens of North and South America:

To *Louis Offon Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which beboldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz: *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of the Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body: often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs—and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invaluably precious doctrine this as it imparts an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that *the great secret in the Art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.*

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE*, whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy ☞ CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages.—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the *vacuum* in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it self the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

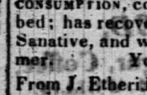
GOELICKE S MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses A THREE FOLD POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the *insatiable grave.*

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.*

PRICE.—Three and one-third rix dollars* ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.



A Certificate of three members of th MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results: and, as amends of our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1836.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Rasser was given over by all who knew him to be in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and was able to do his own haying last summer. Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the *Consumption* for a great number of years, has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton. J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

Shingles.

Just received from Virginia,

40,000 CEDAR 20 inch shingles,
10,000 do. 24 inch do.
10,000 Cypress 30 inch do.
10,000 do. 24 inch do.

The above are of good quality, and will be sold at a small advance for cash.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Dec. 10, 1838. 99 tf

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Just made up,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer,—that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office March 26th, 1839.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the building one door east of Dr Craig's Office where he intends to keep a general assortment of Groceries, Consisting in part of the following, viz.

Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Pouchong Teas; White Crushed, Brown, Havanna, Lump and New Orleans Sugars; Coffee, Rice, Cheese, Lard, Butter, Hams, Smok'd Beef, Flour, Molasses, Prunes, Raisins, Cocoa, Chocolate, Alum, Sal-Æratus, Indigo, Salt Petre, Sack Salt, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Powder and Shot, and and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell as cheap for cash or barter as can be had elsewhere

Call and See.

WM. WILLIS.

Plainfield, April 22d, 1839. 18 tf

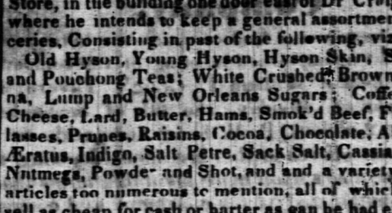
Here We Are!!

PLAINFIELD

TIN, STOVE, AND SHEET IRON Manufactory.

THE Subscriber would take this method of informing the citizens of Plainfield and the inhabitants of this section of country generally, that he has established the above business in the thriving town of Plainfield, in Dr. Craig's building, on the corner of Main-st. and Rail Road Avenue, where will be found a large assortment of House-Keeping articles,

Pots and Kettles of all sizes,
Spiders and Skillets, do.
Griddles and Tea Kettles,
Frying Pans, tinned and without,
Bake Pans, Sad Irons, Fire Irons, and Fire Dogs.
Bell Metal, Copper and Tin Tea Kettles.
Air Furnaces, Coffee Mills, Bell Metal Sauce pans.
Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs,
Brass Kettles of all sizes, Brass Candle-sticks,
Brittannia Coffee and Tea Pots,
Large and small Waiters, Gridirons and wafull Irons.



Stoves.

Always on hand a general Assortment of the most approved kind of Stoves, Leaders, Roofing, and all kinds of jobbing done to order.

The following prices paid for the following articles:

Geese Feathers, 4s. 6d. per lb.	Brass, 12 cts.
Bees Wax, 28 cts.	Lead 4 cts.
Old Pewter, 14 cts.	Flax, 9 cts.
Old Iron, 3-4 ct.	Rags, 4 cts.
Copper 17 cts.	

Country Merchants who are in the habit of buying their Tin of Pedlars are requested to give us a call, as they can be supplied with a superior article and on better terms.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, April 22, 1839. 18 tf

Important to the Public.

AN agency has just been obtained by

P. MOSHER,

DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medical remedies, with a pamphlet illustrating the principles of the Reformed, or Medico Botanic Practice of Medicine, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author o the American Practice of Medicine, 3 vols. octavo, of which a few copies are now offered for sale.

To those afflicted with disease of any kind, this is of the highest importance, as they have now within their reach, valuable medicines, the virtues of which have been well tested by the Proprietor, Dr. W. Beach, in New York, in his valuable and extensive practice, for upwards of twenty years. The horrid effects of the common MINERAL treatment of the day are too well known to require any remarks here; you, or some of your friends, have experienced some of the baneful effects of it. Their health, or lives, have been injured by it or destroyed; and why persist in following it, merely because it is fashionable or customary, when you have within your reach, mild, safe and efficacious Vegetable medicines, such as are congenial with the system, and act in accordance with the laws of Nature—consequently calculatee to restore you to health? Be resolved then, to renounce such a practice, and embrace a rational treatment, which experience has proved beneficial and salutary. Make one trial, and you will realize the difference, and ever after remain an advocat of the Reformed, or Medico-Botanic Practice of Medicine, and which only, is correct and scientific. You have the medicines before you, prepared with plain direction for diseases generally. You have only to teach forth your hands, and experience their blessings. The proprietor only asks of you confidence sufficient to give them a fair trial.

Among the various medicines put up, and for sale by the subscriber, the following are particularly recommended as well deserving public attention and patronage:

For Bilious complaints,	Beach's antibilious physic and Family Pills.
For consumption, cough, &c.	" Pulmonary Syrup,
For Weakness and debility,	" Restorative Bitters,
For Piles,	" Pile Electuary,
For Liver Complaints,	" Hepatic Pills,
For Dyspepsia,	" Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
For Fever and Ague,	" Fever & Ague powder
For worms,	" Worm powder,
For Fever,	" Diaphoretic or Fever Powder,
For Bowel complaints,	" Neutralizing Mixture,
For affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.	" Diuretic Drops,
For salt rheum, tetter, &c.	" Hepatic Wash and Ointment,
For Inflamation,	" Compound Laurus Poultice.
For Rheumatism,	" Rheumatic Oil and alrative Syrup,
For Sore and weak eyes,	" Eye balsam, or water,
For pain in the back, side, or Breast,	" Strengthening plaster,
For Ulcers, Burns, &c	" Black or healing salve
For Fits, Croup, complaitsn in the stomach,	" Emetic powders.

P. MOSHER, Druggist.

New Market, N. J. Jan. 1839. 100 1y

May be Had

AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 56 tf

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here," "This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 2 to 6 cents each.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c. M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 25, 1839. 14

Cider.

THE Subscriber has for sale about 100 barrels of Good Cider, which he will sell in any quantity at Private sale.

Warren, Feb. 11. 8tf NOAH DRAKE.

Just Received,

A Fresh supply of Groceries, at the Cash Store of

March 19. AYRES & BULLMAN.

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 tf52

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 1304

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK

PLAINFIELD Classical institution.

THE next session of this Institution will open on Monday, the 6th of May next, under the direction of Mr. NELSON WHEELER, as Principal.

Mr. Wheeler is a graduate of Yale College, and for three years past, has been successfully engaged in the business of instruction. His recommendations both as a scholar and a teacher, are from the best sources and of the highest order. The Trustees, therefore, with pleasure announce their entire confidence in his ability and intention to make this one of the best schools in the country.

As the Institution is sufficiently large and commodious, one half of it has been so altered and fitted up so to make an airy and convenient boarding house; and the trustees have made arrangements with Mr. Wheeler to reside in the building, so that those parents at a distance who choose to place their sons under the immediate care of the principal both as boarders and pupils can do so, by paying for English scholars $150, and for Classical, $175 per year, including board, tuition, washing, lights and fuel—Beds and bedding to be furnished by the pupils.

The Female Department will be under the direction of Miss Brown, a Lady of superior attainments, from the Hartford Female Seminary; and instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries.

The year is divided into two sessions of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

Common English branches, per quarter,	$2 to 4.00
Higher " " "	5 to 6,00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course	7,00
Collegiate Studies,	10,00

Modern Languages an extra charge.

One half of the bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid at the beginning of the session, and the other half at the close.

To those who are acquainted with the delightful situation of Plainfield together with its nearness to, and speedy communication with New York, Newark, and other large places, by means of Rail Roads and steamboats, very little need be said to convince them that it presents no ordinary advantages for those who wish to educate their children from home.

JAMES LEONARD
BENJAMIN STELLE,
JAMES I. COMPTON,
ELISHA RUNYON,
ALLEN WILSON. } Trustees.

Plainfield, N. J March 26, 1839. 14 tf

Will the Editor of the Gospel Witness, copy the above in his paper?

NEW ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing May 27th, 1839.

New Jersey Railroad AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.; —*Elizabethtown,* 37 1-2 cts.—*Rahway,* 50 cts.—*New Brunswick,* 75 cts.

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty street,)
At 9 o'clock, A. M daily,
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.
At 6, P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 1-2, noon, daily.
At 9, P. M. daily.

Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 8, 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4, 6, & 8, P. M.

Leave Newark at 5 1-2, 7 1-2, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

ON SUNDAY,

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 12 o'clock.

Leave Newark at 10 o'clock. (Phil. trains.)

Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*, and besides prevents confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

March 28th, 1839. 15 tf.

DOLLARS WANTED.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS, in small sums are wanted by a man engaged in a safe, permanent and profitable business. The several sums will be taken for a longer or shorter time, according to the will of the lender. Enquire of CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq.

Plainfield, May 6th, 1839. 120 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Pence streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 99 1y

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 78 tf

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. **PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, AUGUST 20. 1839.** **Number 135.**

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Satuaday morning. if short, they will be received if sent in by 9 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of comm nadvertisements

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Sad Irons and Cridirons,
Spiders and Fry Pans
Bell Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin do
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Brittannia Tea Pots,
do Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Fancy and Common Bellows
Brittannia Table and Tea Spoons
Brittannia Lamps
Brass and Iron Candle sticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andirons brass tops.

Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Plain Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Roofing, Leaders, and all Jobbing done to order.

M HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 21 ly

House and Lot For sale.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 13 tf.

BOUND-BROOK LUMBER-YARD.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have added to their old stock a very large and general assortment of all kinds of

Albany and Delaware LUMBER,

Of which a considerable quantity is seasoned Panel Stuff. Also,

200,000 White Pine Susquehanna SHINGLES, of a superior quality,

Varying in price from $12 to 17 per thousand. Plastering and Shingling LATH, all of which they offer to the public at the lowest market prices, for cash, or on a short credit.

They also have on hand an assortment of 4 and 5

Inch Hemlock Timber,

for House frames, of lengths from 12 to 30 feet.

Also, a supply of NAILS and SPIKES always on hand.

The subscribers would mention that the establishment at Boundbrook is connected with their Yards at Trenton, where they have an assortment of White Pine and Hemlock, to the amount of three millions feet, from whence they can send at a very short notice, any kind of Lumber to their Yard at Bound Brook. They also have in successful operation at Trenton, three Saw-Mills, which with a heavy stock of Logs, will enable them to furnish any kind or sized timber—and they will be happy to receive orders for bills which they can furnish at short notice. J. T. GRANT & CO.

Boundbrook, June 6th, 1839. 125 3m

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is solicited, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

New Goods,

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of the most fashionable style of Spring and Summer Goods, and will sell them very low.

Call and see. H. A. CORY.

April 22d, 1839. 18 tf

POETICAL.

From the New Jersey Eagle.

Christ in the Garden.

While nature was sinking in stillness to rest,
The last gleams of daylight shone dim in the west;
Oe'r fields where the moonlight came softly and sweet.
In lone meditation I sought a retreat.

While passing a garden, I paused to hear
A voice faint and faltering from one that was there;
The prayer of the stranger affected my heart,
While pleading in anguish the poor sinner's part.

In pouring to Heaven his pitying prayer,
He spake of the torments the sinner must bear;
His life as a ransom He offered to give,
That sinners redeemed in glory might live.

I listened a moment then turned me to see
What man of compassion this stranger could be;
When lo just before me kneeled on the cold ground
The loveliest ONE in the universe found.

His mantle was wet with the dews of the night,
His locks in the moon beams were glistening and bright;
His eyes were to Heaven imploringly raised,
While ministering angels stood round him amazed.

So deep were His sorrows, so fervent His prayers,
That down o'er his bosom rolled sweat, blood and tears;
I wept to behold Him, and asked Him His name,
He answered "'Tis Jesus—from Heaven I came.

"I am thy Redeemer—for thee I must die;
"The cup is most painful, but cannot pass by;
"Thy sins like a mountain are laid upon Me,
"And all this deep anguish I suffer for thee."

I heard with attention the tale of His wo,
While tears like a fountain of waters did flow;
The cause of His sorrow to hear Him repeat,
Affected my heart and I fell at His feet.

I trembled with horror and loudly did cry,
"Lord save a poor sinner—O save or I die!"
He smiled when He saw me and said to me "Live;
"Thy sins which were many I freely forgive."

How sweet was that moment He bade me rejoice,
His smile, O how pleasant, how cheering His voice!
I flew from the garden to spread it abroad—
I shouted Salvation! O glory to God!

I'm now on my journey to mansions above:
My soul's full of glory, of peace, light and love;
I think of the garden, the prayers and the tears,
Of that loving stranger who banished my fears.

The day of bright glory is rolling around,
When Gabriel descending the trumpet shall sound;
My soul then in raptures of glory will rise,
To gaze on the stranger with unclouded eyes.

VARIETY.

George Combe has been lecturing on Phrenology in New York city. We make the following extract from his fifteenth lecture, because it contains many valuable hints for the instruction of children, and in order to give our readers a specimen of the manner in which he treats the subject:

TRAINING.—The proper training of the mind means the proper training of the organs. Without the brain, the mind cannot act; and without a healthy brain it cannot act energetically. The first element, then, in education, is to have the brain in a state of vigorous activity, and in my last lecture I pointed out the intimate dependence of this condition on good and sufficient food, good air, the excretion of waste matter from the body, cleanliness of the skin, and on the quanity of clothing being adequate to the season, but not too great. I showed that when the food consists of mere slops or vegetable diet, when the air is vitiated, and the clothing inadequate or excessive, the tone of the whole system is lowered.

I revert to ventilation, for the purpose of remarking, that in this country, one third of all who die, die of consumption; and when I see the neglect of ventilation which is here so common, I do not wonder at it. I have not the least doubt, that by proper attention to ventilation and proper attention to the skin, this number might be reduced three fourths. I state this from the experience of the best informed physicians.

The great importance of understanding whether the brain be a single organ or a congeries of organs, cannot be too clearly set forth. If the mind be a single organ, then mental exercise, of whatever kind, should be beneficial to its whole powers. If it be a congeries, we have to attend to the particular exercise of each. Suppose a trumpet to be improvable by practising on it, every note would be improved by improving the tone of one: but if it were a piano forte, in which each note depends on a separate chord, it would be absurd to hope for the improvement of all the chords by improving a few merely. Some might produce the correct notes when struck, while others might produce nothing but discords; and others, being broken might emit no sound at all.

From the fact of the brain being the organ of mind, how many important results: one of which is, that being weak and immature in childhood, like the legs and arms, it can not bear much exercise; that it strengthens with age, and that the exercise of labor should be proportioned to the stredgth. You cannot impose excessive labor on the brain, any more than on the rest of the body, without doing great injury. Hence we see the great folly of that constant mental application which it has been, and still is, to a great degree, the endeavor of parents and teachers to keep up. In Scotland, at the public schools we used to be in attendance seven hours a day—from 9 to 1, and from 2 to 5; and the result was this; for an hour in the morning we were able to attend assiduously to our lessons, but then the brain became exhausted, and the scholars restless; they were poking each other with their fingers, pinching each other, flirting peas, and scratching the desks. Some became noisy, and some listless: then came the birch, for the purpose of infusing new stimulus into an exhausted brain; the scholars were rendered miserable and induced to look on the school with disgust, and the teacher was harrassed and discouraged. Now, when the effect of these things is better understood, many of the schools of Edinburgh have reduced the time of tuition to four hours a day—two hours at a time; and it is acknowledged that more Greek and Latin is learned in that time, than previously in seven hours; the scholars attend the school with pleasure, and the teacher passes his time with satisfaction. Nay, one teacher has reduced the time of attending to Greek and Latin to two hours a day, and still challenges comparison with the rest of the schools.

Mr. Fisher, a gentleman who takes scholars of from five to eight, has found the greatest advantage in the changes which he has produced. Instead of keeping them constantly at work by rewards or force, for three or four hours in succession, he takes this plan; For the first hour he can obtain their attention without any difficulty; at the end of that time, he sends them out to run around St Andrew's Square for a quarter of an hour. While they are running about, he keeps the windows open, and thus ventilates the room. In this way the children learn more, and enjoy such pleasure, that the parents complain that they would rather be at school than at home; and the teacher's task has become an agreeable instead of a painful one. I have been to the public schools of this city, and would advise you to go and judge for yourselves how far the laws of physiology are observed. The children go in at nine, and come out at three, having all the time but half an hour's intermission. Mature as our brains are, we take care to impose less on them than on the weak brains of the young. If I should lecture to you six hours together, you would say, "God preserve us!" It is of importance, when children are at school, that their position should be easy. In my own country, children have to support themselves on forms without backs. We have produced a reform however, in a number of schools; and I am pleased to see that in your country no complaint is necessary.

In educating children, it is of the utmost importance to take into consideration the influence of temperament. If the nervous temperament predominates, the child will be delighted to learn: it will be continually at its books: it is intelligent, and shows such an intensity of feeling that it twines itself round the affections of its parents, who are in rapture at the astonishing progress of their child, and urge him on his career, ignorant of the almost inevitable result. The nervous energy being drawn to the brain, the digestive system suffers most materially; and while, by this premature developement, he stands conspicuous above children of his own age, the blaze of excitement in which he is kept by continued thinking and feeling soon undermines his health and if not arrested, throws him into a premature grave. In such cases add not to, but keep down the excitement. See that such children take much exercise in the open air, and rather urge them to lay down than to take up a book. To do otherwise is to break the laws of nature, or of nature's God: and long life is promised, not to those who break but to those who obey his law; and the promise is fulfilled. That life is long and happy, which is spent in obeying the laws which are made manifest by observing and reasoning upon the nature of man and external things.

When the lungs predominate in a child, and the sanguine temperament, there is a fondness for exercise; the food is heartily eaten, and the sleep is sound. Suppose a child of this temperament to be sent to school after a sound sleep and comfortable breakfast; for a short time he may be still, but in a while he craving for muscular exercise will be too strong; he may be pent up, but cannot be kept quiet. He begins to be fidgety; he may receive blows for it, but still he fidgets, the blows may be repeated, but without effect; he continues fidgeting, poking with his elbows, nudging and flirting, striking his neighbors with his feet, and striving in every way to expend this energy. Such children are generally said to be very clever, but to have no liking for their books. The usual plan has been to scold such children well; and if not quieted by this, as is very unlikely, the scolding is followed up by a flogging, which is generally as inefficacious. The object should be to remove the evil. Let us attend to nature, and such children will be found sufficiently fond of learning. Give them an opportunity of first expending their muscular energy, and then they will be delighted with mental activity. Mr. Howe, of Boston, related to me an anecdote which finely illustrates this position. He had a boy who was the most mischievous that he ever met with; he would break the benches and boxes, wrench the doors off their hinges, and play all sorts of pranks He could not be controlled. Mr. Howe thought of sending him away from the school; but knowing there must be a cause for this disposition, he reflected upon the subject, and hit upon an admirable remedy. He sent him into the cellar every morning, to saw and split wood for three hours together. The boy was delighted with this, but he had soon sawn and split all the wood up; he then set him to running, leaping, climbing poles, and disporting himself in a variety of ways. In this way he got rid of his excesive muscular energy, and afterward proceeded with his studies in a proper manner. After this plan was adopted, the doors and benches were perfectly safe.

Some children are of the lymphatic temperament; these are slow to learn and indisposed to activity. The plan has been to flog them continually. A much better way is to study their constitution, and regulate our treatment accordingly; to give such children a moderate quantity of nutricious diet—animal rather than vegetable—and let them have plenty of muscular exercise in the open air. By these means you will diminish the lymphatic and increase the sanguine and nervous elements of the constitution. I call your attention particularly to the fact, that in all countries, the method used to correct defects of organization and temperament has been to flog and shame the child that needed improvement; —one of the most gross instances of the application of brute force for the accomplishment of that in which attention to the laws of the constitution can alone be successful. It follows from what I have said, that no rule can be laid down applicable to all cases. Specific differences must be closely attended to in the business of education.

We now come to the difference between training and instructing. This is vast. Instruction means communicating knowledge; while training implies the repetition of certain modes of action in the mind and body, until they become habits.

It is a law of our constitution, that any organ, when accustomed to repeat frequently its action, acquires additional strength and facility in doing so; from this law arises the force and advantage of habit. Suppose a lady to be told that, to produce certain notes, she must strike such and such keys; you might continue to instruct her for years without enabling her to play a tune, if she did not practice—if her fingers were not trained. So you may instruct a child in the precepts of the New Testament; but if he be not trained to religion and morality until he is accustomed to practice these precepts, instruction will be of little use. We must not be content with telling; we must act, and induce, him to act. To make a child kind and benevolent, we must be so ourselves. We wish to cultivate its veneration, we must manifest our own by addressing it with kindness, respect and courtesy; for this is veneration. In receiving, the mind is passive; in training it is active; and there is a vast difference between these two states. We may take a common illustration of the effect of training. Suppose a child to live in a community where combativeness, destructiveness, and self-esteem are particularly active; it will be the object of the manifestation of these faculties. Resentment will be excited, and in it the same faculties will be aroused. Hence will result coarse, cold, harsh and vulgar manners. On the contrary, if a child be educated in a family where every human being is treated with respect—where veneration, Conscientiousness and love of Approbation are all active, let him go where he will, he will be at once recognized as a well bred gentleman and practical Christian.

Another object may be to diminish the activity of some of the propensities; as Pride, Acquisitiveness, and Quarlsomeness. Now, a very common method is to tell the child to do so and so; and if it refuse or neglect, to discharge upon it a storm of words or blows. The child is overcome by superior brute force—the energy of the propensities being strongest in the parent—but injured in the process. Phrenology teaches the true plan to be, to allay the excitement of the propensities, and to excite the moral sentiments by mildness, but firmness. Force addresses itself to fear alone; Benevolence, Conscientiousness, or Veneration, are not at all exercised. Follow the child into its room, and there see the effect of such discipline. Has it compunctious visitings?—is it grieving over its faults? On the contray, it is burning with rage and the desire of revenge; it longs to be a man, that it may escape from what it considers tyranny. People often forget, in the business of education the gigantic power of man's moral nature, before which the propensities cower and quail.

No human being with sense in his skull will ever love or respect you the more on account of your fine or costly clothes.

The Dark Ages.—A teacher in Providence, in presence of company who had called to visit his school, asked the boy at the end of the class, "What were the *dark ages* of the world?" Boy hesitates—"Next—master Smith, can't you tell us what the dark ages were?" "I guess," said the boy, "they were the ages before the invention of spectacles."

The London papers contain a list of the names and salaries of the Bed Chamber women; maids of honor, &c. of queen Victoria. There are in the list upwards of 23 names—all of high blood, and the aggregate of their salaries is something over $400,000.

"My corn is up," as the farmer said when he saw the crows at work in his field.

Twelfth Annual Fair of the American Institute.

This anniversary celebration of industry and the arts will open to visitors at Niblo's Garden, New York, Oct. 7th, at 10 A. M. All articles brought to the garden are required to be entered by the clerk of the fair in a book. Those intended for competition for premium must be delivered on the 3d, 4th or 5th of Oct. and reported to the clerk as for competition. They should be accompanied with a written description, as an effort will be made to publish a catelogue the first week of the fair. The accommodations of the garden have been very much extended and improved since last year. Two rooms, each 110 by 25 feet, have been added, adjoining and communicating with the great saloon, directly north. All the departments of industry and the arts, in the various sections of our country, are invited to make contributions of their choice specimens.

The deep interest taken at the last fair in the exhibition of cattle and farming stocks, and their importance to agriculture, the promotion of which is enjoined foremost in our charter, and the consideration that agriculture lies at the foundation of all production, has induced the Institute to resolve on another cattle exhibition and sale. Accommodations will be provided for pure blood cattle, horses, and extraordinary breeds of sheep, swine, &c. contiguous to the garden. Certificates of pedigree should be provided.

Much the greatest proportion of manual labor employed in production, is applied to agriculture. Here, then, is presented the widest field for the introduction of labor-saving machines. The farmer is much more secluded from the knowledge of these improvements than the manufacturer. The latter, availing himself of his advantageous situation, has, by the employment of machinery, dispensed with the greatest part of the most irksome toil and drudgery formerly required in his occupation.

The coming fair will present to the farmer the best opportunity of which he can possibly avail himself, for learning the properties of the newly invented, and the most valuable agricultural implements, and machines, as they will be brought together for his examination. Those we intend particularly to benefit should not fail to be present.

We hope to see all the varieties and improvements of the plough. The Institute, by turning their attention to this indispensible instrument of husbandry, begin early to witness the benefits. One of its members has been induced to attempt the construction of a sub-plough, which promises to be of great utility. Another has produced a steam plough, which has gone to the western prairies. It is ascertained that many of the ploughs in ordinary use require from 25 to 33 per cent. more power to operate them than those the best improved construction. Even in Great Britain, with all their boasted culture, it is estimated that 1,000,000 of horses are employed in husbandry, and to a great extent the ploughs in use require 33 per cent. more team than those of the best formation. The annual cost, only, at $25 each, amounts to $25,000,000. It will be evident, therefore, that in so great an agricultural country as ours, in many parts of which very defective ploughs are in use, the substitution of the most perfect construction, universally, would save millions in horses every year, and essentially contribute to our agricultural resources and national independence.

Inventors, manufacturers and owners of machinery are informed, that the Institute, to prevent disappointments, have purchased and located on the premises a steam boiler, of sufficient capacity to operate machines of the most massive construction.

Arrangements are making for a full display of American silk in all forms, from the cocoon to the finished fabric. Much good, we think, will result to the country from the preparations for the raising of silk. Our climate is peculiarly congenial to the insect that produces it. The women, children, and infirm persons scattered among our population, from whose labors nothing is realized, are competent to supply twenty millions of dollars value in silk per annum, instead of which we have imported in a single year more than that amount. A sum double the value of the whole exported products of the United States, for the same period, from all our boasted fisheries, with all the exports from our forests, of skins and furs, lumber, masts, and all our manufacture of wood; our naval stores, tar, pitch and turpentine, pot and pearl ashes, &c. and also from our almost innumerable farms; all our exported beef, tallow, hides, and cattle, butter, cheese, pork, bacon, horses, mules, sheep, &c. with our entire exports of wheat, corn and flour superadded. The whole catalogue of this formidable portion of a nations hard earnings for foreign exportation, did not in 1836 equal twelve millions of dollars, while the imports of silks the same year, exceeded twenty millions of dollars; and by including silk and worsted goods, of which silk constituted an important part, they amounted to over twenty three millions five hundred thousand dollars. This alarming statement the report from the Treasury department will fully verify. Is it not high time that silk should command our attention? The mulberry is essential to the worm that produces it. All its varieties should be collected at this fair, with detailed facts showing their adaption to soil and climate, and the quantity of sustenance they afford.

The general effect of the silk excitement, we think, cannot but be beneficial, as it will stud our country with mulberries, and every where afford food for silkworms; but it is vastly important in the commencement, that the kind best suited to our soil and our climate, and most bountiful in their healthy foliage, should be selected.

The early success of the silk culture will de-

pend much on the perfection of machinery. The reel ought first to engage our attention. For ordinary household use, it should be cheap and simple in its construction, and its merits should be made public. For this purpose a gold medal will be awarded at the coming fair, for the reel which shall best answer the above description.

The public are looking with great interest to the investigations and experiments for deriving sugar from the beet. We anticipate important improvements from the ingenuity and perseverance of a member of this institute, whose indefatigable exertions have been for several years applied in accomplishing a speedy and economical process for its extraction. Those who have witnessed some of the experiments have become convinced that the sugar beet will ere long successfully compete with the sugar cane.

The manufacturers of cottons and woollens have at our latter fairs, come forward with renewed spirit. It is hoped that it will not only continue but increase. The additional room which the new buildings afford will enable the managers most advantageously to accommodate the exhibitors of cloths.

New machinery for the spinning of flax has been constructed. Specimens of the yarn should be forwarded, detailing the preparations necessary, the construction and operation of the machinery, together with their cost. Flax formerly ranked among our principal staples. For the last fifty years its culture has been on the decline A perfect flax spinning machine would cause a demand for flax, and soon cause it to be extensively cultivated.

Manufactures from various metals have within a few years, increased and improved with great rapidity. Twenty five years ago domestic hardware was scarcely known in the New York market. In 1836 it was ascertained that there had been actually sold within the city, in one year, more than seven millions of dollars value.

The specimens of Iron castings brought to the last fair conferred on the manufacturers the highest credit. The varied and perfect fabrics from malleable iron, (unknown until recently among us,) in an economical point of view, afford great promise.

In the manufactures of wood, particularly household furniture, useful and ornamental, we need not fear a comparison with the workmanship of any country. A few years since most of our fashionable furniture was imported; our ingenious and skilful mechanics, now successfully compete in foreign markets.

We now supply a great proportion of the glass which we consume, and have made profitable shipments abroad. The skill we possess has all been acquired within a few years. The acquisition of the same skill in other countries has required centuries.

Our hats and leather are not only sufficient for the home demand, (with the exception of small quantities of the latter article for particular uses,) but a large amount is also realized from their exportation. There are thousands of other articles worthy of particular notice, and many, perhaps, more worthy than some we have named. To show the magnitude of our manufactures, we feel warranted in stating in general terms, that the exports to the South and to foreign countries of all the varieties of our manufactures, (produced in the Northern and Middle States,) though yet in their infancy far exceed all our exportations of agriculture from the same sections, and constitute our main reliance for meeting the demands continually accruing from abroad. Every thing in the past promises well to our country for the future. We have only to rely on our own energies and resources.

An annual display, in this great emporium, of our best specimens, is signally calculated to awaken the genius of invention. Accordingly, every exhibition has brought forth some improvement, till then not known. The multitude of competitors, the vast assemblage of inquisitive and *scrutinizing* visiters, whose attendance is anticipated by the exhibitors even before they commence making their specimens, the desire and the hope of winning the prizes, create an intensity of emulation among the competitors, that brings into action all their energies and draws forth all their resources.

There were, at the least, 150,000 visitors entered the garden at the last fair, and about 1,900 exhibitors presented themselves.—Contributions were received from about 1,500; they being all that were deemed worthy of exhibition. Among them were many entirely new; and others (not new) greatly improved.—It will be readily seen, when each contributor brought on an average ten to fifteen articles, that even the names would occupy more than the space devoted to an ordinary circular.

The excitement created does not terminate with the fair. A determined purpose, an abiding resolution is made to persevere, so that the close of one fair is only the signal of preparation for another. It is not within the scope of human invention to devise a plan for carrying out the noble work of national industry and improvement more general, pervading and effectual. The belief that our country required a national institute for the general promotion of industry and arts induced the proposition for a charter, and the city of New York was selected as the appropriate location. The provisions of the charter were accordingly made to embrace the whole Union. Contributors and visitors of all occupations and of every State are therefore invited to join in the celebration.

A formal *resolution* of a large meeting, consisting of most of the distinguished members of the Legislature, and others, held at the Capitol in Albany, was unanimously adopted, requesting the American Institute to call a Convention of Silk Culturists and those friendly to their interests, during the ensuing fair. We, in conformity to that resolution and in behalf of the institute hereby give notice that a suitable room will be provided for that purpose on the evening next succeeding the evening on which the anniversary address is delivered. All who feel an interest in this subject are invited from this and other states. Silk culturists and silk manufacturers are particularly requested to bring forward all their best specimens, and to prepare themselves to give such useful information and explanations as will best promote this new branch of domestic industry. An examination of the best specimens that can be produced, and the interchange of ideas among experienced silk culturists, cannot fail to elicit much important information, which through the convention, may be spread before the public.

The essential prerequisite for the production of silk is already accomplished. Numerical calculation can scarcely keep pace with the multiplication of the mulberry. Should the enthusiasm for its propagation continue, America will soon afford more sustenance for the silk worm than the whole globe beside.

The encouragement given by the presence of such of our fellow citizens, as have been distinguished by high official stations, or for their wisdom or their learning, is most propitious to emulation and improvement. While they confer dignity on the anniversary, they operate as a powerful stimulus to greater and nobler efforts.—Much profound reflection will be afforded them by this compressed view of a nation's unparalleled progress in the arts. The effect of minds and hands operating under the genial influences of constitutional liberty, will be impressively illustrated, imparting life and energy and confidence to industry, and awakening and quickening the latent powers of invention and genius.

At each of the eleven preceding fairs the exhibition rooms have uniformly at an early hour been adorned with the delicate and tasteful productions of female ingenuity and skill, and the gaiety, fashion and beauty displayed through the day and evening by the fair visitors, have always been among the strongest attractions of the celebrations. They have shown that our Institute is their favorite institution. It has not been the gay tinsel and the glare of unsubstantial show, or unmeaning curiosity, that have moved them. It is a portion of that diffusive patriotism and pride of country which they have imbibed, and which every real American experiences, from the proud reflection that the triumphant displays are the exclusive products of their own native America. They are respectfully solicited to honor the Twelfth Annual Fair by a continuance of their exhibitions, and with their accustomed cheering presence and approbation.

At the last four fairs there were awarded as premiums one hundred and twenty gold medals, six hundred silver medals, and about fifteen hundred diplomas—solely at the expense of the Institute The managers do not intend to diminish the appropriations for rewarding merit, whilst the liberality of the public confers the power to bestow them. The determination of the respective articles entered for competition will be submitted to competent and disinterested judges. If within the short space for receiving, entering and arranging and delivering articles, amidst the throng of exhibitors and visitors, some errors should occur, or some omissions happen which provoke the vociferations of disappointed expectation and passion, or which inconsiderate wantonness may distort and magnify; still, we trust a considerate and liberal public will not expect the managers to be diverted from their arduous, engrossing and important duties, to indite contradictions and replies. Twelve years faithful, disinterested devotion to a cause which lies near the heart of every genuine American, have placed the American Institute in a position from which it cannot be expected to descend to repel attacks which have always proved harmless in their effects, whatever may have been their design.

The New Orleans Real Estate Lottery.—The annexed is the legal opinion of *Col. Joseph M. White*, of Florida, respecting the Mammoth Lottery, to which the special attention of the public is called:

"The undersigned has been asked his legal opinion upon the right of Messrs. Schmidt & Hamilton to organize and carry into effect a Lottery under the laws of Florida. It appears that an application was made by them to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory for such a privilege, which was granted by the Senate and Legislative Council, and vetoed by the Governor. It was ascertained that by a previous act in force, and unrepealed, certain Commissioners therein named, were authorized "to raise such sum or sums of money, by lottery, in such scheme or schemes as they may deem appropriate or advisable," to complete a court house and seminary. The Commissioners have deemed it "appropriate and advisable" to adopt this scheme, which they have a perfect right to do, as long as the act stood in force, and without limitation as to time. If it is argued that such an act, for such a purpose, was not intended for so large an operation, the answer is obvious, that the Legislature has not specified the extent or duration of the scheme. The discretion is given to the commissioners, who have acted upon the subject, and it is not now in the power of the Governor, Legislature or Judiciary, to hinder or obstruct, in any manner, the execution of such a plan as the commissioners shall agree upon.

"I am of opinion, therefore, that Schmidt & Hamilton have the legal right to execute the scheme agreed upon, in concurrence with, and under legal authority of the commissioners. I have seen the paper signed by the parties, and consider it sufficient in law to authorize the scheme for the disposition of the Arcade, another property in New Orleans.

JOS. M. WHITE, of Florida.

Recent Counterfeits.—Steuben County Bank, Bath, N. Y.—3's letter H: payable to P. Cook, dated Aug. 24, 1838, signed P. Stown, Cashier, John Magee, President; engraved coarse; purported to have been engraved by Peter Maverick—the genuine plate was engraved by Rawdon, Clark & Co.

Cumberland Bank, Bridgeton, N. J.—3's letter H; dated Feb. 3, 1838; they may easily be distinguished from the genuine by the engraving and signatures, which on the counterfeits are badly executed.

Counterfeit Coins.—The Lynchburg Virginian says that counterfeit Mexican dollars are in circulation there, which are so skillfully executed as to deceive the most scrutinizing inspection. The color and the impression are both good.

There is a man in Boston who walks so slow, that he wears a pair of spurs to keep his shadow from treading on his heels.

The War Renewed.

St. Augustine, Florida, Aug. 3d, 1839.

The following account of the treacherous surprise of Col. Harney's command reached here this morning by express. Col. Gates commanding east of the St. Johns, has transmitted orders for immediate defence of posts south.

Fort Brooke, East Florida, July 29.

It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the assassination of the greater part of Lieut. Col. Harney's detachment, by the Indians, on the morning of the 23d instant, on the Coloosahatchie river, where they had gone in accordance with the treaty of Fort King, to establish a trading house. The party consisted of about 18 men, armed with Colt's rifles; they were encamped on the river, but unprotected by defences of any kind, and it is said without sentinels. The indians in large force made the attack before dawn of day, and it is supposed 13 men were killed, among whom were Major Dalham and Mr. Morgan, settlers

The remainder, with Col. Harney escaped, several of them severely wonded. It was a complete surprise. G. H. GRIFFIN.

Assistant Adjutant General.

Were you to ask me who was the greatest lion now in London, I should say unhesitatingly, Mr. Webster. He is feted and dined without intermission. Artists are besetting him to set for his picture, and phrenologists are crowding to get a sight of his wonderful cerebral developements. Daniel Webster is one of those men who carry the stamp of greatness unequivocally upon their brows. No one can see him, and doubt his intellectual pre-eminence. I have perceived that in the manner of most of the Americans whom I have encountered in society here there was an obvious constraint of manner, an assumption of dignity, and a constant apprehension lest, by some solecism, they should do discredit to their country, or betray their ignorance. How different the demeanor of Webster! With what an unconstrained consciousness of equality, and with what manly simplicity and ease, does he mingle among the first titled dignitaries of our land!—Talk of the aristocracy of birth and the graces of hereditary gentility—how paltry and ungrounded do they seem by the side of such aristocracy as Webster's—the aristocracy of talent and the graces of conscious power! We are all expecting, with interest, to hear a specimen of Mr. Webster's oratory, and an opportunity will soon be presented, in the public dinner to be given him by your countrymen, in London, for his display. We have no man in this country who is his superior in conversational powers.—*Letter from London.*

U. S. Ship Columbus.—It is understood that orders have been, or soon will be, received at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, from the Secretary of the Navy, to get the U. S. ship of the line, Columbus, ready for sea service, with her armament, provisions, &c. on board, and moor her in Boston harbor. She will be fully officered—and wear the broad pennant of the officer in command at the Navy Yard, (Commodore Downes,) with a permanent crew of 100 able seamen—exclusive of ordinary seamen and boys. A frigate's guard of marines will also be attached to her, and all the officers will receive pay as for sea service. The ship will always be in readiness for sea, and commanded by a captain in the Navy, (Geo. W. Storer,) subject to the orders of the Commodore, and employed as a receiving ship, and a Seminary for boys in the elementary principles of English education and seamanship. She will of course be under the control of the Secretary of the Navy, without reference to the Board of Naval Commissioners.

This is something new—and we hope is only an earnest of what Mr. Paulding will do for the Navy. We are glad that he disdains to walk in the tracks of his imbecile successor. We presume the same course will be adopted at the other naval stations. The wisdom of his proceedings in this matter must be obvious, and meet with the hearty approbation of every friend of the Navy.—*Bost. Mer. Jour.*

Springfield, Mass. June 25, 1839.

The "fifteen gallon law" and prosecutions under it, is now the most interesting topic here. No convictions or sentences were made at the Common Pleas last week; though it is understood the Grand Jury found bills of indictment against all our tavern keepers in the centre of the town. The cases of Edwards and Gunn, appealed from the sentence of the magistrate, were unexpectedly postponed till the October Court. The tavverners and retailers here, who have openly violated and defied the law, and predicted such a rising of the people, if they were meddled with, are baffled at every step. They try to make a fire, but the match wont take. They are complained of, little and great, fined, and there is no excitement about it; no sympathy among the people for them. In fact, the great body of the people are for supporting the law, and for cutting off indiscriminate rum selling and bar room tippling.

There is a woolen stocking factory in operation at Portsmouth, N. H. which employs about 220 hands, and works up daily into stockings about 100 lbs. of wool In a single week, 3000 pairs of stockings were completed.

A field of corn of four acres, belonging to Dr. Joseph E. Muse, of Cambridge, Md. has yielded 105 bushels to the acre. Last year the same field produced 70 bushels to the acre.

A citizen of Columbia, Pa. has purchased Dr. Goheen's African Ourang Outang for $3000, and is about to send her through the country for exhibition.

Beat this who can.—Daniel Thomas and Daniel Woodward mowed on the farm of Wm. Tabor, on Quaker Hill, on the 1st inst. five acres of large grass, in six hours. These men use no ardent spirits.—*Poughkeepsie Tel.*

A Convert from Popery, who had been studying eight years at Rome, for the Catholic priesthood, has been lately ordained as a minister of the Church of England, by the Bishop of London

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Capt. Eldridge, of the ship Margaret Scott, which arrived at New York on the 8th inst. from Liverpool, reports that he saw the steamers British Queen and Great Western on the 3d inst. at 7 A. M. 375 miles from Sandy Hook, very calm at the time, both going on in very fine style—the British Queen 12 miles ahead.

Another arrival at New York, on the 10th inst states that the Great Western was 20 miles ahead of the Queen on the 3d, when 400 miles from Sandy Hook.

Activity in Trenton.—Fifty-eight wagons were in sight at one time from our office, last Saturday morning, about 9 o'clock. From the place of observation we can see but the distance of a single square, through any one of the streets. Probably, at other times during the morning, a larger number of vehicles might have been seen.—*State Gazette.*

Mulberry Sale.—A gentleman in Whately, who purchased last spring $350 worth of mulberry trees, has just sold the crop growing therefrom to be delivered next autumn, for $1800!—being an increase upon the outlay of $1450. The trees are of assorted kinds.—*Northampton Gazette.*

Upwards of 2000 morus trees were sold in Northampton last week, at 50 cts. each.

At a late sale of cattle in Kentucky, 20 cows sold for $7,800.

A daughter of Mr. Swain, of Philadelphia, attended a ball at Saratoga, a few evenings since, adorned with a circlet of diamonds worth $20,000. Only think what a host of poor sick folks contributed toward its purchase, by swallowing her father's panacea —*Boston Post.*

Yes, but then on the other hand only think how much good it did them.

Missouri Iron.—In the foundries at St. Louis, the Missouri iron is exclusively used for all fine and polished work, and the turned parts of machinery. It is said to work easier, bears a higher polish, and wear better than any other iron.

Curious Detection of a Robber.—At the Stockport Court of petty sessions, on Saturday week, two men named Partington and Hurst were charged with a burglary in the house of Mr. Rostron Lingard, of Stockport. The principal piece of evidence against Hurst, who is a soldier on furlough, consisted of the mark of his teeth in a pot of butter. He happened to have a broken tooth of a very peculiar form; and having, whilst plundering the house, indulged himself with a pot of butter, he had left the shape of his teeth so distinctly imprinted upon the remainder, as to leave no doubt about his guilt.—*Manchester Courier.*

The Niles (Michigan) Intelligencer publishes a call for a meeting of the citizens to repair a "corduroy" road near that place, and compels the Muses to second the call in the following stanza:

For now it is not passable—
Not even jackassable—
And those who would travel it,
Should turn out and gravel it."

Extract of a letter from Virginia.

So bountiful have been the dispensations of Providence during the present season, that I sincerely hope that the people of our state, blessed as they have been, in an especial manner, will cheerfully and heartily return their acknowledgments and thanks to Almighty God, for all his favors and mercies. I hope the people of this state will set apart a day of thanksgiving and praise, and that all may unite in rendering homage to the Father of Mercies for his loving kindness. The spectacle will be one of moral beauty and interest, and I submit the propriety of it to those in authority, and to the people generally.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

A girl down east said she didn't like to swing in the garden 'cause the taters had eyes.'

The great misfortune of the present day is, that every body seem to think themselves entitled to live without work.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly from the Advocate & Journal.

Candles.—Mould,		$0	15 to	0 16
	Dipped,		13 to	14
	Sperm,		41 to	42
Coffee.—Cuba,			10 to	12
	Java,		12 to	14
Cotton.—New Orleans,			13 to	14
	Upland,		10 to	14
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,				4 00
	Pickled Cod, brl.	4	50 to	5 00
	Smoked Salmon, lb.		18 to	21
	Mackerel, No. 1, brl.	13	50 to	14 25
	Mackerel, No. 2,	11	00 to	12 00
	Mackerel, No. 3	7	50 to	7 31
Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,		6	20 to	6 70
	Rye Flour,	4	55 to	5 00
	Indian Meal,	4	06 to	4 25
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,				1 30
	Rye, northern, 56 lb.			85
	Corn, yellow, northern,		89 to	— —
	Do. white L. I. & Jersey,		90 to	— —
	Do. southern,		90 to	— —
	Barley		75 to	79
	Oats,		42 to	52
	Peas, white dry,			12 00
	White Beans,	15	00 to	16 50
Molasses.—New Orleans			34 to	37
	Havana, Matanzas,		29 to	33
Provisions.—Beef, mess,		15	00 to	15 25
	Do. prime,	11	50 to	11 75
	Butter, dairy		14 to	19
	Do. shipping		12 to	12
	Hog's Lard,		11 to	12
	Pork, mess, brl.	17	00 to	
	Do. prime,	12	00 to	14 00
	Cheese, American,		9 to	10
	Hams,		12 to	
	Rice, 100 lbs.	4	37 to	4 87
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,				39
	Liverpool, blown, sack,	1	75 to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix			8 to	10
	New Orleans		6 to	8
	Lamp,		14 to	15
	Loaf,		15 to	17
Tallow.—American,			11 to	12
Teas.—Imperial and Gu powder,			42 to	1 50
	Hyson and Young Hyson,		37 to	87
	Bohea,		37 to	60

For the Plainfield Union.

It seems that some one has made his appearance in this place from the "land of steady habits," assuming to himself the title of Amicus; by which of course, he means he is a friend. A friend is a great blessing to man; he points out the error of his wandering, and with a gentle hand, leads him in a correct path. The title however is very much debased, as it is frequently used, for the vilest purposes. Men used to wear visors to hide their face; but now they wear titles to conceal their character.

There are some persons who become great adepts in the vulgar art of carricaturing, who where they see the semblance of an error, convert it to the grossest absurdity, and where they see none, denounce it as senseless and bombastic, who looking through a distorted medium, view the charms of creation as a scene of deformities, and in every star perceive a demon; and who unable to elevate man strive to debase him. Most noble enterprise! Proceed, illustrious Amicus. Degradation is your aim—no doubt you can succeed, and by strenuous exertions you may obtain (as a reward of merit) an enviable seat upon a throne—of mud.

As to the natives of the "land of steady habits," and those who have had instilled in their minds, the precepts generally inculcated in that place, it appears that they should present a different character from Amicus. They are not taught there, to turn every man the wrong side out, or "raise the devil" either; as he who transforms the exciting of pure emotions, to the commitment of such an act, is disposed to do. He is a degenerate child, and the land he boasts of must blush with mortification, if forced to own, that a person of so debased and corupted principles, is *her son.* *A Church Goer.*

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, August 20, 1839.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

☞ We would respectfully call the attention of our readers to the circular of the American Institute, in relation to their next annual fair, found in our columns to-day. The American Institute deserves every encouragement from all classes, for the much good it has done, and is calculated to do, in promoting the interests of agriculture and the mechanic interests of our country,—which they are constantly doing, in every way possible, to the extent of the means placed in their hands.

We expect there will be several exhibitors from this vicinity at the next fair; and we hope there will be many visitors also. The objects of the fair are sufficiently explained in the circular referred to.

☞ The hon. Samuel L. Southard, U. S. Senator from this State, will deliver the annual address before the Institute this year.

Silk Culture.—Our neighbor, Mr. Platt Drake, has been very successful this year in raising the morus multicaulis. For several weeks back he has had leaves, ready for feeding, over a foot each way. He says that it is but little trouble to raise them. We are glad to chronicle every attempt in this line, for we believe the silk culture will ere long be a source of great profit to individuals, and a great benefit to the country at large, by stopping the present large importation of silks.

We take this occasion to remark that all the evil forebodings of those opposed to the cultivation of the mulberry, have fallen to nought. We were told in the spring that so many had gone into the silk business, grain and vegetables would be scarce and high,—but how is the fact? If all the mulberry trees which were planted in this state had grown well, we should have had trees enough to have made more than double the silk we could use in the state, and at the same time, all kinds of grain and vegetables are more plenty than they ever were before. The cultivation of the mulberry and the raising of silk does not require our best lands and able-bodied workmen,—it only requires the poorest land and the infirm, the aged and the young. We therefore consider it proved by this year's experience, that we can raise as much of the farmer's common produce as ever, and at the same time make all our own silks,—thereby saving to the country $20,000,000 annually, which we have heretofore paid to other countries for silks.

The whigs of this state hold their State Convention on Wednesday, the 13th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the State House in the city of Trenton, to appoint delegates to attend the National Convention to be held in Harrisburg in December next, and to transact such other business as they may deem expedient.

☞ The Fire Department in Boston was called out but twice in July, and then unnecessarily.

Recent Elections.—Fifty-one members of Congress were elected week before last. North Carolina has chosen 13, Tennessee 13, Kentucky 13, Indiana 7, and Alabama 5. In the last Congress, of these 51, the whigs had 35 and the administration 16, as follows:

North Carolina,	5 whigs	8 adm.
Tennessee,	10	3
Alabama,	2	3
Indiana,	6	1
Kentucky,	12	1

In North Carolina no change has taken place—the delegation remaining as before.

In Tennessee, the Administration has greatly and unexpectedly increased in strength. They have elected six Congressmen, where they had three before, and the whigs seven. The administration have also elected Polk, their candidate for Governor, by a majority of about 2000 over Cannon, the whig candidate and present incumbent:—also a majority in the state legislature, which secures to the administration a gain of two U. S. Senators. Gov. Cannon was elected last year by a majority of 20,000.

In Indiana, the relative gain of the administration is greater still. They have elected five or six members of Congress, where they had but one before—the whigs have one or two. The administration have also carried a majority of the state legislature, which before and has been generally whig.

In Kentucky, the whigs have elected 10, and the administration 3 members of Congress—before it was 12 to 1,—administration gain 2.

But few returns have been received from Alabama.

Rev. Stephen Olin, D. D. has been chosen President of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Ct. in the place of the Rev. Dr. Fisk, lately deceased.

The value of goods manufactured in twelve towns in Connecticut, last year was nearly $5,000,000.

In Austria no poisons may be sold without a physician's written prescription.

The united ages of 57 persons now living in Nantucket numbers 4804 years.

Two hundred soldiers in France were struck down together by lightning; only two were killed.

Kneeland, the apostle of atheism, has by his own showing, been starved out of Boston.

A London coroner says, "Gin drinking kills more than fever, small-pox, and cholera united.

Gen. Scott has happily adjusted the Winnebago difficulties.

Middling Interest Bank, Boston.—The doors of this bank were closed on the 5th inst. by virtue of an injunction from the state commissioners. The rush of the bill holders was very great, and during the first panic created by the event, some of the bills were sold at 50 cents on the dollar. The President came out in the afternoon with an assurance, that every bill bearing his name and the name of the cashier, should be paid, dollar for dollar, and the impression is that such will be the case.—*Newark Eagle.*

New Jersey Anti-Slavery Convention.

The State Convention of Abolitionits in this State is appointed to be held at Whippany, Morris county, on Tuesday, the 27th of this month, in the Free Church.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

C. Boice, Esq. $10,00; E. Fairchild, 5,00; James M. Bullman, 4,00; J. Osborn, jr. 3,00; G. W. Anderson, 2,12.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

Abraham Cadmus vs. William Wells.—Alias Fi Fa de bonis et terris.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, at Craig's Hotel in Plainfield, on the 21st day of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following property, situate, lying and being in Westfield township, Essex county, and state of New Jessey.—The 1st parcel of land and premises is described in a deed from Laing Webster and wife to the said defendant, recorded in book E. 5 of deeds page 229. Beginning at a stake in the middle of Third street, and is Gale Borden's S. E. corner, thence along his line, N. 51 deg. W. 2 chains and 81 links to a stake, another of Borden's corners, thence along the line of Abraham Suydam's land, N. 40 deg. E. 97 chains to a stake in Vail & Acken's line, thence along their line, S. 47 deg. E. 2 chains 80 1-2 links to a stake in the middle of Third street, thence along the middle of said street, south 39 1-4 degrees W. to the place of beginning, containing one quarter of an acre of land.

Also, all the following lots described in a deed recorded in book D. 5, pages 330 and 331. The 1st lot No. 15, begins at a stone in the middle of Fifth street, and running with the rear of lots 14, 13 and 12, N. 47 deg. W. 2 chains and 72 links to a stone, thence N. E. 85 links to a stone, then with the line of lot No. 24 S. 47 deg. E. 2 chains and 72 links to a stone in the middle of Fifth street, with that S. W. 85 links to the place of beginning, containing 23-100 of an acre. The 2d lot begins at a stone, (and is No. 19) in the middle of third street, as is John Wilson, Esq.'s corner, and with his line and others, N. 47 deg. W. 2 chains and 61 links to a stone, then with the line of the rear of second street lots, N. E. 85 links to a stone, then with the line of lot No. 20, S. 47 deg. E. 2 chains and 61 links to a stone in the middle of third street, with that S. W. 85 links to the place of beginning, containing 21-100 of an acre.

The 3d lot, No. 33, begins at a stone in the middle of Fourth street, and is corner of lot No. 28, with the line of that lot S. E. 2 chains and 78 links to a stone in the rear line of Fifth street lots, with that like N. E. 85 links to a stone and corner of lot No. 36 with the line of that lot N. W. 2 chains and 78 links to a stone in the middle of Fourth street, with that S. W. 85 links to the place of beginning, containing 23-100 of an acre.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Aug. 12th, 1839. 111 tds.

MARRIED.

At Belleville, on the 6th inst. Rev. Robert Birch, Pastor of the Presbyterian church at New Brunswick, to Mrs. Sarah Alexander Rutgers, of Belleville.

In New Brunswick, Mr. Joseph Barnes to Miss Henrietta Sleght, on the 7th inst.

Also, on the 10th inst. Robert Sterret, to Miss Mary Ann Riley.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. S. Gibbon, Mr. Hiram Dill, aged 14, to Miss Margaret Ann Langley, aged 13, both of Greenville District, South Carolina.

DIED.

In New York, on the 9th inst. Elizabeth M. Freeman, daughter of Dr. Mathias Freeman, deceased, formerly of Rahway.

At Stoney Point, July 31st, Capt. Aaron De Camp, aged 70 formerly of Rahway.

In Elizabethtown, on the 9th inst. Miss Susan Herriman, daughter of the late Capt. Samuel Herriman, aged 53 years.

THE PLAINFIELD

Mutual Assurance Fire Company,

The members of said company are hereby notified that an adjourned meeting of the company will be held at William I. Craig's Tavern, in Plainfield, on Monday, the 9th of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to act and decide on a resolution offered at the last annual meeting, to admit members upon more favorable terms than is now authorized by the charter of said company. The Resolution is as follows, "That members be received by requiring from them ten per cent over the surplus fund on hand at the time said member is admitted," And to transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

CORNELIUS BOICE,
Aug. 5th, 1839. Secretary.

Just Received, in addition to our former stock, the following School Books,

Angell's Series, Number Two, Three and Five, Colburn's Arithmetic, for beginners.

Also, a good Assortment of all the other School Books advertised,—Also, some miscellaneous Books, and the best assortment of writing paper and quills in the place—all at the Printing Office. Aug. 12. 134 3w

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Bound Brook *Coal Yard.*

THE Subscribers would inform their friends and the public that they have got a quantity of the

First Quality Coal,

which they offer at the lowest price.

Also, they keep a supply of Coarse and Fine Salt, Flour, Fish, Plaster, &c. They have got a quantity of Marl, from Monmouth county for sale.

They continue to buy Grain of all kinds, at the highest Cash Price. WALTON & DUNN.

Bound Brook, Aug. 12, 1839. 34 3w

Tailors and Tailoresses.

200 GOOD HANDS wanted. Apply to PRICE & SHOTWELL,

Aug. 5th, 1839. Rahway.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making business in Plainfield, at the shop formerly occupied by Jarvis B. Ayres, as his front hat shop, in Front street, above the corner of Peace-st. where he will be glad to receive a share of custom.

All orders will be strictly attended to at short notice. Ladies and Gentlemen, please call

April 22nd. 18 6m. WILLIAM HILL.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

PLAINFIELD FACTORY

AT 6 cts. per lb CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bullman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT BODIES,

OF all qualities, made of Wool, For Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 21, 1839. 122 6m

POWER OF ATTORNEY, Blanks for sale at this Office.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by WM. WILLIS.

May 14th, 1839.

Rail Road Hotel.

THE Subscriber having taken the Rail Road Hotel, at the junction of the New-Jersey and Somerville Rail Roads in Elizabethtown, where he is well provided with House room and Stabling, solicits a share of patronage. FREEMAN COLE.

Elizabethtown, April 22d, 1839 38 tf

Last Call!!

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Barzillai P. Randolph, dec'd, are requested to call on the Subscribers, and settle ☞ *IMMEDIATELY.*

All who do not attend to this last call, will have to pay costs, as all accounts not paid soon, will be placed in the hands of a magistrute for collection.

SIMEON P. RANDOLPH,
JONATHAN B. RANDOLPH,
May 28th, 1839. tf Executors.

HORSE BILLS,

PRINTED with neatness and despatch at this office

Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of L. V. TRUMP & CO. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without farther solicitation

June 4, 1839. THS. S. ALBERTI.

Almanacs for 1839 for sale At this Office. THREE CENTS EACH.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD LINE.

New York, Elizabeth Port, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Leave New York by the New York and Elizabeth-Port Ferry Company's steamboat, foot of Marketfield street, (Pier No. 1, North River.) Every day except Sundays:— At 7 o'clock, A. M.
10 1-2 do.
3 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The cars leave Elizabeth Port for Plainfield, &c.
At 8 1-4 o'clock, A. M.
12 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
1-4 before 5 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Plainfield for New York,
At 6 o'clock, A. M.
11 1-2 do.
3 o'clock, P. M.

Stages leave Somerville by way of Bound Brook, to meet the cars for New York at Plainfield in time to take the 7 o'clock, A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M. boats to New York, and also leave Plainfield for Bound Brook and Somerville on the arrival of the cars from the 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M. Boats from New York.

The Company are prepared to take freight on reasonable terms July 9, 1839.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Seventeenth Volume OF THE

New York Mirror,

Was issued on the 29th day of June.

IT contains two splendid Steel plate engravings, with original articles by T. S. Fay, Cox. Halleck, Lee, Sargeant, (the editor,) and other writers of acknowledged eminence

Fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano, and six superb engravings, with a number of etchings on wood, will embellish the present Volume, while its literary character will be maintained, in its foreign correspondence, translations from the French, German and other languages, Tales, Essays, Curious Historical Legends, American Reminiscences, Indian traditions, &c.

No volume of the Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months, the subscription list has increased with a rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Its friends are more numerous, its resources more ample, and its conductors promise that their exertions to render it one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

The reader will admit, that a work embracing an immense variety of choice matter, most of it expressly written for its columns—containing superior engravings on steel with copious selections of exquisite music, beautifully printed—altogether forming an immense volume of 416 imperial quarto pages—is, at the trifling subscription of five dollars per annum, afforded at a price unsurpassed in cheapness by any periodical ever published in any country.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and several etchings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

PUBLIC SALE Of 2 Houses and 3 LOTS OF LAND.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Auction at William I. Craigs Hotel in Plainfield Essex County N. Jersey:—The following valuable Property, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.

1st. The dwelling House and lot, of about one quarter of an acre of land, on the corner of Front and Cherry Streets—the lot being about 60 feet on Front street and 200 feet on Cherry street, situated in the centre of the village and a desirable location for a business stand. The house is two story with a setting room and Kitchen in the rear in good repair.

2nd. A Lot opposite the above, containing about one quarter of an acre of land fronting on Cherry street, about 150 feet. There is on the lot a large Barn and a Waggon House, being also a desirable location for business. Cherry street leads directly to the Rail Road depot.

3rd. A lot of half an acre of Land, on Front or the Main st. in Plainfield, being over 100 feet front, with a large two story Dwelling House on it 42 by 26 feet, and kitchen in the rear, 14 by 34 feet. On the rear of the lot is a barn belonging to the premises.

Any person wishing to examine the premises before the day of Sale, will please call on the subscriber in Plainfield, or John Ayres, 124 Green street, New York. The terms of payment will be liberal,—a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a length of time.

Sale to take place at 1 o'clock, P. M. Conditions and attendance by

CORNELIUS BOICE,
Executor of Reuben Ayres, deceased.
June 17th, 1839 23 2m

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, Administrator of Miron G. Olmsted, dec'd, will, in pursuance of a decree of the Orphan's Court, of Essex county, expose for sale, at Public Vendue, on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 1st of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the Real Estate of said deceased, in Plainfield, consisting of one third of an acre of Land on the corner of Main and Peace streets, on which there is a good Dwelling House, and a large two-story shop nearly new. Any person wishing to view the premises, can do so by calling on the subscriber. Conditions of Sale made known, and attendance given by

JOHN L. HEATH, Administrator
Plainfield, July 30, 1839. 132 9w

Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED, Gold's Patent Bake Oven, a very desirable article. Also, a lot of Britannia Ware, for sale cheaper than ever, by

July 22, 1839. M. HATFIELD.

In chancery of New Jersey

July Term, 1839.

Between Zachariah Webster, Guardian of the persons and estate of the children of Ira P. Randolph, deceased, Complainant; and Herman Marseilles, John I. Gaston, and Thomas Talmage, Executors of John Frelinghuysen, deceased, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Vail, and Abel Vail, defendants.

It appearing to this Court that the complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause against the said Herman Marseilles, John I. Gaston and Thomas Talmage, executors of John Frelinghuysen, deceased, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Vail, and Abel Vail, defendants, and that process by subpœna to appear and answer, directed to the defendants hath been regularly issued, returnable to the fifteenth of July instant, but that the defendants Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles, and Abel Vail could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and that the said Herman Marseilles Peter Marseilles and Abel Vail have not caused their appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the, that the said Herman Marseilles and Abel Vail reside in the western part of the state of New York, and the said Peter Marseilles in the City of Philadelphia.

It is thereupon on this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, on motion of Cornelius Boice, Solicitor of the complainant by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendants, Herman Marseilles, Peter Masseilles and Abel Vail do appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the eighth day of October next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor may think equitable and just. And it is further ordered That this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles, and Abel Vail, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them or be published within the said twenty days in the Plainfield Union, a newspaper printed at Plainfield, in this State, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week:

WM. PENNINGTON, C.

A true copy, 131 6w
STACY G. POTTS, Clerk.

Unexampled Mammoth Scheme.

THE following detail of a Scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of 20 dols. per Ticket—the Value and Number of the capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and Sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to SYLVESTER & CO. 156 Broadway, New York.

☞ Observe the Number, 156

1 Prize of		$700,000!
1	of	$500,000!
1	of	$25,000!
6 prizes of		$20,000!
2	of	$15,000!
3	of	$10,000!

GRAND REAL ESTATE & BANK STOCK LOTTERY

Of Property Situated in New Orleans.

The Richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the public, in this or any Country.

Tickets $20—No Shares

Authorized by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1st, 1839.—Schmidt & Hamilton, Managers.

Sylvester & Co. 156 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.——No Combination numbers.

The Deeds of the property, and the Bank Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners, for the security of the Prize-Holders.

Splendid Scheme.

1 Prize.—	The Arcade—On Magazine, Natchez and Gavier streets. Rented at about $ 7,000 per annum. Valued at	$70,000
1 Prize.—	New Orleans City Hotel.—Rented at $25,000, and valued at	$500,000
1 Prize.—	250 shares Canal Bank stock, $100 each,	$25,000
1 Prize.—	200 shares Commercial do. 100 each,	20,000
5 Prizes—	5 Dwelling Houses in the best part of New Orleans, each rented at 1200 or 1500 dollars per annum, and each valued at 20,000.—Each prize 20,000,	100,000
1 Prize.—	Dwelling House. Rented at $1000 Valued at	15,000
1 Prize.—	150 shares Mechanics' and Traders' bank stock, 100 dollars each,	15,000
3 Prizes.—	Each 100 shares City Bank Stock, each share 100 dols. each prize 10,000	30,000
1 Prize.—	50 shares Exchange bank, 100 each,	5,000
1 Prize.—	50 do. do. do.	5,000
1 Prize.—	25 do Gas Light bank do.	2,500
1 Prize.—	25 do. do. do.	2,500
1 prize.—	15 do. Mechanics' & Traders' do.	1,500
1 prize.—	15 do. do do.	1,500
20 prizes—	each 10 shares the Louisiana State Bank, 100 dols. each, each prize 1000,	20,000
10 prizes.—	each 2 shares of 100 dols. each prize 200 dols. of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
100 prizes,	each 1 share of 100 dols. of the bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 prizes,	each 1 share of 100 dols. of the N. Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 prizes,	each 1 share of 100 dols. of the Union Bank of Florida,	15,000
600 Prizes.		$1,500,000

☞ It shall be at the option of the winners of prizes of Bank stocks, either to take the stock itself, or the par value thereof in cash.

☞ The receipts of the sale of tickets are deposited in the New Orleans banks, in the names of the managers, and the properties transferred unincumbered, for the security of the prize holders.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing unincumbered and without any deduction.

SYLVESTER & CO.
May, 1839. (120 3m) 156 Broadway, N. Y.

In Chancery of New Jersey

July Term, 1839.

Between Elston Marsh, Complainant, and William Wells, Alfred Berry, Phineas P. Randolph, and Abraham Cadmus, defendants.—On Bill, &c.

It appearing to this Court that the Complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause against William Wells, Alfred Berry, Phineas P. Randolph, and Abraham Cadmus, the defendants above-named, and that process of subpœna to appear and answer directed to the defendants hath been regularly issued, returnable to the present term of this Court, but that the defendant, William Wells could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and that the said William Wells hath not caused his appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said William Wells cannot be found in the state of New Jersey, but that he resides in the city of New York.—IT is thereupon on this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, on motion of Cornelius Boice, Solicitor of the complainant by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendant, William Wells, do appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill on or before the eighth day of October next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against him as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said William Wells by a delivery of a copy thereof to him, or be published within the said twenty days in the Plainfield Union, a newspaper printed at Plainfield, in the county of Essex, in this state, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week;

WM. PENNINGTON, C.

A True Copy,
STACY G. POTTS, Clk. 30 6w

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C. For Sale at this Office,

CHEAP FOR CASH, VIZ.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 2s. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, well printed, and handsomely bound, at only 62 and 87 cts. each, large and small

Missionary Gazetteer, with plates

The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott

Watt's Psalms and Hymns, large and small editions

Burton's Comic Songster, with 12 plates

Moore's Lalla Rookh,—Cowper's Task

Young's Night Thoughts.

Winter Evening Tales, by James Hogg

Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,

Franklin's Life and Essays—The Young Husband

Moore's Melodies.—Thompson's Seasons.

Bible Gazetteer, 18 plates and maps, and Bible Dictionary, 40 cts. each containing about 200 pages. Only 25 cents each.

Maria Monk, large edition, with a plate.

Col. Stone's Refutation of the same

Pollok's Course of Time.

MARRYATT'S Novels, complete in one large octavo Volume, well bound.

Oliver Twist, a Novel, complete in 1 vol. by the celebrated Boz.

Japhet in search of his Father, 2 vols. bound in Morocco and gilt.

Midshipman Easy, 2 vols. do. do.

Frank Mildmay, or the Naval Officer, 2 vols. do. do.

Pacha of Many Tales, 2 vols. do. do.

Newton Forster, 2 vols. do. do.

Peter Simple, 2 vols. do. do.

King's Own, 2 vols. do. do.

Jacob Faithful, 2 vols. do. do.

Arabian Nights Entertainments, 2 vols.

Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.

Illinois, with a map; containing also the emigrant's Guide to the West.

Jack Halliard, with plates.

Baron Munchausen.

Providential Care.

Grimshaw's United States.

William's Poems.

Goldsmith's History of Greece.

Small Blank books,

Album and Scrap Leaves,

Labels to put into book, 40 cts. per hundred,

ALSO, ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS,

Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Agendix, well bound

The same in pamphlet form

Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti

Channing on Slavery,—Morris's Speech

Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery

Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs. Child's Appeal

Testimony of God against Slavery.

Life of Wilberforce,—Life of Granville Sharp,

Star of Freedom, with plates,—Light and Love

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,

Life of Gustatus Vasa,

Jay's View.

Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs

American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.

Scripture Gems

The Fountain, &c. &c.

A Large assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

Song Books, several kinds, 6 to 8 cents

A Few beautiful Colored Lithographic Prints,

Dream Books,—Wafers

Genuine Cologne Water—Tooth Powder

Perforated Card paper, &c. &c.

Friction Matches, Pocket Combs, &c. &c. &c.

School Books,

Town's Spelling Book,

Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,

Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,

Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books,

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 50 cents per hundred.

Writing Ink, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.

Adams' Latin Grammar,

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,

Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.

Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.

Murray's small English Grammar,

" English Reader.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's Instructor.

Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.

Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.

Three Lost Children.

Bonaparte's Oraculum; or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.

Present from Rahway,

Blue Beard and Fatima.

CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.

MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to let houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

June 4th, 1839.

Journeymen Wanted.

WANTED a Wagonsmith and a Cockeman. Apply at the Plainfield Glove Store.

June 4th, 1839. THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

New
Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the building one door east of Dr Craig's Office where he intends to keep a general assortment of Groceries, Consisting in part of the following, viz.

Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Pouchong Teas; White Crushed, Brown, Havanna, Lump and New Orleans Sugars; Coffee, Rice, Cheese, Lard, Butter, Hams, Smok'd Beef, Flour, Molasses, Prunes, Raisins, Cocoa, Chocolate, Alum, Saleratus, Indigo, Salt Petre, Sack Salt, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Powder and Shot, and and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell as cheap for cash or barter as can be had elsewhere

Call and See.

WM. WILLIS.

Plainfield, April 22d, 1839. 18 tf

Here We Are ! !
PLAINFIELD
TIN, STOVE, AND SHEET IRON Manufactory.

THE Subscriber would take this method of informing the citizens of Plainfield and the inhabitants of this section of country generally, that he has established the above business in the thriving town of Plainfield, in Dr. Craig's building, on the corner of Main-st. and Rail Road Avenue, where will be found a large assortment of House-Keeping articles,

Pots and Kettles of all sizes,
Spiders and Skillets, do.
Griddles and Tea Kettles,
Frying Pans, tinned and without,
Bake Pans, Sad Irons, Fire Irons, and Fire Dogs.
Bell Metal, Copper and Tin Tea Kettles.
Air Furnaces, Coffee Mills, Bell Metal Sauce pans.
Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs,
Brass Kettles of all sizes, Brass Candle-sticks,
Brittannia Coffee and Tea Pots,
Large and small Waiters, Gridirons and wafull Irons.

Stoves.

Always on hand a general Assortment of the most approved kind of Stoves. Leaders, Roofing, and all kinds of jobbing done to order.

The following prices paid for the following articles:

Geese Feathers, 4s. 6d. per lb.	Brass, 12 cts.
Bees Wax, 28 cts.	Lead, 4 cts.
Old Pewter, 14 cts.	Flax, 9 cts.
Old Iron, 3-4 ct.	Rags, 4 cts.
Copper, 17 cts.	

Country Merchants who are in the habit of buying their Tin of Pedlars are requested to give us a call, as they can be supplied with a superior article and on better terms. M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, April 22, 1839. 18 tf

Important to the Public.

AN agency has just been obtained by

P. MOSHER,
DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medical remedies, with a pamphlet illustrating the principles of the Reformed, or Medico Botanic Practice of Medicine, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author of the American Practice of Medicine, 3 vols. octavo, of which a few copies are now offered for sale.

To those afflicted with disease of any kind, this is of the highest importance, as they have now within their reach, valuable medicines, the virtues of which have been well tested by the Proprietor, Dr. W. Beach, in New York, in his valuable and extensive practice, for upwards of twenty years. The horrid effects of the common MINERAL treatment of the day are too well known to require any remarks here; you, or some of your friends, have experienced some of the baneful effects of it. Their health, or lives, have been injured by it or destroyed; and why persist in following it, merely because it is fashionable or customary, when you have within your reach, mild, safe and efficacious Vegetable medicines, such as are congenial with the system, and act in accordance with the laws of Nature—consequently calculated to restore you to health? Be resolved then, to renounce such a practice, and embrace a rational treatment, which experience has proved beneficial and salutary. Make one trial, and you will realize the difference, and ever after remain an adverse of the Reformed, or Medico-Botanic Practice of Medicine, and which only, is correct and scientific. You have the medicines before you, prepared with plain direction for diseases generally. You have only to reach forth your hands, and experience their blessings. The proprietor only asks of you confidence sufficient to give them a fair trial.

Among the various medicines put up, and for sale by the subscriber, the following are particularly recommended as well deserving public attention and patronage:

For Bilious complaints,	Beach's antibilious physic and Family Pills.
For consumption, cough, &c.	" Pulmonary Syrup.
For Weakness and debility,	" Restorative Bitters.
For Piles,	" Pile Electuary,
For Liver Complaints,	" Hepatic Pills,
For Dyspepsia,	" Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
For Fever and Ague,	" Fever & Ague powder
For worms,	" Worm powder,
For Fever,	" Diaphoretic or Fever Powder.
For Bowel complaints,	" Neutralizing Mixture.
For affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.	" Diuretic Drops,
For salt rheum, tetter, &c.	" Hepatic Wash and Ointment,
For Inflamation,	" Compound Laurus Poultice.
For Rheumatism,	" Rheumatic Oil and alterative Syrup,
For Sore and weak eyes,	" Eye balsam, or water,
For pain in the back, side, or Breast,	" Strengthening plaster,
For Ulcers, Burns, &c	" Black orbealing salve
For Fits, Croup, complaints in the stomach,	" Emetic powders.

P. MOSHER, Druggist.

New Market, N. J. Jan. 1839. 106 1y

May be Had
AT THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

IN addition to their former stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they are increasing weekly, they have, and intend keeping constantly on hand, Hatters' Dye stuffs, and Sal Tartar, also Wrapping paper, large and small size, Tip paper, binding and banding, Silk sweats, &c.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

☞ A good two Horse Wagon for sale as above.

Feb. 13th. 96 tf

Show Bills,

SUCH as "Fresh Garden Seeds, For Sale Here," "This House to Let," &c. &c. may be had at this Office, from 3 to 6 cents each.

☞ The article published below, containing the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

Translated from the German.
LOUIS OFFON GUELICKE,
OF GERMANY,
The Greatest of human Benefactors.

Citizens of North and South America:

To *Louis Offon Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz: *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of the Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body: it often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs—and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invaluably precious doctrine this, as imparts an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "claysy houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that *the great secret in the Art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.*

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE*, whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy ☞ CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE FOLD POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the insatiable grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third six dollars* ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new *doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which, we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was so once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at their unexpected results; and, as amends of our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1836.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Rasser was given over by all who knew him to be in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and was able to do his own haying last summer. Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 16th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the *Consumption* for a great number of years, has taken part of a phial of the Sanative: at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton. J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON P. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

Shingles.
Just received from Virginia,

40,000 CEDAR 20 inch shingles,
10,000 do. 24 inch do.
10,000 Cypress 20 inch do.
10,000 do. 24 inch do.

The above are of good quality, and will be sold at a small advance for cash.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Dec. 10, 1838. 99 tf

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of
AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Just made up,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer,—that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office.
March 20th, 1839.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c. M. P. CUSHING.

Plainfield
Boot & Shoe
STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 25, 1839. 14

Cider.

THE Subscriber has for sale about 100 barrels of Good Cider, which he will sell in any quantity at Private sale.

Warren, Feb. 11. 6 tf NOAH DRAKE.

Just Received,

A Fresh supply of Groceries, at the Cash Store of
March 29. AYRES & BULLMAN.

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 22d. 104*

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK

PLAINFIELD
Classical institution.

THE next session of this Institution will open on Monday, the 6th of May next, under the direction of Mr. NELSON WHEELER, as Principal.

Mr Wheeler is a graduate of Yale College, and for three years past, has been successfully engaged in the business of instruction. His recommendations both as a scholar and a teacher, are from the best sources and of the highest order. The Trustees, therefore, with pleasure announce their entire confidence in his ability and intention to make this one of the best schools in the country.

As the Institution is sufficiently large and commodious, one half of it has been so altered and fitted up as to make an airy and convenient boarding house; and the trustees have made arrangements with Mr. Wheeler to reside in the building, so that those parents at a distance who choose to place their sons under the immediate care of the principal both as boarders and pupils can do so, by paying for English scholars $150, and for Classical, $175 per year, including board, tuition, washing, lights and fuel—Beds and bedding to be furnished by the pupils.

The Female Department will be under the direction of Miss Brown, a Lady of superior attainments, from the Hartford Female Seminary; and instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries.

The year is divided into two sessions of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

Common English branches, per quarter,	$2 to 4.00
Higher " "	5 to 6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00

Modern Languages an extra charge.

One half of the bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid at the beginning of the session, and the other half at the close.

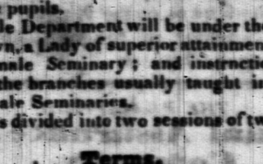
To those who are acquainted with the delightful situation of Plainfield together with its nearness to, and speedy communication with New York, Newark, and other large places, by means of Rail Roads and steamboats, very little need be said to convince them that it presents no ordinary advantages for those who wish to educate their children from home.

JAMES LEONARD
BENJAMIN STELLE,
JAMES I. COMPTON,
ELISHA RUNYON,
ALLEN WILSON. } Trustees.

Plainfield, N. J March 26, 1839. 14 tf

Will the Editor of the Gospel Witness, copy the above in his paper?

NEW ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing May 27th, 1839.



New Jersey Railroad
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
New York, Newark, Elizabethtown Rahway, and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 *cts.;*
—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 *cts.—Rahway,* 50 *cts—New Brunswick,* 75 *cts.*

Brunswick Trains,

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 9 o'clock, A. M daily,
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.
At 6, P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 o'clock, noon, daily.
At 9, P. M. daily.

Newark Accommodation Line.
From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.
Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 8, 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4, 6, & 8, P. M.

Leave Newark at 5 1-2, 7 1-2, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Newark Night Line.
Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 12 o'clock.
Leave Newark at 10 o'clock. (Phil. trains.)

Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket gratis, and besides prevent confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

March 28th, 1839. 15 tf.

DOLLARS WANTED.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS, in small sums are wanted by a man engaged in a safe, permanent and profitable business. The several sums will be taken for a longer or shorter time, according to the will of the lender. Enquire of CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq.

Plainfield, May 6th, 1839. 120 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS B. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 6th, 1838. 73 tf

Brass Kettles,

FROM 61 to 84, best English Brass, large and small sizes, which I will sell cheap, call and see them.

Also, Tin Wash Kettles, warranted fire proof, very cheap.

HOLLOW WARE.

Pots, Kettles, Cast Iron and Portable Air Furnaces Copper, Tin and Tea Kettles, Gridirons, Shovel, Tongs Kitchen Fire Dogs, Sauce Pans, Frying Pans, &c.

Wanted in Exchange,

All kinds of Country Produce, Old Copper, Pewter, Brass, Lead, Rags, Bees Wax, Flax, &c. at the highest prices. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The widely established reputation of Dr Peters' Pills obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, whence the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discoverer's secret was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same shape, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel. The diseases which especially yield to the influence of Dr. Peters' Pills are as follows:—Billious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick head ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the spleen, Piles, Colic, Female obstructions, Heart burn, Furred tongue, Nausea, Distention of the stomach and bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, when a Cathartic or aperient is needed.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine than any that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turn out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic so certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering so well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 99 1y

More New Goods
Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Gro de Berlin Silk, a few pieces colored Gro de Nap, 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

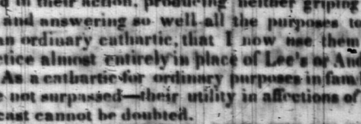
AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1839. 16 tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID Assortment of first quality Britannia metal Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Milk Cups, for Sale cheap at the new Hollow Ware Establishment. M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 14, 1839.



Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

The Farmer's 'Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of E. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master General, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is to say 1 cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1 or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1839.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our Inalienable rights.

Volume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1839. Number 137

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED AT PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUMMING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.)

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME.

GRAND REAL ESTATE & REAL STOCK LOTTERY.

For Property Situated in New Orleans.

Splendid Scheme.

VARIETY.

The Factory System

The eldest of the three girls looked haggard, weary, quick-looked and emaciated, hardly seeming a glance at the round objects around her, and looking more fit to lie down and rest the aching limbs she slowly dragged along than to indulge any feeling of curiosity. The latter was a trait in her character entirely lost in the dull apathy with an expression of wonder, and of mind at every object as they passed.

"How are you all, my poor girls?" said Mary kindly, as they drew near to her. The eldest girl dropped a courtesy, but made no audible reply.

"It is cruel and hard on a girl to lose a sixpence," continued Miss Robertson, "that I am thinking to say one word to others, poor souls! But if there is any thing I and I can do for you, I shall be glad to do it. I am sorry all of you greatly in want of clothes; those coarse that when so many of the family work and get wages?"

"The water isn't enough to buy us bread, ma'am," replied the eldest girl, and help pay for our rent."

"The answer caused so very melancholy that Mary felt a painful sensation that the young creature before her was not speaking falsely. She paused for a few moments, and then said, "I suppose when you are sick, you cannot find all the help you need, and nurse, and tender and kind as you are?"

"I have not had the taste of meat, or any comfort for above three days, except Sunday, evening, and it is more than seemed to comfort something like refreshment—and as to sugar or tea-tea, or butter on our bread, our factory child is brought up to it."

Mary sickened here. She longed to get away from the sight of misery that it was out of her power to relieve, and yet she felt as if to expose the inconvenience of life; but she knew not where to begin or where to end.

"Do not be angry with me, Mary," said she at last, "I ask questions that seem unfeeling and very unkind. I really know little or nothing about your circumstances, or your prejudices; and I want to know; not merely from curiosity, but because I should like to do them if I could."

"And God bless you, ma'am, for your kind heart," said the other girls, in their simple way.

"Father has got the country to travel yesterday, and we shall never hear any more of him."

"Is he a bad father to you then?"

"Not bad to beat us, but he drinks terrible."

"Then I suppose his wages go partly in that?"

"His wages and ours too," said Ann. "But before mother used to get work. The old lady's dead now, and there is none to look after us."

"Then you have no mother?" said Mary, scarcely more than a child herself.

"No, ma'am, mother died about a year ago, and we would never have any more of her."

"Is not your father kind to you?"

"Not bad to beat us, but he drinks terrible."

"Then I suppose his wages go partly in that?"

"His wages and ours too," said Ann. "But before mother used to get work. The old lady's dead now, and there is none to look after us."

"Then you have no mother?" said Mary, scarcely more than a child herself.

"No, ma'am, mother died about a year ago, and we would never have any more of her."

"Is not your father kind to you then

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly from the *Advocate & Journal*.

Ashes—Pearl,	100	15 to 0 16
Pot,		13 to 0 14
Salts,		13 to 0 14
Coffee—Cuba,		10 to 0 12
Java,		10 to 0 12
Cotton—New Orleans,		12 to 0 14
Upland,		11 to 0 14
Fish—Dry Cod, cwt.		0 00
Pickled Cod, bbl.		4 00 to 5 00
Mackrel Shores, do.		10 to 0 11
Mackerel, No. 1, bbl.		13 50 to 14 00
Mackerel, No. 2,		12 00 to 0 00
Mackerel, No. 3		7 00 to 0 00
Flour and Meal—Western Canal,		6 99 to 7 00
Ohio, 1st qu.		6 25 to 6 50
Baltimore Mess,		6 00 to 6 12½
Grain—Virginia Wheat,		0 00 to 0 00
Rye, new-York, 56 lb.		0 00 to 0 00
Corn, yellow, southern,		60 to —
Do. white, L. I. & Jersey,		70 to —
Do. southern,		65 to —
Barley		75 to 80
Oats,		37 to 40
Peas, white dry,		0 00 to 0 00
Beans,		87½ to 0 00
White Beans,		1 00 to 1 06
Molasses—New Orleans		34 to 36
Havana, Matanzas,		29 to 32
Provisions—Beef, mess,		15 00 to 15 50
Beef, prime,		11 00 to 11 50
Butter, dairy		14 to 16
Do. shipping		11 to 12
Beef's Leaf,		11 to 12
Pork, mess, bbl.		17 00 to 0 00
Do. prime,		13 00 to 14 00
Cheese, American,		9 to 10
Lard,		9 to 10
Rice, 100 lbs.		4 37 to 4 87
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,		0 00 to 0 00
Liverpool, blown, sack,		1 75 to 2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix		8 to 10
New Orleans		8 to 9
Loaf,		14 to 15
Lump,		15 to 17
Tallow.—American		11 to 12
Teas—Imperial and Gunpowder,		82 to 1 10
Hyson and Young Hyson,		70 to 87
Bohea,		37 to 0 00

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, September 8, 1840.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Mammoth Vegetables.—Mr. Lang Webster of this place, presented us on Wednesday last, with a huge Mangel Wurtzel, weighing just ten pounds and a half. He has several hundreds now in the ground, nearly or quite as large, some of them measuring twenty-two inches and a half in circumference.

Mr. Randolph Dunham, the same time, presented us with a white sugar beet, weighing six pounds and three quarters, and perfectly sound. Though not as large as the Mangel Wurtzel, it was large enough, in all conscience.

Many thanks, gentlemen.

The Trenton State Gazette one of the leading whig papers in this state has come out in favor of Gen. Harrison, as the whig candidate for the Presidency. Its editor does this on the score of expediency, as he thinks Gen. *Harrison* has much the best chance of success, or indeed that he is the only whig candidate, there can be any hope of succeeding. He says that Mr. Clay always runs behind his party, while Gen. Harrison runs ahead of it,—that, since Mr. Clay has been generally considered the whig candidate, Ohio, Indiana, North Carolina and Tennessee have been lost to the whigs, and New Jersey, Maryland and other states rendered doubtful,—and that Pennsylvania and Virginia might be whig states had Gen. Harrison been the whig candidate. All of these states were gained by Gen Harrison's influence, and put in doubt by Mr. Clay.

In the states named most probably Gen. Harrison would run the best, while in some other states Mr. Clay would—which of the two would carry the most votes in the Union, it remains for the National Convention to decide. The Somerset Whig and Somers Register prefer Gen. H. as does also a correspondent of the Elizabethtown Journal.

Mr. Clay, on his return home from Saratoga Springs, passed through Troy, Albany, most of the cities on both sides of the Hudson to New-York; thence through Newark, Elizabethtown, Railway, New-Brunswick, Trenton, Philadelphia and Baltimore. We are happy to say he was every where received with much enthusiasm and by large assemblies. In New York he remained two or three days, and it is said no person was ever received with greater demonstrations of public favor.

The Rhode Island Election has resulted in favor of the whigs. They have elected both of their candidates for Congress, and have an increased majority in the State Legislature.

The Christian Statesman, published at Washington, and the Colonization Herald, published at Philadelphia, have been united with the African Repository.

A house was stolen from a cabbie near Harrisburg on Friday. The owner found the track of the thief, and pursued through Easton, in pursuit, about 4 hours after him, on Saturday.

Notice.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at their store in Plainfield, on the corner of Front street and Cherry street, (Pine Corner,) the well known stand for many years occupied by the late Dr. GEORGE BEAR PRESS, will open to-morrow May 1st at the House on the 10th of September next.

Dec. 22, 1838. HENRY T. TAPPEN.

GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their store in Plainfield, on the corner of Front street and Cherry street, (Pine Corner,) the well known stand for many years occupied by the late Dr. GEORGE BEARS, a well assorted stock of groceries, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

Those who wish to buy would do well to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

Fine Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Black and Green Teas, Loaf, Lump, Crushed, Powdered and Brown Sugars, Java, Rio, Laguira and Prime Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa, Spices, ground and unground, Mustard, Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Ginger, Nutmegs, Allspice, Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Soda, Starch, Rice, Fish, Soap, Candles, Indigo, Copperas, Alum, Salts, Saltpetre, Madder, Logwood, Fustic, Camwood, Redwood, Brimstone, Oil of Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Spirits of Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Lamp Oil, Lard Oil, Sperm Oil, Tanners' oil, Castor oil, Neatsfoot oil, Whale oil, Linseed oil, Lamp Wicking, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Matches, Pipes, Brushes, Combs, Blacking, Shoe thread, Shoe pegs, Shoe nails, Tacks, Brads, Sprigs, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Scissors, Knives and Forks, Razors, Razor straps, Shaving boxes, Pocket books, Wallets, Purses, Steelyards, Scales and Weights, Measures, Tin ware, Iron ware, Brass ware, Wooden ware, Stone ware, Glass ware, Crockery, Glass and China ware, Nails, Spikes, Hinges, Screws, Locks, Latches, Bolts, Knobs, Files, Rasps, Chisels, Gouges, Planes, Augers, Bits, Screw drivers, Hammers, Hatchets, Axes, Saws, Handsaws, Hand vises, Screw vises, Anvils, Bellows, Grindstones, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Rakes, Hoes, Scythes, Snaths, Sickles, Cradles, Grain cradles, Whetstones, Rifle powder, Rifle balls, Shot, Powder flasks, Shot pouches, Percussion caps, Gun flints, Gun screws, Gun barrels, Gun locks, Gun mountings, Gun stocks, Rifles, Fowling pieces, Pistols, Powder horns, Shot belts, Gun worms, Gun brushes, Gun covers, Gun slings, Gun straps, Bullet moulds, Bullet moulds, Bullet moulds

CLASSICAL INSTITUTION

THE next session of this Institution will open on Monday, the 3rd day of June next, under the direction of Mr. Hall, assisted by Mr. Bell as Principal Teacher.

The Institution is affiliated to the College, and for some years past, has been successfully engaged in the business of instruction. His recommendations both as a classical teacher, are from the best quarters and of the highest order; he therefore, with pleasure announces their entire confidence in his ability and intention to make this one of the best schools in the country.

As the Institution is sufficiently large and commodious, one half of it has been so altered and fitted up as to make an airy and convenient boarding house; and the trustees have made arrangements with Mr. Hall for the use of the building, so that these parents at a distance who choose to place their sons under the immediate care of the principal both as boarders and pupils can do so by paying the English scholars $16.0, and for Classical, $176 per year, including board, tuition, washing, lights and fuel—Beds and bedding to be furnished by the pupils.

The Female Department will be under the direction of Miss Brown, a Lady of superior attainments, from the Hartford Female Seminary; and instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most fashionable female seminaries.

The year is divided into two sessions of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.	
Common English branches, per quarter,	$2 pr 4.00
Higher " "	5 to 6.00
Studies preparatory to a College into Course	7.00
College into Studies,	10.00

Language Lessons an extra charge.

One half of the bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid at the beginning of the session, and the other half at the close.

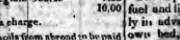
The trustees are acquainted with the delightful situation of Plainfield, together with its neighbourhood, and speedy communication with New York, Newark, and other large places, by means of Rail Roads and steamboats, very little need be said to convince them that it possesses no ordinary advantages for those who wish to educate their children from home.

JAMES LEONARD
BENJAMIN APPLEE,
JAMES I. COMPTON, } Trustees.
ELISHA RUNYON,
ALLEN WILSON.

Plainfield, N. J. March 26, 1839. 14 tf

☞ The Editor of the Gospel Witness, copy the above in his paper 4 w.

NEW ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing May 27th, 1830.



New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts. ; —Elizabethtown, 87 1-2 cts.—Rahway, 50 cts—New Brunswick, 75 cts.

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 6-4 o'clock, A. M. daily,
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.
At 6, P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 1-2 noon, daily.
At 9, P. M. daily.

Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.

Leave New York at 6, 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4, 6, & 8, P. M.

Leave Newark at 6 1-2, 7 1-2, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M., and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

SUNDAY TRIPS ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 11 o'clock.
Leave Newark at 10 o'clock. (Phil. trains).

For the Night Line, 37 1-2 cts.

☞ Passengers who may purchase tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket gratis, and thereby prevents confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick a the starting place of the trains.

The New York and the city of Newark have been selected, and passengers will be carried to and from the depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for the Cities.

March 26th, 1839. 15 tf.

DOLLARS WANTED.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS, in small sums are wanted by a man of unexceptionable character, for a safe, permanent and profitable business. The several sums will be asked for a longer or shorter time, according to the will of the lender. Inquire of CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq. Plainfield, May 6th, 1839. 120 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID Assortment of first quality Britannia mix metal Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Milk Cups, for Sale cheap at the new Hollow Ware Establishment.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 14, 1839.

POWER OF ATTORNEY, Blanks for sale at this Office.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

M. F. CUSHING.

June 16th, 1838.

New Goods,

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of the most fashionable style of Spring and Summer Goods, and will sell them very low.

Call and see.

H. A. CORT.

April 20th, 1839. 13 tf

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. To the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its end in all is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may be assured that no idle, indocile, or immoral little boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, both by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as *far* as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c.

M. F. CUSHING.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRIP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials.

THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 25, 1839. 14

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1838. 28 tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer.

J. D.

April 23d. 1f04*

The Farmer's 'Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had in Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octave pages of fine paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number in any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1 or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

More New Goods

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Gro de Berlin Silk, a few pieces colored Gro de Nap, 1 piece Isabella Green Cloth very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1839. 15 tf

New Volume.

The First Number of the Seventeenth Volume of the

NEW-YORK MIRROR.

Was issued on the 25th day of June.

IT contains two splendid Steel plate engravings, with 32 original articles by T. S. Fay, Coz. Hallock, Leggett, Sargeant, (the editor,) and other writers of acknowledged eminence.

Fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano, and six superb engravings, with a number of sketchings on wood, will embellish the present volume, while its literary attractions will be maintained. Its resources more ample, and its conductors promise that their exertions o render it one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as before.

The reader will admit, that a work embracing an immense variety of choice matter, most of it expressly written for its columns—containing superior engravings on steel, both original and selected—and the whole beautifully printed—altogether forming an immense volume of 416 Imperial quarto pages—is, at the trifling subscription of five dollars per annum, afforded at a price unequalled in cheapness by any periodical ever published in any country.

CONDITIONS.

The *Mirror* is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed on fine paper, in superroyal quarto form with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and several etchings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Piano-forte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

☞ HERE WE ARE!!!
Plainfield Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory.

THE Subscriber would take this method of informing the citizens of Plainfield and the inhabitants of the section of country generally, that he has established the above business in the thriving town of Plainfield, in Dr. Craig's building, on the corner of Main-st. and Rail Road Avenue, where will be found a large assortment of House-Keeping articles,

Pots and Kettles of all sizes,
Spiders and Skillets, do.
Griddle and Tea Kettles,
Frying Pans, tinned and without,
Bake Pans, Sad Irons, Fire Irons, and Fire Dogs.
Bell Metal, Copper and Tin Tea Kettles,
Air Furnaces, Coffee Mills, Bell Metal Sauce pans.
Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs,
Brass Kettles of all sizes, Brass Candle-sticks,
Britannia Coffee and Tea Pots,
Large and small Waiters, Gridirons and wafull Irons.

Stove.

Always on hand a general Assortment of the most approved Sliding Stoves; Leaders, Roofing, and all kinds of jobbing done to order.

The following prices paid for the following articles:

Geese Feathers, 4s. 6d, per lb.	Brass, 12 cts.
Bees Wax, 28 cts.	Lead, 4 cts.
Bell Pewter, 14 cts.	Flax, 9 cts.
Old Iron, 3d cts.	Rags, 4cts.
Copper 17 cts.	

Country Merchants who are in the habit of buying their Tin of Pedlars are requested to give us a call, as they can be supplied with a superior article of tin better terms.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, April 22, 1839. 16 tf

In Chancery of New Jersey

July Term, 1839.

Between Elston Marsh, Complainant, and William Wells, Alfred Berry, Phineas F. Randolph, and Abraham Cadmus, defendants.—On Bill, &c.

It appearing to this Court that the Complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause against William Wells, Alfred Berry, Phineas F. Randolph, and Abraham Cadmus, the defendants above-named, and that process of subpœna to appear and answer directed to the defendants hath been regularly issued, returnable to the present term of this Court, but that the defendant, William Wells could not be found, in this state; to be served therewith, and that the said William Wells hath not appeared or put in his answer to the said bill of complaint, nor has the said process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said William Wells cannot be found in the state of New Jersey, but that he resides out of the state of New York.—IT is thereupon on this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, on motion of Cornelius Boice, Solicitor of the complainant by this order directed to the Chancellor, that the said absent defendant, William Wells, do appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill of complaint on or before the eighth of October next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against him as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said William Wells by a delivery of a copy thereof to him, or be published within the said twenty days in the Plainfield Union, a newspaper printed at Plainfield, in the county of Essex, in the state of New Jersey, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week;

WM. PENNINGTON, C.

A True Copy,
STACY G. POTTS, Clk. 30 Gw

BRASS KETTLES.

FROM 9 to 24, best English Brass, large and small sizes, which I will sell cheap, call and see them.

Also, Tin Wash Kettles, warranted fire proof, very cheap

HOLLOW WARE.

Pots, Kettles, Cast Iron and Portable Air Furnaces Coffee Mills, Tea Kettles, Grid Irons, Shovel, Tongs Kitchen Fire Dogs, Sauce Pans, Frying Pans, &c.

Wanted in Exchange,

All kinds of Country Produce, Old Copper, Pewter, Brass, Lead, Rags, Bees Wax, Flax, &c. at the highest prices.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS B. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 73 tf

☞ Important to the Public.

AN agency has just been established by

P. MOSHER,

DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medical remedies, with a pamphlet illustrating the principles of the Reformed, or Botanic System of Practice, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author of the American System of Medicine, 3 vols. octavo, of which a few copies are now offered for sale.

Persons afflicted with disease of any kind, this is of the highest importance, as they have now within their reach, valuable medicines, the virtues of which have been well tested by the Proprietor, Dr. W. Beach, in a large and lucrative practice, for the space of upwards of twenty years. The world exhibits a more common MINERAL treatment of the day are too well known to require any remarks here; you, or some of your friends, have experienced some of the baneful effects of it. Their health, or lives, have been injured by it or destroyed; and why persist in following it, merely because it is fashionable or customary, when you have within your reach, mild, safe and efficacious VEGETABLE medicines, such as are congenial with the system, and act in accordance with the laws of Nature—consequent upon which is restory to health! Be resolved then, to renounce such a practice, and embrace a rational treatment, which experience has proved beneficial and salutary. Make one trial, and you will realize the difference. Those who after remain as they were, disbelieved, or Medico-Botanic Practice of Medicine, and which only, is correct and scientific. You have the medicines before you, prepared with plain direction for their use generally. You have only to read, judge for yourselves, and experiences their blessings. The proprietor only asks of you confidence sufficient to give them a six trial.

Among the various medicines put up, and for sale by the subscriber, the following are particularly recommended as well deserving public attention and patronage:

For Bilious complaints, Beach's antibilious physic and Family Pills.	
For consumption, cough, &c.	" Pulmonary Syrup,
For weakness and debility,	" Restorative Bitters,
For Piles,	" Pile Electuary,
For Liver Complaints,	" Hepatic Pills,
For Dyspepsia,	" Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
For Fever and Ague,	" Fever & Ague powder
For worms,	" Worm powders,
For Fever,	" Diaphoretic or Fever Powder,
For Bowel complaints,	" Neutralizing Mixture,
For affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.	" Diuretic Drops,
For salt rheum, tetter, &c.	" Hepatic Wash and Ointment,
For Inflamation,	" Compound Laurus Poultice.
For Rheumatism,	" Rheumatic Oil and alterative Syrup,
For Sore and weak eyes,	" Eye balsam, or water,
For pain in the back, side, or Breast,	" Strengthening plaster,
For Ulcers, Burns, &c	" Black orhealing salve
For Fits, Croup, complaints in the stomach,	" Emetic powders.

P. MOSHER, Druggist.

New Market, N. J. Jan. 1839. 106 1y

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pills obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, whence the blood derives its origin, which purifies and purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the late Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the conclusion that the discoverer's secret is known only to them. With that generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other preparations in the same line, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as it operates in the same direction as the blood thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the intestine matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that an impure particle can get nowhere in the system, but all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pills, are thrown out to another channel. The diseases which especially yield to the influence of Dr. Peters' Pills are as follows:—Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the spleen, Piles, Colic, Female obstructions, Heart burn, Furred tongue, Worms, Ulceration of the stomach and bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or sallow complexion, and in short, every Disease of the Bowels, when a Cathartic or aperient is needed.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine than any that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for making pills, by which he manufactures not less than out 500,000 pillss day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved quarters.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which the patient is not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who call for them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be an article possessing certain and effectual powers, at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering so well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice in preference to any of the class of cathartics. As a substitute for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 50 cts and $1 a box.

Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scott's Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 99 1y

Just made up,

A VERY superior pail, with a side small scuttle,—a that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Rail Road Hotel.

THE Subscriber having taken the Rail Road Hotel, at the junction of the New-Jersey and Somerville Rail Roads in Elizabethtown, where he is well provided with House room and Stabling, solicits a share of patronage.

FREEMAN COLE.

Elizabethtown, April 23d, 1839. 18 tf

☞ The articles published below, are from the able and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goethe of Germany, against fall of existing a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

Translated from the German,
LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,
OF GERMANY,
The Greatest Chemist of the Age.

Citizens of North and South America :

To Louis Offon Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, (belongs the unperishable honor of adding a NEW PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine, which has been incontestably recognized by every society of the faculty, (of which he is a member,) as he has proven to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of the body. Many disputes upon the theory of which have suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opponents to refute, for even while they imagine they have overcome some of his attacks, teaching them that *the great secret of perfect preserving health is to plunge out the disease with it in the blood and not unite with the full grown sore.*

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your undivided gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE*, which we healthy fact may justly claim for it in such a degree since it has so signally achieved over one of the most direful of both sexes, teaching them that this position may be no unobserved unfounded one of theirs—*that* even while they languish in the depressing sensations of nervous attacks, teaching them that *the great secret of perfect preserving health is to plunge out the disease with it in the blood and not unite with the full grown sore.*

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☞ CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages.—a medicine which has thoroughly effected the *Cessation in the Month of March, 1839*, by merely pouring it self the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so powerfully evinced, even in some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of calming despondency into hope, and sometimes into health, and thereby of fetching it into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of America, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a truly SOLID POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of unspeakable influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the *insatiable grave.*

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third fir dollars* ($2.56) per BALF OUNCE.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are actuated by honorable motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or shrewdness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative new to the world, and generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base empiric, and one of the worst of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against mind for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most desperate cases, and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other diseases also which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was as once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results. Under these circumstances, we feel free to frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The present adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs as it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.
Germany, December 10, 1838.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12. 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Sayes, who has been in a debilitated state of health, twelve years, unable to work, and has

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10. 1839. Number 139.

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

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UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCEME.

THE following detail of a Scheme of a Lottery, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of 20 dols. per Ticket—the Value and Number of the capitals, and the revised of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and paid, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all paid, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to SYLVESTER & CO. 156 Broadway, New York.

☞ Observe the Number, 156

1 Prize of		$700,000!
1	of	$500,000!
1	of	$25,000!
6 prizes of		$20,000!
2	of	$15,000!
3	of	$10,000!

GRAND REAL ESTATE & BANK STOCK LOTTERY.

Of Property Situated in New Orleans.

The Richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the public, in this or any County.

Tickets $20—No Shares

Authorized by an Act of the Legislature Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1st, 1839.—Schmidt & Hamilton, Managers.

Sylvester & Co. 156 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.——No Combination numbers.

The Deeds of the property, and the Bank Stock transferred in trust to the commission-ers, for the security of the Prize-Holders.

A Splendid Scheme.

1 Prize.—The Arcade—One of engrave, Natchez and Gavier streets. Rented at about $77,000 per annum. Valued at $100,000

1 Prize.—New Orleans City Hotel.—Rented at $45,000, and valued at $300,000

1 Prize.—250 shares Canal Bank stock, $100 each, $25,000

1 Prize.—300 shares Commercial do. 100 each, 20,000

5 Prizes.—5 Dwelling Houses in the best part of New Orleans, each rented at 1200 or 1500 dollars per annum, and each valued at 20,000. Each prize 20,000. 100,000

1 Prize.—Dwelling House. Rented at $1000 Valued at 15,000

1 Prize.—150 shares Mechanics' and Traders' bank stock, 100 dollars each, 15,000

3 Prizes.—Each 100 shares City Bank Stock, each share 100 dols. each prize 10,000 30,000

1 Prize.—50 shares Exchange bank, 100 each, 5,000

1 Prize.—50 do. do. do. 25,000

1 Prize.—25 do Gas Light bank do. 2,500

1 Prize.—25 do. do. do. 2,500

1 prize—15 do. Mechanics' & Traders' do. 1,500

1 prize.—15 do. do. 1,500

20 prizes—each 10 shares the Louisiana State bank, 100 dols. each, each prize 1000, 20,000

10 prizes.—each 2 shares of 100 dols. each prize 200 d ols. of the Gas Light Bank, 2,000

100 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the bank of Louisiana, 20,000

200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the N. Orleans Bank, 20,000

156 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the Union bank of Florida, 15,600

600 Prizes. $1,500,000

☞ It shall be at the option of the winners of prizes of Bank stocks, either to take the stock itself, or the par value thereof in cash.

☞ The receipts of the sale of tickets are deposited in the New-York banks, in the name of the managers, and the properties transferred unincumbered, for the security of the prize holders.

☞ The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing unincumbered and without any deduction.

SYLVESTER & CO.

May, 1839. (108 5m) 156 Broadway, N. Y.

POETICAL.

Republished by request.

For the Plainfield Union.

The Lady's Tear.

Under a weeping willow's shade,
Upon green mossy banks, a maid
Thought, and sighed for her lover dear;
Down her cheek rolled a sparkling tear.

That tear fell in the purling brook,
Where is it going? Oh let me look!
I love to chase such lovely things,
Sometimes to fit on fancy's wings.

The tear did with the waters glide,
Along the brook's green flowery side.
It prattling kissed the pebbles bright,
And then was kissed by the pale moonlight.

Thus joyously it spent its time,
And warbling music it would chime,
It sparkled with the rays of mon,
And glided from the brook full soon.

The tear rolled to the ocean wide,
And one would think 'twould there abide,
Sparkling with the salt sea spray,
Or with the corals deep would lay.

It did abide with ocean's foam.
And there is heard the shipwrecked moan.
'Mid frost ic shrieks, and wild winds roar,
Fair loved ones seek to rise no more

That tear saw pearls and diamonds bright,
In ocean's cave, where lived a wight,
The mermaid, who b: ayren a raise,
A lures fond man to suffer pains.

The tear left the enchanted hall,
When moon enchanting tides did call,
Enchanted and enchanting thing,
Enchanted by the sun took wing.

It wandered far through ether high,
And seemed amoug the stars to fly,
Those stars and diamonds it had seen,
Shone like that maid's eyes on the green.

Attraction of cohesion strong,
Combined the particles that long
Had wandered from their sweet embrace,
Sparkling as on its lady's face.

It mingled with the clouds on high,
The lightning envious did deny,
The sparkling brightness of that tear,
As by its fury did appear.

The gentle, sweet, and lovely thing,
Was rudely dashed by lightning's wing,
How oft as rude is fancy hurled,
When in the clouds she rears a world!

The raging of the storm did cease,
The tear slept on a lake in peace.
How lovely is a calm region
Freed from wild passions burning throes.

Repose is transient here on earth,
And more so as it is more worth.
In placid calmness slept that tear,
But ah! an awful brink was near.

'Mid thundering roar of rock and wave,
That tear was buried in its grave.
In other worlds as spirits glow,
It rose and shone in the rainbow.

PHILO.

VARIETY.

A True Story of a Duel

Captain Zachariah Lovett, after having performed several whaling voyages to the Pacific, found himself in command of a small brig belonging to New York on a voyage to Demerara. He was a worthy man, and a good specimen of a Yankee sailor. his heart was full of the milk of human kindness, but he possessed a noble spirit and would neither give nor take an insult.

While his little brig Cinderilla lay at anchor in Demerara River, capt. Lovett one afternoon entered a coffee house, where he met with a friend and they amused themselves by knocking the balls about in the billiard room. Soon after, and before the game was half finished, some English military officers entered, one of whom, captain Bigbee, stepped up to captain Lovett, who was arrayed in plain, not to say ords ary costume, and with a bully air demanded the table, as himself and his brother officers wished to play a match.

Capt. Lovett gave the rec-ouated gentleman a stern look, but replied with courtesy, that he and his friend had engaged the table and would play out their game, after which, if the gentlemen wished to play it was at their service

"But we canlt wai," said Capt. Bigbee, in an insolent tone.

"We must wait," coolly replied Capt. Lovett

"But we shall do no such thing," exclaimed the surly Briton—"we came here to play billiards, and we have no idea of being disappointed by a couple of fellows who hardly know a mace from a cue, or a ball from a pocket. It will take you all the afternoon to finish the game—so clear out."

Captain Lovett and his friend played on.

"Come," continued the officer, "enough of this—marster, place the balls." Saying which, with a most impudent air, he seized one of the balls which capt. Lovett's opponent had just driven into one of the pockets, and caught up another which was near him.

The matter was growing serious. Captain Lovett's eye flashed fire—for although he had smuggled a good deal among quakers, and respected that moral sect for their humility and quiet demeanor, he was no non-resistant man himself. He dropped his cue, and doubled up a fist of portentious size. "Put those balls upon the table, you scoundrel," exclaimed he imperatively, "and leave the room."

"What do you call scoundrel, you Yankee blackguard? Do you know you are talking to one of his majesty's officers? Take that for your impertinence," at the same time suiting the action to the word, and giving Captain Lovett a smart blow across the shoulders with his cue. But in an instant he received a blow on his forehead, which measured his length upon the floor!

His brother officers, who were with him, had the good sense to perceive that Bigbee was to blame, and although they looked rather black at the Yankee, they made no freshers to molest them further, but awaited the stunned bully in another room, where, by the help of some restoratives, he soon recovered his senses. His rage and mortification at the result of the encounter knew no bounds, and with muttered oath he declared he would have satisfaction.

Before Lovett left the coffee house, a billet was handed him by lieut. James, which proved to be a preremptory challenge from capt. Bigbee, meeting that arrangements should be made for the early meeting, that he might have an opportunity to wash off the affront in Lovett's heart's blood.

Lovett smiled when he saw such manifestations of Christian spirit. "Tell captain Bigbee," said he, "that I will not baulk him. He shall have the opportunity he so earnestly seeks. Although not a fighting man: I am familiar with the duel laws, and it he will be to-morrow morning on the bank of the green canal, near the South Quay, rather a secluded spot, he shall have satisfaction to his heart's content."

Lt. James bowed politely and withdrew. Lovett went on board the Cinderilla soon after, and ordered his mate, Mr. Starbuck, also a venerable whale hunter, to select the two best harpoons, have them nicely ground and fitted—as an opportunity might offer on the morrow of striking a porpoise. Mr. Starbuck obeyed his superior officer with alacrity, although he wondered not a little why captain Lovett expected to find porpoises in Demerara river.

The next morning, as soon as all hands were called, capt. Lovett ordered the boat to be manned, and requested Mr. Starbuck to take the two harpoons, to each of which some eight or ten fathoms of rattling stuff were attached, and accompany him on shore. In a few moments the boat reached the South Quay, where capt. Lovett was met by several of his countrymen, who had been attracted to the spot by a rumor of the duel as well as by the general curiosity of other inhabitants of the place. They one and all remonstrated with captain Lovett for his folly in consenting to fight with the English military bully, who was represented to be a practised duellist, an expert swordsman, and an unrivalled marksman with a pistol, being sure of his man at 12 paces. Capt. Lovett however did not seem the least inclined to back out, but, on the contrary, to stand more eager for the engagement.—"I'll give that quarrelsome fellow a lesson," which will be of service to him—and he will not forget it as long as long as his name is Bigbee."

The challenger, with his forehead ornamented with a large patch to cover the impression left by the Yankee knuckles, and his swollen eyes dimly twinkled with anger and mortification through two huge, livid circles, accompanied by his second soon made his appearance. He was followed by a servant with pleces of wood as a assortment of swords. He bowed stiffly to Lovett, and lieut. James, approaching the Yankee asked him if he was willing to fight with swords—"If so," said he "I believe we can suit you. We have brought with us the small sword, a neat, gentlemanly weapon—the cut and thrust, good to a melles when will answer indifferently well in a duello—and the broad sword or cutlass, which is often preferred by those who are defficient in the use of arms. My friend, capt. Bigbee, is equally expert with either. You have only to choose.—As the challenged party, you have also the undoubted right to select your arms."

"Of that privilege I am well aware," replied capt. Lovett, "and mean to avail myself of it. I shall not fight with swords."

"I expected as much," resumed James, "and have brought with me a beautiful pair of dueling pistols, with rifle barrels, rifle bores, and easy trigger.—What distance shall I measure off?"

"Eight paces."

"Only eight paces!" cried James, a little surprised. "Oh, very well" and he measured it off and placed the man at his post. Then advanced to Lovett and presented him with a pistol

"I do not fight with pistols sir"

"What will you fight with then having refused to fight with swords—small brush & you have them?"

"To fight," shouted Lovett in a laundering voice, which made the British officer start. "I am the challenged party, and have a right to choose my weapons, according to the laws of the duello, all the world over—you may rely upon it I shall not select weapons with which I am not familiar, and with whom my antagonist has been practising all the days of his life. Such a proceeding is not only not required by the rules of honor, which after all is a mere chimera, but would be contrary to all the dictates of common sense. No—I shall fight with the weapons of honorable warfare, with which I have been accustomed. Swords and pistols, indeed!"

"But, my dear sir," cried the astonished lieutenant, "we must proceed according to rule in this business. What weapons have you fixed upon?"

And in fancy's eye he held before him a large blunderbuss, loaded with buck shot.

Lovett said nothing—but beckoned to Mr. Starbuck, who approached him with great alacrity, bearing the two harpoons. He seized one of the formidable weapons, and thrust it into the hands of Bigbee, who seemed actually paralyzed with astonishment.

"My weapon," said he "is the favorite—such as the Greenlanders and Roman knight often fought with in olden times—a weapon which no man who challenges another, can refuse to fight with at the present day, unless he possesses a mean and craven spirit."

Thus saying, he took the station assigned him at 8 paces from his antagonist. He coolly bared his brawny arm, grasped the harpoon, and placed himself in an attitude.—"I'll bet," said he, casting a triumphant look upon his friend, "a smok. He'ring against a sperm whale, that I'll drive the harpoon through that fellow's midriff the first throw—and will finish him without the aid of the lance. Mr. Starbuck,' fiercely continued he, in a loud and rough voice, such as is seldom heard except on board of a whaling vessel when a shoal of whales is in sight, 'stand by to haul that fellow in!'

The mate grasped the end of the line, his eyes beaming with as much expectation and delight as if he was steering to lay him out to an eighty barrel whale, while Lovett poised his harpoon with both hands, keenly eyed the British captain, shouted in a tremendous voice, 'Now for it!' and drew back his arm to throw the fatal iron!

The Englishman was a brave man—which is not always the case with bullies—and he had often snatched unflinchingly up to the cannon's mouth. And if he had been met in a single combat by an adversary armed with a sword or pistol, or even with a Queen's arm, he would have borne himself manfully. Indeed he had already acquired notoriety as a duellist, and had killed his man. But the harpoon was a weapon with which he was altogether unacquainted—and the loud and exulting tones of the Yankee captain sounded like a summons to the grave. And when he saw the stalwart Yankee raise the polished iron and pause for an instant, as if concentrating all his strength to give the fatal blow, a panic terror seized him, his limbs trembled, his features were of a ghastly pallor, and the cold sweat stood in large drops on his forehead. He had not strength to raise his weapon, and when his grim opponent shouted, 'Now for it!' and shook his deadly spear, the British officer forgetting his vows of chivalry, his reputation as an officer, and his honor as a duellist, threw his harpoon upon the ground, fairly turned his back to his enemy and fled like a frightened courier from the field amid the jibes and hurrahs of the assemblage.

Captain Bigbee's duelling days were over. No man would fight with him after his adventure with the Yankee. He was overwhelmed with insult and ridicule, and soon found it advisable to change into another regiment. But his history got there before him, and he was soon sent to Coventry as a disgraced man. He was compelled, although with great reluctance, to quit the service, and it may with great truth be said, that he never forgot the lesson he had received from the veteran whaler, so long as his name was Bigbee.

Yankee Traits.—A *writer in the* North American, dating his letter from the interior, thus sketches one of his fellow passengers in the stage coach :—

But who is that white-haired, long, green-looking youth in the corner of the stage? He has not said a word since you started, but he has heard every word that has been said. Whenever conversation lags, you see him take up a book which he holds in his hand, and begins to read. You look at the book, and see it is *Watts on the Mind*, with Emerson's Questions. You at once say, 'Sir, from what town in *New England* did you come?'

'From Buxton, Maine.'

'What's the population of that place?'

'About three thousand.'

'Where are you going?'

'To Jefferson county after lumber.'

'How do you know you will find lumber there?'

'Oh! we have surveyed and bought the land, and got twelve men on their way from Maine, and know the way it is to be done.'

'What kind of men are they?'

'True stuff—not a drop of rum to be used among them.'

The Maine Yankees have purchased large tracts of land in Georgia, where they carry on the lumber business; also in Virginia in different places. They were about entering upon a like enterprise in Florida, when the war put a stop to it.

Hard Rub.—Mr Bidded W——, of E——, one of the pleasantest towns in Plymouth county, Mass. was a stone cutter, and withal, a very facetious fellow. One morning he was busily employed, surrounded as usual with a number of tombstones, carved out with the usual inscription, 'in memory of,' he was greeted by Dr. F., who was riding by, on a visit to some of his patients. 'Good morning, Mr. W.' said the doctor, 'hard at work, I see; you finish your grave stones as fast as 'in memory of,' and then you wait, I suppose, to see who wants a monument.'—'Why, yes,' replied the old man, looking a moment on his mallet, 'unless somebody is sick and you are doctoring him; and then I keep right on!'—*Hartford Courier.*

Walking.—Walking is the best exercise. Satisfy yourself to walk very far. The Turkish messengers themselves on having subdued the horse to the use of man; but I doubt whether we have not lost more than we have gained by the use of that animal. No animal has retrogressed so much the degeneracy of the human body. An Indian goes on foot nearly as far in the day, for a long journey, as an unbridled white does on his horse—and he will tire the best horses. A little walk of half an hour in the morning, when you first rise is advisable. It shakes off sleep, and produces other good effects in the animal economy.—*Jefferson's Memoirs.*

Wine.—When my husband comes home drunk on brandy," said an afflicted wife, 'he goes up to bed and snoozes it out; but when he goes drunk on wine, I and my children have to pay for our lives." The intoxication of wine in many cases at least is worse than that of rum or whiskey. In the days of reform, the more fiery liquids are chiefly banished from good society, but wine is considered a much more harmless visitant. We are not sure of it.—*N. Y. Sun of Commerce.*

A black woman named Maria Gaanes Robbins died at New Orleans on the 16th inst., at the advanced age of 107 1-3 years. She lived the half year of her life she has been able to walk to church knit and attend to the business of housewifery. She never wore specks, nor used any other artificial aid for the sight. Her doctor's bill through life amounted to just nothing at all—her apothecary's ditto. She never took a dose medicine, whether cream of tartar or glauber salts, calomel or lobelia. In the same house, with her lived,—and still lives three-score years—one who is seventy years of age; her grand-daughter who is fifty years of age; and her great grand daughter who is sixteen years old. The mother of the deceased died in that city, aged one hundred and one years.

Retort Courteous.—One of those the spirlara with which New England is so much infested, called recently at a certain house, and made the usual enquiry, whether any old clothes was wanted? A young lady imprudently replied "Yes, I should like a side saddle!" The polite young travelling merchant very courteously replied, 'I have not any on hand, ma'am, but I can make you one. Then untying a rope from his cart, he added, 'I will take y ur measure if you please!'

The Very Last.—A friend who recently passed through the town of ——— in New Hampshire relates the following anecdote, as told to him while there. There was a very pious man—a deacon of his church, residing in the town by the name of Day—by trade a cooper. One Saturday morning he heard a number of boys were playing in front of his house, and he went out to put a stop to their Sabbath breaking. Assuming a grave countenance he said to them, 'boys! do you remember what day it is?' 'Yes, sir,' immediately replied one of the boys, 'Deacon Day, the cooper.'

A lady with a flushed face and carbuncled nose consulting Dr. Cheyne, exclaimed, 'Where in the name of wonder, doctor, did I get such a nose as this? 'Out of the decanter,' replied the doctor.

Complimentary.—A distinguished citizen of Ohio, told the following at the Commencement dinner at Hanover a week or two since. It is good enough to repeat; "Aunt you a very many people in New Hampshire?" asked a western gentleman of an emigrant from the Granite Hill. The latter felt highly gratified at the compliment of his native State conveyed by the question, and was prompt to reply—"Certainly, to such a very moral people." "Well, I should think so, for you turn out a rogues enough every year to nearly any people in Christendom.—*Claremont, (N. H.) Eagle.*

Anecdote.—Among the rail road passengers from Troy to Saratoga, one day last week, were John G. Whittier of Philadelphia, and a spirit of Southren chivalry in the shape of a slaveholder. Friend John, in his mild manner of course, put forth some of his free thoughts in condemnation of slavery. The Southron as if touched by the spear of Ithuriel, looked unutterable things—carrying out in the expressive mode of shrugging "You must be careful sir, when you thus—and on a slaveholder myself"—to which John instantly replied, "Then must be careful what thee says, for I am a Quaker." This ready change of the Quaker Poet was promptly pocketed by the slaveholder under a volley of laughter. The balance of the trip was well improved by a free interchange of views on the agitating subject, in which the Southron fairly acknowledged he was worsted, and declared that he would not for any body's else good die a preacher of the mild and fashioned gospelle. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"

Effects of Speculation.—A speculator in the west recently said to a friend—"When I first came to Chicago I had not a rag on my body, and now I am covered with rags."

4 Years of Freedom.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, September 10, 1839.

We have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Real Estate in Plainfield.—On Monday afternoon of last week, a lot of land with no buildings thereon, on Cherry street, leading from the Main street to the Rail Road depot, containing only one sixth of an acre, was sold at public auction for eight hundred and ten dollars. The purchaser was Dr. Lewis Craig. It was sold at the rate of near $5000 per acre, and not in the Main street either,—higher, as we suppose, than land has ever before been sold in this vicinity, even in the lot speculation times.

A Spanish Slave schooner, the Amistad, was captured on our coast, off Montauk Point, recently, by the U. S. surveying schooner, Washington, manned by 3 or 4 men, and a number of boys. How the Amistad came on our coast is as follows:—She was on her way from Havanna to Principe, with 54 negro slaves only six weeks from Africa, with their owner and several white passengers and crew on board,—when the blacks freed themselves by killing all the whites except two,—the one called their owner and a passenger —whom they spared in hopes of being able by their assistance to regain their native land, from which they had been so lately stolen. By day, the Africans steered eastwardly by the sun, as they perceived they had been brought from that quarter,—but in the night the two white men so directed their course as to keep near the American coast.

The blacks were excited and led on by a brave and intelligent man, one of their number, when all accounts agree in representing as a real hero. When captured they were taking in water, and made no resistance, though their leader earnestly endeavored to excite them. When he saw his efforts were unavailing, he secured three or four hundred doubloons about his person, and jumped overboard—but after a while he sank the gold to the bottom of the sea, and surrendered himself to his captors. The two Spaniards are very wealthy, and very grateful for their deliverance.—It is said there were thirty or forty thousand dollars in gold on board of her. It is not yet known what will be done with the negros,—but by all means they ought to be restored to their native land whence they were stolen,—as they have done nothing unjustifiable.

The first New Jersey State Convention of Abolitionists met at Whippany, Morris county, on the 27th ult. and continued in session two days. Samuel Aaron, of Burlington, one of the most pious and learned men in the state, presided. A State Anti-Slavery Society was formed, a constitution adopted, and officers chosen.

Alexander N. Dougherty was chosen President. Secretaries, Treasurer, an Executive committee, 21 Vice Presidents, and 72 directors, residing in different parts of the state. Several resolutions were debated and passed, among them, one to carry the question to the polls was adopted. On Tuesday evening, H. B. Stanton delivered a lecture to a numerous assembly. On Wednesday evening, addresses were delivered to a similar assembly by Samuel Aaron, Joshua Leavitt, and C. S. Renshaw.

For the honor of New Jersey we are happy to state that not the slightest disturbance was experienced.

Mexico is dismembered again, according to New Orleans papers of Aug. 20th. It is said that the states of Hamanlipas, Coahuilla, and Nuevo Leon have declared their independence, and asked the co-operation of Texas.

The money market in New York, and all parts of the country still continues very tight and depressed. On Wednesday last, in Wall-street, United States Bank stock went down to 104 1-2, which is lower than we ever recollect it to have been—six months ago the stock was selling at 120 to 125. At the same time and place, Phenix bank stock sold for 97. North Am. Trust 90. Bank of Commerce, 95. Patterson Railroad 82. New Jersey rail road 88. Boston and Providence do. 100.

The election took place in Vermont on Tuesday last.

Only two more states to elect members of the next congress, Maryland 8, Mississippi 2.

The Rahway Herald of Wednesday last, says, "Business begins to revive. Saturday brought more cash customers to market than has been seen for many months."

The Southern cities, Mobile, New Orleans, Charleston and Augusta, are still grievously afflicted with the Yellow Fever.

Crop.—You have a commencement, that our crop of wheat this year, taking the country in the aggregate, is superb, having seldom, if ever, been surpassed, either in quantity or quality. Let us be grateful for this munificence of Heaven's bounty. It now appears probable that flour will bear a good price, on account of a demand for it from other countries. In addition to this West Indies and the Eastern coast of South America, where we always find a market for flour to a considerable extent, there is likely to be a demand in other countries, some of which have usually raised an ample supply for their own consumption. The last wheat crop of Chili was essentially a failure, and shipments of flour are now making here for that country.

Canada, too, is drawing upon us for flour. Last year, if we mistake not, the wheat crop of Upper Canada was better than our own,—latter, certainly, in comparison with most previous years. But now, if we may credit the Toronto Examiner, accounts "from all parts of the Province" are deplorable in regard to this crop. Flour at Toronto has risen to $7 1-2 per barrel.

In New South Wales, the crop of last winter (summer there) was a failure. At Sydney, the capital of the Colony, flour was selling, March 2d, at $30 per ton, or about $14 1-2 per bbl. with the prospect of further advance. A letter of that date says, "The stock of wheat and flour will not provide the wants of the colony for more than two months. Our next harvest is ten months distant and may fail again. I leave you to judge therefore of the situation of our colony. As yet no supplies of wheat have come from abroad; about 100 tons of rice from Java, have paid upwards of 100 per cent. profit. The ground is so parched up, that unless we soon get rain, it will soon be impossible to plough and sow for the next harvest, and a second failure will then be inevitable. You may therefore judge now far any further wheat speculations may be advisable.

But most important of all, the wheat crop in England, at the date of the last accounts, was in imminent peril, in consequence of the heavy and long continued rains. For the sake of humanity it is to be hoped that the apprehensions then entertained, will not be realized; for a failure of two crops in succession in Great Britain, would be productive of great distress in various ways. Nevertheless, if such distress is to come upon her —we are the men to relieve it. If the crops should be short in England, we should soon cease to hear about American indebtedness to England. Exchanges would be turned strongly in our favor, and instead of fearing lest specie should leave us in large quantities for England, we could scarcely prevent its coming freely to us from England. The next steamer will tell us what to expect.

At all events, the abundant harvest which has crowned the year thus far in this country, is a mine of wealth, and will have a great effect in repairing the mischiefs of the late revulsion. Should the latter harvest come in well, as it promises to do, (frost being the only remaining danger) the year 1839 will long be remembered for the exuberance of its increase.—*Jour. of Com.*

Fortune of an Emigrant.—We find the following in a late New York paper:

"Among the passengers who left New York for England, in the Great Western, we perceive the name of Mr. Francis Hall one of the owners of the Commercial Advertiser. The history of that gentleman's career is an admirable exemplification of the reward which strong merit and persevering industry are sure to obtain in this country. He came to America when a boy 15 years of age a steerage passenger, and obtained employment as a carrier boy of the Advertiser. From that station he was promoted to the office of "packer." Next he became clerk, and afterwards proprietor of that paper.—Now he is one of the principal owners of that lucrative concern and has amassed an independent fortune. The exile who came to America a poor boy, the steerage passenger, returns to his native land in the luxurious cabin of a steam ship, with honors and wealth acquired by his own industry.

TEMPERANCE.

An Encouraging Fact.—In the month of April last, a young gentleman, who was at the time engaged in procuring subscribers to the Journal of the American Temperance Union, chanced to meet a poor fellow in Killingly, Ct. who had worshipped so long and ardently at the shrine of Bacchus, that he was scarcely able to walk, or to articulate distinctly. He accosted him very respectfully, and asked him to subscribe for the Journal. After debating the subject for a few moments, he at length consented, and has received the Journal regularly ever since. 6 months have passed away, and he is now a sober, and a consistent member of a total abstinence society. We have the most undoubted authority for the fact, and will it not encourage those who have the means, to put temperance publications in the hand sever of the drunkard? They are silent, but, with the blessing of God, frequently become effectual agents in the work of reform.—*Rhode Island Herald.*

License Law in Sweden.—By a law of Sweden, it is forbidden to give, and more emphatically to sell, any spirituous liquors to students, workmen, servants, apprentices and private soldiers, under a heavy penalty. By another law, whoever is convicted of having induced another to intoxicate himself, is fined three dollars which sum is doubled if the person is a minor.

What would the liquor dealers of this country say to such laws here? They would decide of course, that they were unconstitutional, and so far as possible, would prevent their enforcement. Fortunately for the Swedes, rum sellers and rum drinkers have not the power to nullify a law there, and the people in consequence, have a chance of becoming temperate and happy.

There were about 500 delegates at the late meeting of the New York State Temperance Society, in Rochester, Gen. Ripley in the chair. Mr. Delavan made a statement concerning the Temperance cause in Europe. Three plans to repress intemperance were proposed and rejected. 1st, to ask the Legislature to abolish the License Law. 2d, to submit a prohibitory statute to the people. 3d, to authorize the town meetings to decide on the question. 4th, to petition the Legislature to adopt the Maine Law. The latter was adopted.

In the New Jersey Society, was unanimously rejected. It was agreed that it might render every village a theatre of sectarian and political strife, without effecting the object. It was finally and unanimously agreed to ask the Legislature for a dissolution of all partnership with the license system, and a statute prohibiting the retail traffic in intoxicating drinks, so far as consistent with the laws of the Union. And simultaneous meetings were appointed for the first Tuesday in October to procure signatures to the memorial.

The monthly issues of the New York Temperance Recorder, now exceed 12,000; every preacher in the state is supplied with it.—*Newark Daily.*

It is said the Alms-house of New York city contains 2400 inmates at this time, 1600 of whom were reduced to poverty by intemperance.

The Grand Jury of Franklin county, Mass. refused to entertain any complaints for the violation of the 15 gallon law, on the ground that it is unconstitutional.

Recipes to make Fruit Preserves, Tarts, Jellies, Creams, &c.

It may be proper, before giving the Receipts, to state, that complete success in making first rate Preserves, depends essentially upon the pureness of the sugar and the preparation of the fruit.

Sugar should be clarified before it is used; and this can easily be done, by following the directions given in a receipt below.

The fruit should not be scalded over the fire long enough to boil to pieces; it is only necessary that the fruit be well cooked through; it must then be removed with a skimmer from the syrup; then boil the syrup till it bladders or snaps, (as is explained below,) and then put in the fruit again to boil a moment or two, when it is to be removed and when cold put into jars.

To CLARIFY SUGAR.—A little gum arabic and a little isinglass dissolved into hot water, poured into your sugar when it is boiling, will cause all the sediments to rise to the top of your pan, which must be skimmed off as often as it rises. Loaf sugar may be cleared with the white of eggs, isinglass, or gum arabic; a little of each will do. Or another way, a little more tedious but equally as good for brown sugar, is to put 50 pounds sugar in a pan which will contain one third more; pour in 20 pints of water, well mix with five whites of eggs: then pound five pounds of small charcoal, and mix it in the pan while on the fire; boil it till it looks as black as ink. If it rises fast add cold water; when boiled strain it through a bag, and though at first it will be black, continue to strain it till it becomes quite clear, which may be seen by putting the syrup in a glass. Strain it till it is as fine as clarified loaf sugar.

TESTS to know when the sugar or syrup for preserving fruit, is boiled to a proper state to keep good through the winter. Wet the boiling dip into the stem of a tobacco pipe into some cold water, and then into the sugar about an inch, and then again into the water, and the sugar that adheres to the pipe stem will pull off: dip it in the water, and if strong enough it will snap like glass.

Or while the syrup is boiling, put in your skimmer, and let the syrup drain from it; then blow it forcibly with your mouth, and if the syrup bladders or rises on the opposite side of the skimmer, it is sufficiently strong.

To PRESERVE STRAWBERRIES, GRAPES, and other soft fruit.—Take enough clarified sugar to cover the fruit, boil it till it bladders in the skimmer by blowing or till it snaps as above stated; then put in your fruit, and let it boil lively two or three minutes; remove the scum, and let it stand from the fire till next day, when you must take the fruit out, and boil the syrup again till it bladders or snaps; then put in the fruit again, and as soon as they boil up lively, remove them from the fire, and when cold, put them into jars. They may be preserved whole in this manner, and keep good a long time. The harder the fruit the longer it must boil each time before it is removed from the syrup.

PLUMS and GREENGAGES. Prick them when just beginning to get a little ripe. Prick them all over with a small fork; then put them into cold water; put them on the fire and scald without boiling them. Let them stand in the same water till the next day; some do two days; then drain them; put them in your preserving pan, and cover them with hot melted clarified sugar. Give them a gentle boil and let them stand till next day; then take out the fruit, and boil the syrup till it bladders or snaps as directed above; add a little more sugar to cover the fruit entirely and put in the fruit, let it gently boil, and then stand again a day or so; then drain the fruit from the syrup, and put the fruit into jars; boil the syrup till it snaps as above, and pour it hot upon the fruit.

QUINCES, may be put whole in a kettle of water and gently boiled a little soft; then take them out and when cold pare them, and cut into quarters: put their weight of clarified sugar into the saucepan, with a quart or so of water, scald and skim it till very clear, then put in the quinces with the sugar just up; let them boil half an hour, put the fruit drained from the syrup into jars; boil the syrup till it snaps, and pour it hot upon the fruit.

DAMSONS may be done the same as the greengages; but many simply add three pounds of sugar to six pounds of damsons; boil them till the syrup adheres to the fruit, and forms a jam.

QUINCE MARMALADE. Take quinces that are quite ripe, pare and cut them in quarters, take out the cores, put them in a pot or pan, with spring water enough to cover them; keep them closely covered, and let them stew gently until they are soft and red, then rub them through a hair sieve; put them in a pan, over a gentle fire; with as much clarified sugar as the weight of the quinces; boil them an hour, and stir very often with a wooden ladle, to prevent sticking. Put it into pots, and when cold tie them down.

QUINCE OR APPLE CREAM. Take quinces or apples, when full ripe, cut them into quarters and scald them till they are soft, pare them, and mash the clear part of them and the pulp, and put it through a sieve; take an equal weight of quince or apple and double refined sugar beaten and sifted, and the whites of eggs well beat till white as snow, then put into dishes.

Lemon or Orange cream may be made very nice with a quart of cream; simmer it on the fire, and stir it well; then sweeten it heavily with loaf sugar, and stir it till cool. Then add the juice of one lemon or orange, with the peel squeezed into it to give a fine bitter taste; then stir till cold, and whip it into a froth in the dish.

Snow cream is done also with a quart of cream and the whites of 3 or 4 eggs well beat; add a little sweet wine and loaf sugar to your taste; whip it to a froth.

Cranberry Tarts are made very delicious by straining out the juice and adding its weight of sugar. No upper crust.

CURRANT JELLY. Stew them in a sauce pan of water; strain off the liquor, and to every pint put in a pound of loaf sugar; when the sugar is dissolved, simmer and skim it till it will jelly on a plate, and then put it into jars. Cranberry Jelly and many other berry jellies may be made in the same way.

The upper part of Moore's Grist Mill in Trenton was burnt on Monday afternoon, 26th of August, with $1100 worth of grain. Loss, four or five thousand dollars. Cause, friction.

"Never go clamming in high water," was the reply of an old fisherman to his son, who had written to him, requesting the loan of twenty thousand dollars, to enter into flour speculation at ten dollars a barrel.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Cocooneries at Belvidere.—Messrs. Green & Grant have fed 120,000 worms from the multicaulis and Italian mulberries, producing mammoth cocoons, 160 to a pound. Messrs. Morris, 20,000 worms; and Messrs. Easton & Abernethy, 40,000. The first named gentlemen are doing as every silk grower ought, working up the cocoons into silk. It is found many eggs die, it is supposed from being kept in ice in winter.

Sales of Morus Multicaulis.—The Rev. Jesse S. Armistead of Buckingham county has sold 500,000 buds of Morus Multicaulis, to be delivered this fall, at two cents a bud. Mr. John Morris of the same county has sold 300 000 buds in lots of 100,000. Capt. Samuel Branch, of Campbell has also sold 110,000 buds at the same price, and a good many smaller sales have been made in Buckingham county at the same price. Six 4 cents a cutting, or two cents a bud. Mr. Chas. A Scott, of Buckingham, has been offered eleven cents a tree for 200.000 trees, delivered in the fall of 1840.—*Richmond Comp.*

It is said that within 4 miles around the city of Hartford, Ct. there are at least one million of multicaulis trees for sale.

There are one million of mulberry trees growing near Northampton, Mass. and three millions on Prince's grounds about Flushing, L. I.

We exceedingly regret our inability to give an abstract of the very able, eloquent and convincing speeches, by which the resolutions were sustained at the late N. J. Anti-Slavery Convention. We confidently believe that more argument, more fact, and more anecdote illustrative of the subjects under discussion, were never presented within so short a space of time. The excellency of the whole consisted peculiarly in the presentation of gospel motives to action, and principle, not expediency as the rule of duty.—*Newark Visitor.*

Sporting.—A party of six gentlemen of Opelousas, La. shot 339 birds, the summer plover, in 4 hours on the 17th ult. One gentleman alone bagged 89.

The corner stone of the proposed monument on the battle ground at North Point, Baltimore, will be laid on the 12th inst. The President of the United States, and all military men are invited.

The Detroit Free Press states that Col John M. Barbour, of Bertrand, Berrien county, on the St. Joseph river, raised this year *one thousand and sixty eight acres of wheat!*

Torrents of rain and hail poured down in the neighborhood of Peru, Indiana, Aug. 11, inundating and destroying the corn and oat crops in every direction. One farmer lost 400 bushels of corn.

The papers say that the $20,000 diamond necklace worn by Miss Swaim at Saratoga was a present from one of the Royal families of Europe, in consideration of a cure effected by her father with his panacea. The case had been given over by the Royal physician; Mr. Swaim was written to, went over, performed the cure, and declined any pay. Hence the present.

Death of the Governor of Kentucky.—The Frankfort Commonwealth of Aug. 27th has the following announcement:

It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of the *Hon. James Clarke*, Governor of Kentucky. He died this morning about eight o'clock. We have stopped the press to announce the mournful intelligence.

Beautiful.—The good people of Eastport, Me. who received from St. Johns, N. B. previous to the fire in the latter place, a contribution of $1000 have returned an equal amount.

Bounties of Providence.—J. M. Lindsley, of Orange in this county, has harvested the present season 220 bushels of oats from three acres and one hundredth of an acre of land; averaging *seventy three bushels to the acre.* The oats when threshed weighed 39 lbs. to the bushel. Accuracy has been observed in measuring both grain and land.—*Newark Daily.*

Missionary contributions.—The amount of donations and legacies to the American Board, for Foreign Missions during the year ending July 1, 1839, was 241,982.

For the Plainfield Union.

The Impenitent.

The preacher gone to school at eleven,
Remember death is time remains.
Remember and repent!
But ah! the voice they scarn to-day,
His fortal notes—his formal lay
Perchance in vain are spent.

The tuneful choir in union sings,
In union strikes those heavenly strings,
And tunes a heavenly love;
The virgin throng a blessed host,
Sing Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
Like ransomed souls above.

But prayer, and song, and preached word
Recede to darkness—nor are heard
Again to wake their mind;
Their hearts seem bound by other bands,
Impervious to high heaven's demands,
Unheeding and unkind.

Though conscience points the glorious way,
It's dictates still they ne'er obey,
Its voice is hushed and still;
But vainly will they worship earth,
The humble ground which gave them birth,
And live, and die, to ill.

For the Plainfield Union.

Song.

There's nought on earth howe'er beloved,
How blithe soe'er and glee;
There's nought on earth though found t' enchant
Can wrest my heart from thee;
Whene'er I hear the gala's tone,
The mellow ditty sung,
Thought brings to view that blessed home,
Where sweeter music's rung.

Whene'er I meet my stranger friends,
If friends they chance to be;
How cold the welcome we exchange
And thought wings back to thee:
Whene'er I mark the glorious sun,
In morning splendor rise,
How brilliant can I see thy look,
My highest—only prize.

PLATO.

Fifty three bushels of wheat to the acre.—Edmund Richmond of Euclid near Cleaveland Ohio, raised this season from two acres of land, one hundred and seven bushels of excellent wheat. The soil is clay, and is known by farmers as beech clay, a kind of soil that heretofore has not been so very good for wheat.

Prices of Grain in the West.—The Wheeling Times of a late date informs us that the remarkably fine crops are already affecting the prices of grain very much. Some sales of wheat have taken place at 60 cents; corn 50 cents; and oats 25 cents; all to be delivered in a short time. Flour is down to $4, and will be cheaper.

Death of Commodore Patterson.—Commodore David T. Patterson, of the United States Navy, and commandant of the Navy Yard, at Washington, died at his residence in that city on Sunday morning, 25th Aug. after a severe illness of 30 hours.

Temperance Meeting

The Essex County Temperance Society will meet in the Baptist Church in Plainfield, on Monday afternoon next, the 16th inst. at 1 o'clock.

Very likely, the hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, and Rev. Mr Magie will deliver addresses,—or if they do not other distinguished gentlemen will. It is hoped there will be a large attendance.

Selling Off Cheap.

THE Subscriber about to make some different arrangement in his business now offer for sale, from 5 to 500 yards of Calico at Costprices, also Cloths Cassimeres, Satinetts French and English Merinoes which he will sell at very small advance from Cost. The Subscriber has also a good assortment of Groceries, Flour, Fish, and Hardware Crockery &c. &c.

H. A'CORY.

Sept. 9th.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly from the Advocate & Journal.

Candles.—Mould,		$0	15 to	0 16
Dipped,			13 to	14
Sperm,			41 to	42
Coffee.—Cuba,			10 to	12
Java,			12 to	14
Cotton.—New Orleans,			13 to	14
Upland,			10 to	14
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt.				4 00
Pickled Cod, brl.		4 50	to	5 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.			18 to	21
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.		13 50	to	14 00
Mackerel, No. 2,		11 00	to	12 00
Mackerel, No. 3		7 00	to	7 50
Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,		5 00	to	5 25
Rye Flour,		4 25	to	4 50
Indian Meal,		4 00	to	4 00
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,				1 35
Rye, northern, 56 lb.				85
Corn, yellow, northern,		59	to	—
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,		90	to	—
Do. southern,		90	to	—
Barley		75	to	79
Oats,		32	to	33
Peas, white dry,				1 00
White Beans,		1 50	to	1 75
Molasses.—New Orleans,		24	to	27
Havana, Matanzas,		29	to	33
Provisions.—Beef, mess,		15 00	to	15 25
Do. prime,		11 50	to	11 75
Butter, dairy		14	to	16
Do. shipping		12	to	13
Hog's Lard,		11	to	12
Pork, mess, brl.		17 00	to	—
Do. prime,		12 00	to	14 00
Cheese, American,		9	to	10
Hams,		12	to	—
Rice, 100 lbs.		4 37	to	4 87
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,				—
Liverpool, blown, sack,		1 75	to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix		8	to	10
New Orleans		6	to	8
Loaf,		14	to	15
Lump,		15	to	17
Tallow.—American,		11	to	13
Teas.—Imperial and Gu powder,		42	to	1 50
Hyson and Young Hyson,		37	to	87
Bohea,		27	to	28

☞ We are glad to be able to state that the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road Company have actually commenced operations on the road, in extending it to Boundbrook. It is said the cars will be running as far as New Market, in about 4 weeks. When the road is finished to Boundbrook, the company will do a much more profitable business than now, though they are now doing extremely well, considering the length of the road.

Land of Steady Habits, Sept. 7, 1839.

Mr. Editor :

Your note appended to Mr. Church Goer's last article is my apology for this this third intrusion. Though you 'do not much approve' his remarks, you say "he has a right to be heard." But you add 'Amicus is perfectly able to defend himself,' &c. Permit me to say to you that I claim neither the *ability* nor the *disposition* to defend myself from the species of attack attempted in the piece to which your note refers.

When I *wrote* you from this place on the 1st of August last, I did not by any means intend to keep up a correspondence. I meant merely to turn the attention of all concerned, to a *very few* of the errors in the first essay of a Church Goer, hoping in the mean time that the boy who wrote it would *himself* be profited. In this I have failed. I have no evidence that he has duly appreciated a single criticism.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us!
It wad free monie a blunder free us
And foolish notion:
What airs in dress an' gait wad lea'e us
And e'en in action!"

With a very few remarks on his last effort I will close my correspondence and give him the *last word*. Of his compositions regarded as a mere specimen of scholarship I say nothing. Let scholars judge it. Without attempting to show the inapplicability of my criticisms or the injustice of them, he thus assails me.

"He seems to be deeply imbued with the spirit of the ribaldrous Bennett of the New York Herald, that vehicle of licentiousness, and disgrace to the freedom of the press. They have the same cast of mind, and are both following the same road."

"Ma," said a young miss, scarcely in her teens, to her mother, just as they were leaving the door of the church, "I won't go to meeting again." "Why, Jane?" "Because that stranger who sat in deacon Sobersides' pew, kept his eye *fixed on* me from the *commencement* to the *close* of the services." '*How* do you *know* that?' was the gentle rebuke of her intelligent mother. So much for a Church Goer's *familiarity* with Mr. Bennett's vehicle of licentiousness.

"As to his external appearance, what a revolting spectacle does he present!" If by "external appearance" A Church Goer means my clothes, I wish to tell him that I dress as well as I can afford. If he means my gait, I would say to him that I dare not *strut* through the town carrying a high head, with my thumbs hooked in the armholes of my vest, with one eye examining either my own figure or the skill of my tailor, and with the other counting admirers. I might unintentionally meet a creditor. If he means my complexion and my features I have only to say that I was born in the eighteenth century; and though I was not consulted as to the personal appearance with which I should enter the world, still I am sure I was born according to the latest fashion in those days. Very respectfully,

AMICUS.

Notice.

☞ Mr. Hastings, of New York city, will deliver a lecture on *Sacred Music* in the Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening, the 19th the 19th inst. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The whigs of this state hold their State Convention on Wednesday, the 13th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the State House in the city of Trenton, to appoint delegates to attend the National Convention to be held in Harrisburg in December next, and to transact such other business as they may deem expedient.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

C. Boice, Esq. $7,88 : Stephen Vail, 1,50 : G. Fox Pound & Co. 1,14.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

MARRIED.

On the 29th ult. Mr. Joseph S. Smith, merchant of Columbus, Ga. to Miss Margaret H. Jacobs, of Rahway.

DIED.

At Somptown, on Friday, August 30, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. William Lupardus, aged 71 years.

On the evening of the 3d inst. Col. Reuben Swesberg, of Scotch Plains, an officer of the Revolution, aged 82.

In Somerville, N. J. on Tuesday, the 27th of August, Mrs. Clarinda Bartles, wife of Col. Chas. Bartles, in the 56th year of her age.

At Lyons Farms on the 27th ult. Mr. Elihu Bond, aged 58.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE

RAIL ROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, the 16th inst. the cars will run as follows viz:

Leave New York, from the foot of Market-field st. (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, per steamboats Water Witch and Cinderella, at half past ten o'clock, A. M. and at half past 3 P. M.

Leave Elizabethport for Plainfield at 12 o'clock, M. and at 5, P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 6 o'clock, A. M. and a quarter before 4, P. M.

Stages run at each trip, to and from Somerville, by way of Boundbrook.

Freight taken as usual.

Elizabethtown, Sept. 9th, 1839.

Vendue,

WILL be sold at public vendue, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst. a heavy Lot of

Timber & Wood.

Consisting of white oak, chesnut, black oak, hickory, and rock oak, in lots to suit purchasers, standing on land formerly belonging to Thomas Terrill, Esq. dec. 4 or 5 miles from Plainfield or Boundbrook.

Vendue to commence at 10 o'clock, P. M. Conditions and attendance by STEPHEN VAIL.

September 9th, 1839. 1w

GROCERY AND SHOE STORE!

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their store in Plainfield, on the corner of Front street and Bowery Lane, opposite Pearse street, various Goods that they will sell cheap for cash or country produce, such as Oats, Corn, wheat, buckwheat, rye, potatoes, and the highest prices paid for Wool.

The articles offered, all wanted to be good, are as follows. Those who wish to buy would do well to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

Free liver sugar, and coffee, Tea, molasses, raisins, rice, ginger, cocoa, chocolate, spice, pepper, nutmeg, saleratus, starch, salt petre, indigo, tobacco, Salt, gum arabic, butter, lard, beef, hams, Pork, Fish, Soap, Flour, meal, candles—Purgative, salts, castor oil, and laudanum, opodeldoc, Essence of Cinnamon and Peppermint, British oil, balsam of honey, soda, bear's oil, —Boots and shoes—Crockery, Glass and China ware, Tin ware, Hollow ware, hardware, brushes, hollow sieves, scythes, rakes, brooms, ropes, baskets, butter trayes, buttons, combs, pins, needles, clothes pins, razor strops, knives and forks—Patent thread, sewing silk, cotton,—Crackers—Sand.

GEO. FOX POUND.
SAMUEL L. POUND.

Plainfield, Sept. 2d, 1839. 37 Apr. 1

Notice.

THE Farmers of Piscataway and its vicinity are respectfully informed that the *BOUND BROOK HAY SCALES* will open to receive Hay at the Market Place on the 10th of September inst.

Sept. 2d, 1839. 37 3m. HENRY T. TANNER.

For sale,

AT THIS OFFICE.

Tissue paper, assorted colors,
Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,
Day Books, Blank, Memorandum, and Pass Books.
Pocket Books and Wallets, several kinds.
Ink stands, Pencil Cases, Pen holders, &c.
Bibles and Hymn Books,
Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.
Hutchinson's Xenophon. Clark's Cæsar, Vince's Fluxions, and other second hand Mathematical Books.
All purchased this week and for sale Low.

THE PLAINFIELD

Mutual Assurance Fire Company,

The members of said company are hereby notified that an adjourned meeting of the company will be held at William L. Craig's Tavern, in Plainfield, on Monday, the 9th of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to act and decide on a resolution offered at the last annual meeting, to admit members upon more favorable terms than is now authorized by the charter of said company. The Resolution is as follows, "That members be received by requiring from them ten per cent over the surplus fund on hand at the time said member is admitted." And to transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

CORNELIUS BOICE,
Aug. 5th, 1839. Secretary.

Sale of Real Estate.

IN Pursuance of an order of the Prerogative Court of the State of New Jersey, we the subscribers commissioners appointed by said court, will offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 26th day of October next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of Henry Stites, late of the county of Essex, deceased, consisting of 6 or 7 acres of land, on which there is a good dwelling house, and a good proportion of wood: a new, or facing stream of water running through the same. Situated in the Village of Scotch Plains, in the township of Westfield and Woodbridge, in the rear of the Baptist Church, and a good Grist mill and store.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. Conditions will be made known by

JON'N WOODRUFF, }
DENNIS COLES, } Commissioners.
GIDEON ROSE, }

Aug. 23, 1839. 136 2m"

Journeymen Wanted.

WANTED a Womansman and a Cackesman. Apply at the Plainfield Shoe Store.

June 4th, 1839. THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Last Call!!

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Barzillai Randolph, dec'd, are requested to call on the Subscribers, and settle IMMEDIATELY.

All who do not attend to this last call will have to pay the cost, as all accounts not paid soon, will be placed in the hands of a magistrate for collection.

SIMEON F. RANDOLPH,
NATHAN B. RANDOLPH,
May 28th, 1839. Executors.

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neat stamps, and on the same terms as the Hatters of Plainfield are expectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township, on the publik Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19 13 tf.

PUBLIC SALE
Of 2 Houses and 3 LOTS OF LAND.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Avction at William L. Craige Hotel in Plainfield Essex County N. Jersey :—The following valuable Property, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.

1st. The dwelling House and lot, of about one quarter of an acre of land, on the corner of Front and Cherry Streets—the lot being about 60 feet on Front street and 200 feet on Cherry street, situated in the centre of the village and a desirable location for a business stand. The house is two story with a setting room and Kitchen in the rear in good repair.

2nd. A Lot opposite the above, containing about one quarter of an acre of land fronting on Cherry street, about 150 feet. There is on the lot a large barn and a Wagon House, being also a desirable location for business. Cherry street bends directly to the Rail Road depot.

3rd. A lot of half an acre of Land, on Front or the Main st. in Plainfield, being over 100 feet front, with a large two story Dwelling House on it 42 by 26 feet, and kitchen in the rear, 14 by 34 feet. On the rear of the lot is a barn belonging to the premises.

Any person wishing to examine the premises before the day of Sale, will please call on the subscriber in Plainfield, or John Ayres, 124 Green street, New York. The terms of payment will be liberal. A considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a length of time.

Sale to take place at 1 o'clock, P. M. Conditions and attendance by

CORNELIUS BOICE,
Executor of Reuben Ayres, deceased.

June 17th, 1839.

☞ The Sale of the above Lots stands adjourned to MONDAY, September 2d, at same place and hour.
Sept. 2d. C. BOICE.
138 3w

ELIZABETHTOWN AND SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD LINE.

New York, Elizabeth Port, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Leave New York by the New York and Elizabeth-Port Ferry Company's steamboat, foot of Market-field street (Pier No. 1, North River,) Every day except Sundays:—

At 7 o'clock, A. M.
10 1-2 do.
3 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The cars leave Elizabeth Port for Plainfield, &c.
At 8 1-4 o'clock, A. M.
12 1-2 o'clock, P.M.
5 1-4 before 5 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Plainfield for New York,
At 5 o'clock, A. M.
11 1-2 do.
3 o'clock, P. M.

Stages leave Somerville by way of Bound Brook, to meet the cars for New York at Plainfield in time to take the 8 o'clock, A. M. and 12 o'clock, P. M. boats to New York, and also leave Plainfield for Bound Brook and Somerville on the arrival of the cars from the 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-4 o'clock, P. M. Boats from New York.

The Company are prepared to take freight on reasonable terms July 9, 1839.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, *Administrator of* Micon G. Olmsted, dec'd, will, in pursuance of a decree of the Orphan's Court, of Somerset county, expose for sale, at Public Vendue, on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 1st of October next, at

2 o'clock, P. M. the Real Estate of said deceased, in Plainfield, consisting of one third of an acre of Land on the corner of Front and Peace streets, on which there is a good Dwelling House, and a large two-story shop nearly new. Any person wishing to view the premises, can do so by calling on the subscriber. Conditions of Sale made known, and attendance given by

JOHN L. HEATH, Administrator
Plainfield, July 30, 1839. 132 9w

Just Received, in addition to our former stock, the following School Books,

Angell's Series, Number Two, Three and Five,
Colburn's Arithmetic, for beginners,
Also, a good Assortment of all the other School Books advertised,—Also, some miscellaneous Books, and the best assortment of writing paper and quills in the place —all at the Printing Office. Aug. 12. 134 3w

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by WM. WILLIS.

May 14th, 1839.

Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of I. & J. TRUMP & Co. are requested to call and settle the same without further solicitation.

June 4, 1839. THS. S. ALBERTI.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making business in Plainfield, at the shop formerly occupied by Asa B. Dyer, as his front hat shop, in Front street, above the corner of Peace-st. where he will be glad to receive a share of custom.

All orders will be strictly attended to at short notice. Ladies and Gentlemen, please call

April 22nd. 16 6m. WILLIAM HILL.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this office, 50 cents per hundred. By saying this kind of Wrapping is cheaper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. March 26th, 1839.

Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED, Gold's Patent Bake Oven, a very desirable article. Also, a lot of Britannia Ware, for sale cheaper than ever. Call

July 24, 1839. M. HATFIELD.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of
AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield Sept 14th 1839.

THE NEW-YORKER.

The Publishers of The New Yorker respectfully announce the completion of a new volume of that journal on the 31st of September next, being the 56th of the double Quarto Edition, and completing the Sixth year of its publication in the Folio or common newspaper form.

The New-Yorker is now so widely known as to render superfluous any detailed delineation of its objects. Suffice it here that the work is intended to sustain the reputation of a Weekly Literary Journal not inferior in ability and standing to any on either side of the Atlantic. About two-thirds of its columns are devoted to the best Original and Selected Literature, comprising Reviews, Tales, Sketches of Scientific and General Science, Choice Extracts from New Works, Biographical and Historical Sketches, &c. &c. In this department, Critical Notices of nearly all new publications of interest will be given. The remaining columns will be devoted to a condensed abstract of the Political and General Intelligence of the day, Domestic and Foreign. Under this head, the returns of all the important elections throughout the United States will be carefully compiled and compared with those of former elections, so as to give a clear exhibit of the relative strength of each political party in the several states. All political movements of interest will likewise be briefly and impartially chronicled. In fine, it will be the general aim of the Publishers to render the paper as attractive, agreeable and entertaining. The steady support through the last three years of an average of more than 3,000 subscribers warrants the belief that the conduct of the work has not disappointed the hopes of its friends, while it has secured the decided approval of an intelligent public. Such as it has been it will continue to be, with the increased facilities and additional energies secured in its Editorial Department, to which it is hoped that still further strength will be added by arrangements now in progress.

The New-Yorker will ever stand and stem resolve to adhere to labor or expense which may tend to elevate the character of their work can avail any thing; the undersigned are justified in cherishing a confidence that they will not only maintain their present standing it has already attained in the public estimation.

H. GREELEY & CO.

CONDITIONS.—The Quarto Edition of The New-Yorker is issued every Saturday evening on a large Imperial sheet (25 by 40 inches) of superior paper, each number containing sixteen large pages of three columns each. This edition forms two ample volumes of 416 pages each per annum, making 864 pages in a year, excluding advertisements and including 32 pages of popular music, which will be given in each number. This edition is afforded to subscribers at Three Dollars per annum, or three and a half when absolutely paid in advance. Three Copies will be sent for Ten dollars remitted free of Postage, or Ten copies for Thirty dollars.

The New-Yorker, Folio Edition, is printed on a large imperial sheet (3" by 37 inches) of fine white paper, and afforded to subscribers at Three dollars per annum or Two dollars and a half if paid in advance. Five copies will be sent for Ten dollars reaching us free of charge, and any larger number in proportion. Subscriptions to either edition are respectfully solicited. Address H. Greeley & Co. 1 Ann st. New York.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

Abraham Cadmus vs. William Wells,—Alias Fi Fa de bonis.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, at Craig's Hotel in Plainfield, on the 21st day of September next at 2 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, of, in and to all that certain lot of land and premises, situate, lying and being in Westfield township, Essex county, and state of New Jersey.—The 1st lot of land and premises described in a deed from Isaac Laing Webster and wife to the said defendant, recorded in book E. S. of deeds page 229, beginning at a stake in the middle of Third street, and in Gale Borden's E. S. line, thence along his line N. 51 deg. W. 84 links to a stake, and 81-links to a stake, another of Borden's corners, thence along the line of Abraham Snydam's land, N. 40 deg. E. 97 chains to a stake in the middle of Fourth street, thence along their line, S. 47 deg. E. 2 chains 50 1-2 links to a stake in the middle of Third street, thence along the middle of said street, south 39 1-4 degrees W. to the place of beginning, containing one quarter of an acre of land.

Also, all the following lots described in a deed recorded in book D. S. pages 330 and 331. The 1st lot No. 15, begins at a stone in the middle of Fourth street and running with the rear of lots 14, 13 and 12, N. 47 deg. W. 2 chains and 72 links to a stone, thence N. E. 85 links to a stone, then with the line of lot No. 16, 47 deg. E. 2 chains and 72 links to a stone in the middle of Fifth street, with that S. W. 85 links to the place of beginning, containing 23-100 of an acre. The 2d lot No. 33, begins at a stone in the middle of Fourth street, and is corner of lot No. 26, with the line of that lot S. E. 2 chains and 72 links to a stone in the rear line of Fifth street lots, with that line N. E. 85 links to a stone and corner of lot No. 36 with the line of that lot N. W. 2 chains and 72 links to a stone in the middle of Fourth street, then with that S. W. 85 links to the place of beginning, containing 23-100 of an acre.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.
Newark, Aug. 12th, 1839. 111 tds.

In chancery of New Jersey

July Term, 1839.

Between Zechariah Webster, Guardian of the persons and estate of the children of Ira F. Randolph, deceased, Complainant; and Herman Marseilles, John I. Gaston, and Thomas Talmage, Executors of John Prelinghuysen, deceased, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Vail, and Abel Vail, defendants.

It appearing in this Court that the complainant hath exhibited his bill in the above cause against the said Herman Marseilles, John I. Gaston and Thomas Talmage, executors of John Prelinghuysen, deceased, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Vail, and Abel Vail, defendants, and that process by subpœna issued against the said defendants, and returned to the defendants hath been regularly issued, returnable to the fifteenth of July inst or, but that the defendants Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles, and Abel Vail cannot be found in this state, to be served therewith, and that the said Herman Marseilles Peter Marseilles and Abel Vail have not entered their appearance to be entered in the cause, nor pleaded, nor been duly served, and if being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Herman Marseilles and Abel Vail, are not residents of any part of the state of New York, and the said Peter Marseilles in the City of Philadelphia.

It is thereupon on this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, on motion of Cornelius Boice, Solicitor of the complainant by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendants, Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles and Abel Vail do appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the eighth day of October next, or that in default thereof such decree be made against them as the Chancellor may think equitable and just. And it is further ordered That this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles and Abel Vail, by delivery of a copy thereof to them or if not published within the said twenty days in the Plainfield Union, a newspaper printed at Plainfield, in this State, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week:

WM. PENNINGTON, C.
131 6w

A true copy.
PETER G. PETTY, Clerk.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

For Sale at this Office,

CHEAP FOR CASH, VIZ.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, also Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 12 6d. or 25 cts. per quire.
Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled & colored.
BIBLES, well printed, and handsomely bound, at only 62 and 87 cts. each, large and small
Missionary Hymn Book, at 37 cts.
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Watt's Psalms and Hymns, large and small differing
Burton's Comic Songster, with 19 plates
Moore's Life of Byron, Complete.—Cowper's Task
Young's Night Thoughts.
Winter Evening Tales, by James Hogg
Life of the Duke of Wellington, by Robert Huish
Franklin's Life and Essays.—The Young Husband
Moore's Melodies.—Thompson's Seasons.
Bible Gazetteer, 16 plates and maps, and Bible Dictionary, 40 cts. each containing about 300 pages closely 20 cents each.
Maria Monk, large edition, with a plate.
Col. Snow's Refutation of the same
Polish's Course of Time.

MARRYATT'S Novels, complete in one large octavo volume, well bound.
Oliver Twist, a Novel, complete in 1 vol. by the celebrated Boz.
Japhet in search of his Father, 2 vols. bound in boards and gilt.
Middleman Easy, 2 vols. do. do.
Frank Mildmay, or the Naval Officer, 2 vols. do. do.
Pacha of Many Tales, 2 vols. do. do.
Newton Forster, 2 vols. do. do.
Peter Simple, 2 vols. do. do.
King's Own, 2 vols. do. do.
Jacob Faithful, 2 vols. do. do.
Arnold's Nubia Exploratory Work, 2 vols.
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.
Illinois, with a map; containing also the celebrated Guide to the West.
Jack Hatteras, with plates.
Baron Munchausen.
Providential Deliverances.
Grimshawe's United States.
William's Poems.
Goldsmith's History of Greece.
Small Black books.
Slates and Scrap Leaves.
Labels to put into book, 40 cts. per hundred.

ALSO, ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS,

Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix, well bound
The same in pamphlet form
Alton Trials, with a plate.—Rural Code of Mayd
Channing on Slavery.—Morris's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Manual.—Mrs. Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery.
Life of Wilberforce.—Life of Granville Sharp,
Star of Freedom, with plates.—Light and Love
Jay's Timothy on Slavery, with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vasa,
Jay's View
Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs
American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.
Scripture Gems
The Fountain, &c. &c.
Large assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.
Song Books, several kinds, 6 to 6 cents
A few beautiful Colored Lithographic Prints,
Dream Books,—Wafers
Genuine Cologne Water—Thread Gloves
Perforated Card paper, &c. &c.
Friction Matches, Pocket Books, &c. &c. &c.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography.—Olney's Do and Adam's
Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,
Foster's Elements of Rhetoric, Clay Slates,
500 QUILLS, first quality, at 50 cents per hundred
Writing Ink, &c. &c. at the New York retail price.
School Testaments,—Pocket Testament.
Adams' Latin Grammar,
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Murray's small English Grammar,
" English Reader.

The following at Wholesale or Retail:

Fetter's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's Instructor.
Child's First Book,—Arithmetical Table Books.
Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.
Three Tracts, by Bishop Hall.
Bonaparte's Oraculum; or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Present from Richmond;
Blue Beard and Fatima.
CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.
MAGIC, OR ACE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for sale at this Office. Also,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to let houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.
June 4th, 1839.

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles!

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Sad Irons and Cridirons,
Spiders and Fry Pans
Bell Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin do
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Britannia Tea Pots,
Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Pantry and Common Bellows
Britannia Table and Tea Spoons
Britannia Lamps
Brass and Iron Candle sticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andirons brass tops.

Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Pewter Ware, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.
Roofing, Leaders, and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.
Plainfield, May 12, 1838. 97 tf

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the
PLAINFIELD FACTORY

A T 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. Wool received by Barry & Duckmore, or Ayres & Bullman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, For Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 21, 1839. 123 6m

New Volume.

Specimen of the Seventeenth Volume of the

NEW-YORK MIRROR.

Was issued on the 25th day of June.

THE Publishers are engaged in Stereotype preparations, with original Designs by T. H. Bartlett, Hallock, Fay, Hallock, Durand, (the elder,) and other artists of acknowledged eminence.

Fifty pieces of prose and verse, selected for the Pictorial Embellishments and Engravings, with a number of inclings on wood, will embellish the present Volume, while its literary character will be maintained, in its foreign correspondence, through the pens of Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Leslie, Mrs. Ogden, Tales, Essays, Curious Historical Legends, American Reminiscences, Indian traditions, &c.

No scheme of the Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months, its circulation has increased with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of this periodical. Its friends are more numerous, its resources more ample, and its conductors more sensible that their continued exertions to render it the most interesting and valuable repository of literature and the fine arts, shall be an unflagging object.

The reader will admit, that a work embracing an immense variety of choice matter, most of it expressly written for its columns—containing superior engravings on steel, with copious selections of exquisite music, magnificently illustrated—and issued in the immense volume of the imperial quarto page—is, at the trifling subscription of five dollars per annum, afforded at a price unsurpassed in cheapness by any periodical ever published in any country.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, pearl, and nonpareil type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and several etchings on wood, and with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, &c. for every volume as regularly as issued. Engraved Title-page, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mail to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

☞ HERE WE ARE!!!
Plainfield Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory.

THE Subscriber would take this method of informing the citizens of Plainfield and the inhabitants of this section of country generally, that he has established the above business in the thriving town of Plainfield, in Dr. Craig's building, on the corner of Main-st. and Rail Road Avenue, where will be found a large assortment of House-Keeping articles,

Pots and Kettles of all sizes,
Spiders and Skillets, do.
Griddles and Tea Kettles,
Frying Pans, tinned and wikeot,
Bake Pans, Sad Irons, Tire Irons and Fire Dogs.
Sheet Metal, Copper and Tin Tea Kettles,
Air Furnaces, Coffee Mills, Bell Metal Sauce pans.
Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs,
Brass Kettles of all sizes, Brass Candle-sticks,
Britannia Coffee and Tea Pots,
Large and small Waiters, Gridirons and waffill Irons.

Always on hand a general Assortment of the most approved kind of Stoves. Tinning, Roofing, and all kinds of jobbing done to order.

The following prices paid for the following articles:

Geese Feathers, 6c. 6d. per lb.	Brass, 12 cts.
Bees Wax, 28 cts.	Lead, 4 cts.
Old Pewter, 14 cts.	Flax, 9 cts.
Old Iron, 3-4 ct.	Rags, 4cts.
Copper 17 cts.	

Country Merchants who are in the habit of having their Rags collected, will please give us a call, as they can be supplied with a superior article on the same terms.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, April 22, 1839. 16 tf

In Chancery of New Jersey

July Term, 1839.

Between Elston Marsh, Complainant, and William Wells, Alfred Berry, Phineas P. Randolph, and Abraham Cadmus, defendants.—On Bill, &c.

It appearing to this Court that the Complainant has filed his bill in the above cause against William Wells, Alfred Berry, Phineas P. Randolph, and Abraham Cadmus, the defendants above-named, and that process of subpœna to appear and answer the said bill, to the defendants hath been regularly issued, returnable to the present term of this Court, but that the defendant, William Wells could not be found in this state, so that service therewith, and that the said William Wells hath not caused his appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said William Wells cannot be found in the state of New Jersey, but that he resides in the city of New York. It is thereupon on this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, on motion of Cornelius Boice, Solicitor of the complainant by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said defendant, William Wells, do appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill on or before the eighth day of October next, and that in default thereof, such decree be made against him as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said William Wells by a delivery of a copy thereof to him, or be published within the said twenty days in the Plainfield Union, a newspaper printed at Plainfield, in the county of Essex, in this state, and continued to be inserted for six weeks successively, at least once in every week:

WM. PENNINGTON, C.

A True Copy,
STACY G. POTTS, Clk. 30 6w

BRASS KETTLES.

FROM 8 to 24 lbs. Regular Brass, large and small sizes, which I will sell cheap, call and examine for yourselves.

Also, *Tin Wash Kettles, warranted fire proof,* very cheap

HOLLOW WARE.

Pots, Kettles, Cast Iron and Portable Air Furnaces Copper, Tin and Tea Kettles, Gridirons, Shovel, Tongs Kitchen Fire Dogs, Sauce Pans, *Frying Pans, &c.*

Wanted in Exchange.

All kinds of Country Produce, Old Copper, Pewter, Brass, Lead, Rags, Bees Wax, Flax, &c. at the highest prices.

JOHN S. DENNISON.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1839. 72 tf

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is by the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education, in the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to secure their best effort and the best of good conduct on the part of the pupils themselves.

The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its effusion is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are required to the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without incalculating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each pupil must furnish his own bedclothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the *principal, is nevertheless open for the reception* of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and *pledges himself to do all that he can to* merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for he paper, &c. &c.

M. P. CUSHING.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of RUDD & VAN DORN, and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials.

THOS. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, March 25, 1839. 14

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on *Credit*,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 1oct

The Farmer's 'Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th & 30th of each month. Each number will contain 32 octave pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance. The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one & a half cents within the state and not exceeding 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each beyond or to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1838.

More New Goods

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Gro de Berlin Silk, a few pieces colored Gro de Nap, 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

ALWARD & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1839. 15 tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 4th day of May next, under the superintendence of Mr. NELSON WHEELER, as Principal.

Mr. Wheeler is a graduate of Yale College, and for three years has been successfully engaged in the business of instruction. His recommendations both as a scholar and a teacher, are from the best sources and of the highest order. The Trustees, therefore, with pleasure announce their confidence in his ability and intention to make this one of the best schools in the country.

As the Institution is sufficiently large and commodious, one half of it has been so altered and fixed up as to make an airy and convenient boarding house; and the trustees have made arrangements with Mr. Wheeler, by which he will receive into his family, and in accordance who choose to place their sons under the immediate care of the principal both as boarders and pupils can do so, by paying for English scholars $150, and for Classical, $175 per year, including board, tuition, washing, lights and fuel—Beds and bedding to be furnished by the pupils.

The Female Department will be under the direction of Miss Brown, a Lady of superior attainments, from the Hartford Female Seminary; and instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most approved female seminaries.

The year is divided into two sessions of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

Common English branches, per quarter,	$1 to 4.00
Higher "	5 to 6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

One half of the bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid at the beginning of the session, and the other half at the close.

To those who are acquainted with the delightful situation of Plainfield, together with its nearness to, and speedy connection with New York, Newark, and other large places, by means of Rail Roads and steamboats, very little need be said to convince them that it presents no small advantages for those who wish to educate their children from home.

JAMES LEONARD
BENJAMIN STELLE,
JAMES L. COMPTON,
ELISHA RUNYON,
ALLEN WILSON.
} Trustees.

Plainfield, N. J March 26, 1839. 14 tf

Will the Editor of the Gospel Witness, copy the above in his paper?

NEW ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing May 27th, 1839.

New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cts.—Rahway, 50 cts—New Brunswick, 75 cts.

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 9 o'clock, A. M daily,
At 3-4 P. M. &c.
At 6, P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
Leave New Brunswick
At 7, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 o'c. noon, daily.
At 3, P. M. daily.

Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 8, 9, & 11, A. M. & at 3, 4, 6, & 8, P. M.

Leave Newark at 6 1-2, 7 1-2, 8, and 10 1-2, A. M. and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 1-2, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 11 o'clock.
Leave Newark at 5 o'clock. (Phil. trains.)

Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*, and besides prevents confusion from crowds after crossing the river.

☞ Baggage will be received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of *Liberty-street and Cortlandt street, immediately ad*joining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is a the foot of Market street, and as New Brunswick a the starting place of the trains.

The Two Tracks on the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

March 29th, 1839. 15 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield. Oct. 23, 1838. 26 tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID Assortment of first quality Britannia metal Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Milk Cups, for Sale cheap at the new Hollow Ware Establishment.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 14, 1839.

POWER OF ATTORNEY, Blanks for sale at this Office.

Job Printing.

All Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BILLHEADS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is expected by M. P. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

New Goods,

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of the most fashionable style of Spring and Summer Goods, and will sell them very low.

Call and see.

H. A. CORY.

April 23d, 1839. 16 tf

DOLLARS WANTED.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS, in small sums are wanted by a note managed in a safe, permanent and profitable manner. Interest will be allowed if taken for a longer or shorter time, according to the will of the lender. Enquire of CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq.

Plainfield, May 6th, 1839. 19tf

☞ Important to the Public.

AN Invention has just been obtained by

P. MOSHER,

DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medical remedies, with a pamphlet illustrating the principles of the Botanic and of Medico Botanic Practice of Medicine, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author of the American Practice of Medicine. The octavo, of which a few copies are now offered for sale.

To those afflicted with *disease of any kind*, it is of the highest importance, as they have now within their reach the means of relief. The virtues of which have been well tested by the Proprietor, Dr. W. Beach, in New York, in his valuable and extensive practice, for more than twenty years. The principles of the Botanic system MINERAL treatment of the day are too well known to require any remarks here; you, as some of your friends, have experienced some of the baneful effects of the Mineral Poisons. Better that the system is not destroyed; and why persist in following it, merely because it is fashionable or customary, when you have within your reach, mild, safe and efficacious Vegetable medicines, which are consigned with confidence, and act in accordance with the laws of Nature—consequently calculated to restore you to health? Be resolved then, my countrymen and countrywomen, to make a trial of a system, which experience has proved beneficial and salutary. Make one trial, and you will realize the difference, and ever after remain an advocate of the Reformed Botanic Practice. Dr. Beach's remedies are purely vegetable, which only, is correct and scientific. You have the medicine as before you, prepared with plain direction for disease generally. You have only to reach forth your hand, & experience their blessings. The proprietor only asks of you confidence sufficient to give them a fair trial.

Among the various medicines put up, and for sale by the subscriber, Dr. Beach's are particularly recommended as well deserving public attention and patronage:

For Bilious complaints,	Beach's antibilious physic and Family Pills.
For consumption, cough, &c.	" Pulmonary Syrup,
For Weakness and debility,	" Restorative Bitters,
For Piles,	" Pile Ointment,
For Liver Complaints,	" *Hepatic Pills,*
For Dyspepsia,	" Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
For Fever and Ague,	" Fever & Ague powder
For Worms,	" Worm powder,
For Fever,	" Diaphoretic or Fever Powder,
For Bowel complaints,	" Neutralizing Mixture
For affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.	" Diuretic Drops,
For eruptions, tetter, &c.	" *Hepatic Wash and* Ointment,
For Inflamation,	" Compound Laurus Poultice,
For Rheumatism,	" Rheumatic Oil and alterative Syrup,
For Sore and weak eyes,	" Eye balsam, or water,
For pain in the back, side, or Breast,	" Strengthening plaster.
For Ulcers, Burns, &c	" *Black arrealing salve*
For Fits, Croup, complaints in the stomach,	" Emetic powders.

P. MOSHER, Druggist.

New Market, N. J. Jan. 1839. 106 1y

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The widely established reputation of Dr Peters' Pills obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, whereby the blood is not only rendered more specially *purify*, and thus *disseminate a healthy fluid throughout* the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the late learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the conclusion that the discovery of *cause was beyond* them. With that generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other pills, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Repost, "is owing to sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the vitiating matter while undergoing the *process of being formed into chyle.*" *And such is the* mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can get into the blood, for they are thrown together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel. The diseases which especially yield to the influence of Dr. Peters' Pills are as follows, viz: Fevers of all kinds, Liver Complaint, Liver Convulsions, Sick Head ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the spleen, Piles, Colds, Coughs, *Female obstructions*, Sore Throat, Fevers, Nausea, Distention of the stomach and bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or sallow complexion, and in the strengthening of the Bowels, when a Cathartic or aperient is needed.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them the most beautiful and easy to swallow than any that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for manufacturing pills, by which upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which the physician is not acquainted, and as I am also opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative *agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state*, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as Dr. Peters' Pills, I was for a supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic as certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering as well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic that I now use them in my practice almost exclusively in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN L. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price $1 per box, 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 20th, 1839. 14 tf

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 26 1y

Just made up,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer,—A that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Rail Road Hotel.

THE Subscriber having taken the Rail Road Hotel, at the junction of the *Newjersey and Somerville* Rail Roads in Elizabethtown, where he is well provided with Horse Feed and Stabling, solicits a share of public patronage.

FREEMAN COLE.

Elizabethtown, April 23d, 1839. 16 tf

☞ The Wonderful Cures

and popular doctrine as practised by the illustrious Professor of Germany, a number of which are now performing a deep interest throughout our country.

Translated from the German of

LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE,

OF BERLIN,

The Discoverer of the Matchless Sanative.

Criticisms of North and South America.

The Lens of Science. "The Matchless Sanative" belongs the imperishable honor of adding a New and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (as all truths of incalculable value,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as the Book of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which belongs to the noble philosophy of the age. *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a diseased state of the Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body;* and whatever has been the system for years before that *is the last exemplification of the Laws* which, sure as certainty, though not so quickly, cured, as a common rule of a simple value. An invaluably precious doctrine this is, imparts an important lesson to the expounding study of both sexes, teaching them that the remedy for may be an unobserved inmate of them—"slayer known" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attack, teaching them that the great Art of *preserving health is to plant out the disease while it is small,* and *not wait till the full grown ear.*

This illustrious benefactor of mankind is also entitled to *your unfeigned gratitude*, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE*, whose healing fist may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy ☞ CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages.—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the cabinet in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it self the Conqueror of Consumption, a disease which all ensabled will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence,—*a medicine, whose won*derful virtues have been glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pulpits and in the social chamber; by which means they often become the busy instruments of changing despondency into bone, sickness into health, and sadness into friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and that possesses a very FOLD POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the *inevitable grave.*

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one table spoonful; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop, the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

Price—Three and one-third rix dollars* ($2.50) per HALF OUNCE.

A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL FACULTY, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not if its benevolent members who are actuated by worthy motives. Though we stand certain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative one valuable as can be procured known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby assure that when Dr. Louis Otton Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the vilest of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motive of curiosity merely, to make trial of it in several cases upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other diseases of which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was so, also swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, now, that we have become a friend, do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of the medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it professes. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it speaks for itself.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
JOHANN WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1836.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir—Mr. Al Noyes, who has been, in a debilitated state of health for two years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Reasor was given over by all who knew him to be in a consumption, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and was able to do his own haying last summer. Yours, &c. JOHN L. P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Monrroe, Pa. April 9th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the *Consumption* for a great number of years, has taken your Sanative, and has received so much benefit he purchased the medicine he was very fearful not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton. J. ETHERIDGE.

Agent for Yours, MILTON K. ARMSTRONG,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the building one door east of Dr. Craig's Office on Main-street, where he keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Consisting in part of the following, viz.

Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, *Scotching and Pouchong Teas*: White Havana, New Orleans, Lump and New Orleans Sugars: Coffee, Rice, Cheese, Lard, Butter, Hams, Smok'd Beef, Flour, Molasses, Prunes, Raisins, Cocoa, Chocolate, Anise Seed, Cassia, Indigo, Salt Petre, Soda, Saleratus, Nutmegs, Powder and Shot, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell as cheap for cash or barter as can be had elsewhere

Call and See.

WM. WILLIS.

Plainfield, April 23d, 1839. 16 tf

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK

CIDER.

THE Subscriber has for sale about 100 barrels of Cider, which he will sell in any quantity at Private prices.

Warren, Feb. 11. 6 tf NOAH DRAKE.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1839. Number 169.

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the 6 at three months if paid in six months $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be received in by Saturday morning; if short, they will be received if sent in by 9 o'clock Monday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCEME.

THE following detail of a Scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of 20 dols. per Ticket, and the small number of the capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and Sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application as nothing made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and transmit us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to SYLVESTER & Co. 156 Broadway, New York.

☞ Observe the Number, 156

1 Prize of		$700,000!
1	of	$500,000!
1	of	$25,000!
6 prizes of		$20,000!
2	of	$15,000!
3	of	$10,000!

GRAND REAL ESTATE & BANK STOCK LOTTERY

Of Property Situated in New Orleans.

The Richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the public, in this or any Country.

Tickets $20—No Shares

Authorized by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1st, 1839.—Schmidt & Hamilton, Managers.

Sylvester & Co. 156 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.—No Combination number.

The Deeds of the property, and the Bank Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners, for the security of the Prize-Holders.

Splendid Scheme.

1 Prize.—The Arcade—Ole st agazine, Natchez and Gavior streets. Rented at about $9,000 per annum. Valued at $ 00,000
1 Prize.—New Orleans City Bank.—Rented at $25,000, and valued at $500,000
1 Prize.—2-0 shares Canal Bank stock, $100 each, $25,000
1 Prize.—200 shares Commercial do. 10 each, 10,000
5 Prizes.—5 Dwelling Houses in the best part of New Orleans, each rented at 1,200 dollars per annum, and each valued at 20,000. Each prize 20,000, 100,000
1 Prize.—Dwelling House. Rented at $1000 Valued at 17,000
1 Prize.—100 shares Mechanics' and Traders' bank stock, 100 dollars each, 17,000
3 Prizes.—Each 100 shares City Bank Stock, each shares 100 dollars each prize 10,000 30,000
1 Prize.—50 shares Exchange bank, 100 each, 5,000
1 Prize.—50 do. do. do. 5,000
1 Prize.—25 do. Gas Light bank do. do. 2,500
1 Prize.—25 do. do. do. 2,500
1 prize.—15 do. Mechanics' & Traders' do. 1,500
1 Prize.—15 do. do. do. 1,500
20 prizes.—each 10 shares the Louisiana State Bank, 100 dols. each, each prize 1000, 20,000
10 prizes.—each 2 shares of 100 dols. each prize 200 dols. of the Gas Light Bank, 2,000
200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the Bank of Louisiana, 20,000
200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the N. Orleans Bank, 20,000
150 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the Union bank of Florida, 15,000
600 Prizes, $1,500,000

☞ It shall be at the option of the winners of prizes of Bank stocks, either to take the stock itself, or the par value thereof in cash.

☞ The receipts of the sale of tickets are deposited in the New Orleans banks, in the names of the managers, and the properties transferred unincumbered, for the security of the prize holders.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the act previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers drawn from the first wheel, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing unincumbered and without any deduction.

SYLVESTER & CO.,

May, 1839. (28tf 5m) 156 Broadway, N. Y.

POETICAL.

Infant Labor in English Factories

At the close of an article on this subject, in an English magazine—in which many instances of cruel suffering are related—he following verses are given.

Many of our readers will find it difficult to realize the scenes we have placed before them—scenes so abhorrent to the feelings, as to find admission into the mind only with great difficulty. Verse will sometimes gain a way where sober prose is rejected from the memory. An affecting fact, stated by Gillet Sharp, has been thrown into rhyme, and we give it without consulting the writer. Let the reader observe that it conveys merely a simple statement of a fact which really took place, and which, we fear we must add, is of no uncommon occurrence.

'Twas on a winter's morning,
The weather wet and wild,
Three hours before the dawning,
The father roused his child;
Her daily morsel bringing,
The darksome room he paced,
And cried 'The bell is ringing!
My helpless darling haste!'

'Father, I'm up, but weary,
I scarce can reach the door,
And long the way and dreary,—
O carry me once more!
To help us we've no mother,
And you have no employ;
They killed my little brother,—
Like him I'll work and die!'

Her wasted form seemed nothing,—
The load was at his heart;
The sufferer he kept soothing
Till at the mill they part.
The overlooker met her,
As to her frame she crept,
And with his thong he beat her,
And cursed her as she wept.

Alas! what hours of horror
Made up her latest day;
In toil, and pain, and sorrow,
They slowly passed away;
It seemed as she grew weaker,
The threads the fibrer broke,
The rapid wheels ran quicker,
And heavier fell the stroke.

The sun had long descended,
But nigh brought no repose;
Her day began and ended
As cruel tyrants choose.
At length a late neighbor
Her helpless way did yield,
To take her last hour's labor,
While by her frame she laid.

At last the engine ceasing,
The captives homeward rushed;
She thought her strength increasing—
'Twas but hope her spirits flushed.
She left, but left she tarried;
She fell and rose no more,
Till, by her comrades carried,
She reached her father's door.

All night, with tortured feeling,
He watched his speechless child;
While close beside her kneeling,
She knew him not, nor smiled.
Again the Factory's ringing
Her last perceptions tried;
When from her straw bed springing,
'Tis time!' She shrieked and died.

That night a chariot passed her,
White on the ground she lay;
The daughters of her master
An evening visit pay;
Their tender hearts were sighing
As negro wrongs were told,
While the white slave was dying
Who won their father's gold!

VARIETY.

Furnandville.— A correspondent of the Philadelphia North American gives the following lively description of a Yankee manufacturing establishment in the heart of Pennsylvania:

The writer started from Lockhaven in a boat on the Susquehannah, and passing up the river, he says—"You stop where you see one good-looking white house and two big taverns. Here you see the lofty Alleghanies suddenly open to the right; you hear the roar of the mountain stream, and looking up the ravine, you see shops and smoke and the puffings of a powerful steam-engine. This is Farrandsville; and here the Boston company is said to have expended between five and six hundred thousand dollars in doing what has never been done before in this country—making pig iron from the ore by the use of hard coal. All that has been made at Pittsburg and elsewhere, as I am informed, has been made by charcoal, a very expensive process. The problem was to make it by coal as they do in England. For the purpose they must go far beyond the Alleghanies, where the coal and the iron lie near home. But let us look in. The first building is the studio of the engineer, a story and a half high. Its two sides, each 20 feet long, and 20 inches in diameter, and there they lie, side by side, waiting and waiting like an heir of great expectations. These give directed motion to engine which, we are told, is of 100 horse power. And what does this great 'How do?' Why, nothing but blow the fire! And there he works and blows away, sending his breath under ground in a pipe to a larger building. But what a fire! You never before had a conception of the power of fire. Away up on the top, through the chimney, are coal and the coal and the immense forge is supplied with fuel. Here the iron is melted, then all together. You stand at 30 feet and look at the furnace, and perspire and pant, and are most blinded. You go two feet nearer; it is intolerable. The iron troughs, 20 feet long, have a fiery stream of what is called sinders constantly running; they look like rivers of melted iron. These empty into cast iron wagons which are filled in a few minutes. These are all thrown away. But see those men! That Welshman, who at the furnace, with a bar all crisped and twisted, has brought to the mouth of the furnace a fine casting piece, and bent the melted iron runs twice every twenty-four hours and becomes pig iron. It is but ten days since they have got it perfected so as to make iron. They now make 12 tons every day, six tons at each blast! Is not this something of a fire to glow day and night? They have a coal road up the mountain a mile and a half, where they get their coal and their fire clay. The ore is brought in boats from Centreville, on the North Branch, about 80 miles. Here they make and bake about 1500 fire bricks every day. The clay lies just under the coal. It is dug and sent down and ground by a very simple process; it is then wet and moulded, pressed, dried in the air and, then baked. Here too are saw mills, and cabinet shops, and all manner of things of the same kind. They are just laying the foundation of another furnace, and my friend of the horse power promises enough of iron in twelve days to keep the fires alive. It is said to be the finest specimen of furnace in America, and when they get the other furnace up and make 25 or 30 tons of iron every day, it will be a great affair.

About one hundred rods further up the ravine is another immense shop, belonging to another Boston company. There, their sole business is to make nails. They get their coal out of the same mine that the other company do. They take the iron and put it into the furnace to puddle it, as it is called. This melts the mass into a liquid, when it is put under a heavy pressure and brought nearly into the shape of an eggs it is again heated, and the process of rolling is soon commenced, and when it becomes about as thick as your two hands, there is a pair of 8 cars ready to cut it into any shape, with about the same ease as a lady cuts her pastry. It continues to be rolled until the proper shape is given. The nails taken up stairs, and the machines are ready to use in two nails. Here are some 4-5 or 50 of these biters and a noisy set they are. A man takes a flat piece of iron as wide as the nail is to be long. He applies it to the machine, and pish, it is a nail in a twinkling. At the very instant that the biter says pish, another spiteful fellow fires up and gives it a thump, and thus makes the head. The nail, whether it is a small one, or as large as my greatest toe, is made in an instant, and they drop down all finished as the say is, on count. They make and pack for the market about *four tons daily!* How many hammers would it take to drive them all? It is a wonderful affair, and the superintendent, young Mr. Perkins, is very kind and polite to show you every thing. There are almost 200 men connected with the lower establishment, and about 100 with the upper one. These little hamlets, half finished and half completed along under the mountain, are very grotesque in appearance. Here are pigs and sheds and dogs, &c. all in abundance. These affairs all belong to those wonderful creatures the Yankees.

Civis.

Liability of Stage Owners.—In December, 1819, Mr. Salstone and his wife, of Salem, Massachusetts, travelling in stages from Albany to Utica in Wheeling, were overturned in a stage, upset by the carelessness of the driver, and the lady very severely injured. Salstone instituted a suit against Stokes the owner of the line of stages, in the Circuit Court of Maryland, and recovered $7,000 damages. Stokes carried the case up to the Supreme Court, where, after a long argument by able counsel, the Court laid down the following principles, which we find in black letter:

1. Owners of stages are not liable for accidents, unless occasioned by want of skill or negligence in the driver.

2. Accidents occuring, the defendant must show, in a suit, that his driver was a person of competent skill and good habits, and exercised in that confidence as a reason for the occasion of the accident—there was no evidence for the defendant, that the road, particularly at the point where the accident occurred, was dangerous, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

If persons are injured by improperly attempting to escape from a stage, the owner is not liable. And if the accident is occasioned by an unreasonable, or a place, but by physical disability arising from extreme cold, which disabled the driver during the day, the owner is not liable. The burden of proof lies with the owner of a stage to show that his driver was careful and competent, and that the accident was not occasioned through his carelessness. The person injured has only to prove the fact of his injury and the manner in which it occurred.

Genuine Wit.—The printer of an east-Tn paper says that many of his patrons would make good school boys, for they *hold back* so well.

Valuable Recipe.—Old Deacon H. (who was something of a wag in his day) used to say that *humble* had a certain remedy for wasting thoughtlessness of indigo. It was to fill a milk pan with pure water, and to sift some indigo on the surface; if the indigo was good it would either sink or swim, who couldn't tell which.—*New Haven Herald.*

How to make good Pies and Puddings.

CRUST. Mix two pounds of flour, one pound of butter, and two eggs into a paste, with warm water, and when well worked it is a good crust.

PUFF PASTE FOR TARTS. Rub into a pound of butter as much flour as you can; then make it into a light paste with cold water, just stiff enough to work it up; then lay it out as thick as a crown piece; put a layer of butter all over, then sprinkle on a little flour, double it up and roll it out again; double it and roll it with layers of butter and flour 3 times, and it will be fit for use.

APPLE PIE. Pare and core your fruit, stew some sugar between every layer as you lay them on the dish; put in the juice of one lemon, a little lemon peel grated fine, and a few cloves or allspice. Cover with a good paste.

MINCE PIE. Four pounds boiled beef, chopped fine and salted; six pounds raw apples chopped; one pound beef suet, one quart of wine or good rich sweet cider, one ounce of mace and cinnamon, one nutmeg, 2 pounds of raisins; good fruit; bake three quarters of an hour in a moderate oven.

PUMPKIN PIE. One quart stewed pumpkin, strained; three pints of milk, nine eggs, sugar, mace, nutmeg and ginger to your taste.

CHEESE PIE. Having made a good crust, lay a little of it round the sides of the dish, and strew a little sugar at the bottom; lay in the fruit and considerable sugar at the top. A few red currants put along with the cherries or juice improves it; then put on a good crust. Plum, raspberry or gooseberry pies are made in the same way.

Some prefer a top and bottom crust, and add a little cinnamon.

TRANSPARENT PUDDING. Beat 4 eggs well, put them in a stew pan with 4 ounces of powdered loaf sugar, some nutmeg and 1-4 pound butter—heat it and stir it in a basin to cool; bow line the edge with fine puff paste, pour in your pudding, and bake in a moderate oven.

SWEET APPLE PUDDING. Take one pint boiled milk, and when stir gradually a pint of sweet cream and a spoonful of salt, six sweet apples pcut fine; bake 3 hours. This is the most luxurious Yankee puddings yet made. If too stiff, add more scalded milk.

BREAD PUDDING. A nice bread pudding may be made with clean bits of bread; they should be well soaked in milk over night; in the morning mashed fine; beat up a few eggs in it and add a little salt; tie it up in a bag, or put in a pan, that will exclude every drop of water. You may improve it by adding raisins, rose water, cinnamon, and sugar as taste and economy dictate. Bake or boil two hours.

INDIAN PUDDING. Scald a quart of milk, stir in Indian meal enough to make a good batter, a teaspoonful of salt, a teacupful of molasses, and a spoonful of ginger or pounded cinnamon. Bake 3 hours or four hours.

PLUM PUDDING. Beat six eggs, add a quart of milk, a little salt, and flour enough to make a good batter. Boil or bake an hour.

FISH PUDDING. If you wish to make a really nice plum pudding, pound some crackers, and add them over night in milk enough to cover them; beat in six or 8 eggs, put in a little lemon juice, a whole nutmeg, and a pound of raisins, which have been rolled in flour. Bake nearly two hours.

FISH PIE. Cut off the pinions and necks, season each person with pepper and salt, and lay a piece of fresh butter in each belly. Place a good round steak of lamb, veal or tender beef at the bottom of the dish, on which lay the birds, placing the necks, pinions, livers, gizzards, hearts &c. in the centre. Cover with a crust such as directed above.

PUFF PASTE. Cut off the fins in slices, lay them in a dish, and season them with slices of veal and pork, sliced lemon, some butter, and the yolks of 6 or 8 hard eggs; cover the whole with the above crust.

Colonization in Hayti.—A letter from Puerto de Plata of the 7th ult. mentions the arrival of the brig America from St. John's, East Florida, with 291 free colored emigrants. Their lively demonstrations of joy on reaching that land of liberty and plenty, says the letter, were overwhelming to the feelings of humanity. It was a sight enough to see so many young, likely, and decent looking people cordially welcomed by crowds of natives, all expressing in the most lively manifestations of pleasure from a joyous community amongst whom they came to reside. Provisions of the country are very abundant. A horse load of plantains costs 37½ cents. I find many valuable mechanics among the emigrants, and propose building a coasting vessel immediately to remedy the inconvenience and want of transportation.

We venture to say that there is no city in the Union that erects, or is now erecting so many buildings in proportion to its size and population, as St. Louis. Buildings are starting up in every direction, and those, too, generally of a substantial and elegant character. Though the streets including the old French part of the city are of coarse narrow and contracted, yet the new portions now building up are laid out with a liberal liberality and enterprise wisely superior even to the French mode of building after the old Court House, we understand, is to be torn down, and a magnificent one erected in its place. A splendid Catholic house of brick is now in progress—which is to be longer than the famous Astor House—located in a pleasant and eligible part of the city, and extending through from street to street. Its cost is estimated at $150,000; is built by a company, and is designed to be completed in about a year. It is to be kept by Messrs. Blakesley & Knight, the present popular proprietors of the National Hotel, at a rent of 6 per centum on the cost of the building—they are also furnishing the house, which will probably cost at least $50,000.—*Chicago Den.*

Dandies.—As I was passing up Westminster street the other day, I was very much amused at a few remarks made by two little urchins who were rolling on before me. They had just met one of the modern dandies, whose upper lip was pretty considerably shaded with dark, grizzly-looking hair.

"What's that?" asked the younger lad.

"Pho," replied the other, "why that—that is—I don't know what you call it, but it belongs to the caravan."

"To the caravan!—why I wonder how it got lost! Perhaps it will bite?"

"No, I guess not; poke a stick at it and see."

"Indeed, all afraid, the younger one run after it, and cautiously poked it forward. You impertinent little rascal," exclaimed the exquisite, turning suddenly round, "*dealer*, or I'll chastise ye, d—n me if I will not!"

"Hey!" cried the astonished urchin.

"Hey!—yes, you low, vulgar, ill-bred, illiterate little scamp; I'll absquatulate you in an instant," and raising his foot to suddenly, with force for the purpose, as ill-luck would have it, a stone gave way, and one leg of his pantaloons was instantly ripped from the knee upwards.

"Burst his boiler! burst his boiler!" screamed the lads, and away they scampered.

The best of the joke was, three ladies stopped by the way, and witnessed the whole affair apparently with much gratification.—*Providence Herald.*

A Deer Hunt.—*Novel Application of the power of steam.*—We have heard of boats hauled, clothes washed, love letters written, and churns churned by the application of steam; but we never before heard of deer being caught by that agent. The Naomi, on her late passage to the Mississippi, encountered a fine large buck swimming in the middle of the river, and immediately gave chase. Having soon come up with the enemy, she rounded to and threw out grappling-irons; but the deer letting out a reef in his top gallant sail, soon left the boat in the rear. Then commenced a regular and interesting trial of skill. The deer doubled and tacked with the skill of an old privateer, but the steamboat was "there" at every turn. At length the deer, wearied with his exertions, and dismayed at his peseverering adversary, surrendered home if an unconditional prisoner of war, and was treated with great honor and attention at a public dinner given on board the boat the next day.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

A late number of the National Intelligencer contains a notice of Kercheval's History of the Valley of Virginia, and speaking of the Ice Mountain in Hampshire County, in that State, it says:—

The Table Ice Mountain, Mr. Kercheval states, is the most extraordinary and wonderful spot of God's creation, and deserves to be ranked next to the 13 story of the natural curiosities of our country. It is washed by one side by the Capon, and the west side for about a mile is covered with loose stones of various sizes and of diamond shapes. It is from six hundred to seven hundred feet in height, and on the western side for about one hundred yards, and ascending some thirty feet, when the loose stones are removed, the most perfect, pure, and crystal looking ice appears, which continues to the top. A piece of this ice from one or two pounds to fifteen or 20 pounds weight,

'Alum is found in various parts of Virginia. There is an alum spring in Rockbridge county, and one near the Warm Spring Mountain of considerable popularity. Abundant traces of it may be observed in the rocks along Jacob's river, and along the James, above the Blue Ridge. The alum well for Greenbrier county, and in the land of Caldwell's late property, and is situated about 200 yards on the west side of Salt Sulphur Springs, and is housed by a house and a Mr. Martin.

The supply of the articles of Tobacco and tea for the use of the soldiers of the British Navy for the year, amounts to 40,000 lbs. of the former and 235,000 gallons of the latter. There are 20,000 seamen serving under the British flag, and the daily allowance of grog to each man is half a pint.

The Common Schools ought to be the best Schools — and the poor ought to be educated in the same schools with the rich.

This is the true democratic and republican doctrine, and is well said in the following article, which, though I have published it before, will well repay a second publication and perusal; let every parent and every patriot read it, and let the principle be acted upon in all our country.

"We utterly repudiate as unworthy, not of freemen only but of men, the narrow notion that there is to be an education for the poor as such. Has God provided the poor a coarser earth, a thinner air, a paler sky?—Does not the glorious sun pour down his glorious flood as cheerily upon the poor man's novel as upon the rich man's palace? Have not the cottier's children as keen a sense of all the freshness, verdure, fragrance, and melody of luxuriant nature, as the pale sons of kings?—Or is it on the mind that God has stamped the imprint of a baser birth, so that the poor man's child knows, with an inborn certainty that his lot is to crawl, not to climb. It is not so.—God has not done it. Man cannot do it. Mind is immortal. Mind is imperial. It bears no mark of high or low, of rich or poor. It heeds no bound of time or place, of rank or circumstance! It asks but freedom. It requires but light. It is heaven born, and it aspires to heaven. Weakness is ineffectible it; poverty cannot repress it. Difficulties do but stimulate its vigor. And the poor tallow chandler's son, that sits up all night to read the book which an apprentice lends him, lest the master's eye should miss it in the morning, shall stand and treat with kings, shall bend the lightning with a hempen cord, and bring it harmless from the skies. The common school is common, not as inferior, not as the school for poor men's children, but as the light and air are common. It ought to be the best school, because it is the first school."—*Ohio Common School Cir.*

The March of empire is West.—In a few more years the balance of political power will be transferred from the East to the west. This period is nearer at hand than is generally supposed. It cannot be procrastinated much beyond the next census. The population of the United States at the next census will not, it is estimated, fall short of 18,000,000. We give the following estimate of the population of the Western and South Western States, in 1840, in round numbers:

Ohio	1,500,000	Arkansas	200,000
Indiana,	900,000	Louisiana,	400,000
Illinois,	700,000	Kentucky,	850,000
Michigan,	330,000	Tennessee,	960,000
Wisconsin,	150,000	Alabama,	500,000
Missouri,	400,000		
Mississippi,	400,000	Total	7,350,000

The estimated aggregate is within 650 000 of the one half estimated population of the U. States in 1840. We shall not be surprised if our estimates fall short of the actual results a half a million or more, such is the astonishing increase of population in the west.—*Cincinnatti Repub.*

Important to colored men—colonization to Trinidad.—It is stated in the Boston Daily Advertiser, that the Governor of Nova Scotia has given public notice, that the government of the Island of Trinidad will pay twenty five dollars for the passage of each laboring person of African descent, whether male or female, from Nova Scotia or either of the neighbouring provinces to Trinidad: and the same sum for the passage of two children between seven and fourteen years of age, or for three from one to seven years of age. This sum is to be paid as a free gift, and no claim will be made at any time for its repayment.

The notice remarks that according to the rate of wages given on the island, a laborer whether male or female, may easily earn daily, between sunrise and sunset, wages equal to four shillings or five shillings Nova Scotia currency. Such laborers are to not choose to work the whole day, may be at liberty to work as much time during the day as will entitle them to half the allowance. They will have in addition the use of a good cottage, and half an acre of productive ground free from rent or any other charge. The soil is stated to be of great fertility, and land may be procured at from four dollars to sixteen dollars an acre in the best districts. An industrious laborer by the earnings of a short period, may become the owner of a productive farm.

It is also stated that there are at the present time large sugar estates, and also estates producing cocoa and coffee, in Trinidad, owned by colored persons, among whom are some who have risen to offices of honor and emolument under the royal government. Many colored persons in Trinidad went from Nova Scotia several years ago, and are contented with their condition, supporting themselves comfortably. Exertions are making to give instruction to the whole of the laboring people, seventy-six public schools, besides many private schools, having been opened. Children whose parents cannot afford to pay are taught without charge. Religious sects are equally protected and assisted by the Government. Masters of every church receive moderate annual allowances from the Colonial treasurer; and it is customary to encourage the building of churches and chapels, by giving a large an amount of public money as the people may at any time raise among themselves for that purpose.

America.—Extract of a letter from an emigrant to a friend in England.

"Every ship comes full of emigrants—thousands of Germans, who go about two or three thousand miles into the western woods; you would be surprised to see the cars on the western rail road, they are canal boats placed on wheels, and are drawn along by steam power twenty miles an hour; and when they reach the canal, they are lowered off with their loading of men and merchandize, and swung at once into the canal, and from thence again on to the rail road, without the necessity of disturbing a passenger or parcel! On board of these passage boats the passengers cook their food, and proceed day and night, scarcely knowing or feeling it, at a very cheap rate.

"Every one is busy—no complaining is our streets; plenty for every one to do, and no question whatever of politics. Absurdity would be to say, 'a man in health should not work, but live at a monopoly.' Every one feels that there is a disease in the body politic, when one feels that there is a government. The right of suffrage is exercised by one pay in every year, and all the officers are well paid and well behaved. Taxes are collected—all have a right to claim land for themselves."

D. W.

23d May, 1839.

The St. Louis Common Council have appropriated $200 on the 25th ult. to enable Mr. Eller to make surveys at three different points, opposite the city, for the purpose of ascertaining the most practicable location for his wire bridge across the Mississippi. The other improvements which have been progressing in that harbor, on the opposite shore, have been suspended by an injunction from the Illinois authorities, and upwards 100 hands were therefore discharged.

☞ The Times may be very bad in New York—they no doubt are—but the Theatres do not appear to feel their effects. The Courier says 'They were all filled last night to overflowing—even the Bowery with its immense space, and Niblo's, at the close of a most successful season. The following is a calculation of the probable receipts, which we think will not vary much from the truth:—Park $1200; Bowery $1650: National $1200; and Niblo's, $1500.

A large Convention of the right sort of men was recently held in Connecticut, for the promotion of education, especially by means of common schools. The New England states, generally, have paid great attention to the means of forming and instructing the young mind, and are in advance of every other section of the Union. The efforts in New Jersey, of late, upon this important subject, have not been without beneficial results.—*Fredonian.*

☞ A detachment of 70 German emigrants from Silesia arrived at Buffalo on Friday, where they propose to settle. The patriarch or first gentleman of much intelligence, informs the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, that several thousands are on their way to America. Some by the way of N. York, and others via. N. Orleans, and that religious persecution has driven them to the country. They are said to be in good circumstances.

From the New York Americas.

Honor to bravery exerted in the cause of humanity, cannot be too largely paid. Heroism in deeds of blood, appeals so irresistibly to popular favor, that plaudits, long and loud, ever wait upon the triumphant warrior, while he who encounters perils as great for the preservation, instead of the destruction, of life, is coldly praised and speedily forgotten. We do not expect to alter this tendency of popular opinion, but we do our part towards disapproving it, by publishing from the New York (N. C.) Sentinel, the following account of the death of a brave man in the cause of humanity.

During the latter part of the gale, and at a time when others stood aloof from the perilous undertaking, Mr. Amasa Styron put off alone in an open pilot boat, and succeeded in saving the lives of three crews who were in imminent danger. The first vessel he approached, the Thomas Wilcox, was sunk, and in so rapid a manner, that he could not get along side: the gallant Styron anchored his boat at a short distance from the wreck, plunged into the boiling surge, swam to the vessel, obtained a "line," and again swam to his boat! The line having been made fast to the boat, the crew of the wreck warped her alongside, got on board, and were rescued from a watery grave.

The intrepid Styron next succeeded in boarding the Alabama, and taking off her exhausted and exposed crew, whom he landed at Portsmouth.

With a perseverence which does him everlasting honor, the dauntless Styron again put to sea in his boat, determined to save the crew of the William Gray or perish in the attempt. Her situation was so exposed, the breakers making an entire breach over her, that he could not approach nearer than about twenty yards of her, to leeward, where he anchored. He hoped among the breakers, encouraged the crew to throw their baggage overboard and accompany it, assuring them that the boat being to leeward, all would be saved. After some hesitation, they complied, reached the boat and were saved!

At this time a strong ebb tide prevented their return to Portsmouth. Mr. Styron landed them through the breakers, on the sea ward side of Dry Shoal Point, where all remained till the flood tide made, when they launched their boat, passed the breakers, and reached Portsmouth at 11 o'clock at night, almost exhausted with fatigue and exposure.

We know not the circumstances of this noble hearted man, but if they be not as he richly deserves, we hope that they will be immediately made so. A community like this, capable of appreciating and admiring such acts, will not be backward in bestowing substantial evidence of their warm approbation.

Our informant states that Mrs. E. & T. Wallace, together with two others whose names he does not know, went off after Mr. Styron's first return, and safely saved three crews.

Singular and fatal Accident.—The loss of the three story mill, at Murphreysville, Ohio, which was filled with wheat, gave way a few days ago and the whole mass broke through to the lower floor, and buried up three persons. On digging them out, one of them, the Rev. P. L. Mc Ilvey, was found dead. He was a young Presbyterian clergyman of fine talents, and had just stepped in when the accident happened.

Snow in August.—The Salem (West Jersey) Banner mentions that some flakes of snow fell on Thursday night, the 29th of August, in that vicinity. A gentleman of that town says the ground near his dwelling was white with the snow on that evening. This, it will be recollected was the night previous to the violent storm of Friday the 30th ult. A snow storm in summer is certainly worthy of record.

Wheat Crop in Michigan.—The editor of the Detroit Free Press, who has recently travelled through the State of Michigan, estimates the wheat crop of that state this year at six millions of bushels. [illegible] are well filled and plump. [illegible] will be reserved—all [illegible] ducting seed for the present year, and enough for the consumption of the inhabitants. Nor is the surplus product of the agriculturist of Michigan to be cast upon a glutted market. Rye, barley, buck wheat, and potatoes have been raised in abundance.

It was decided in the N. Y. Court of Common Pleas yesterday, that hawking and selling newspapers on Sunday is contrary to law. An agent of the Sunday Morning News prosecuted a police officer, who arrested him a few Sabbaths since for selling that paper, for false imprisonment. After a patient trial, the jury under the charge of the Court, Judge Ulshoeffer, rendered a verdict for the defendant; that is that the officer only did his duty.

☞ We received yesterday from the garden of Robert B. Campbell, Esq., of this city, a huge cluster of the richest looking Tomatoes—14 or 15 in number, full grown, and all growing on one stalk about three inches in length. The luscious looking bunch weighs upwards of ten pounds. Another vegetable curiosity has been handed in this morning, being a King apple, nearly full grown, stacked on a shoot of the tree in full blossom.—*Newark Daily.*

An address delivered before the Rhode Island Historical Society, by the Hon. Tristam Burgess, is said to refute the claims of Com. Elliott to the credit claimed for his services in Perry's victory on Lake Erie.

We notice some 15 or 20 shipwrecks by the late gale along our coast. Nine lives were lost with the brig Prince, of Boston, on Marshfield beach, Friday night; consisting of an Irish woman and 8 children, and three children of another passenger.

Jersey cattle.—Robt. C. Stephens, Esq. of Schooley's Mountain, has a calf of exquisite proportions, which, the day it was 8 weeks old, weighed *two hundred and twenty seven pounds.* It is a cross of the short horned Durham and native breed. It costs a farmer no more to keep good stock than poor, and every one knows the former will bring far greater prices in the market; we hope therefore our farmers generally will take pattern after Mr. Stephens.—*Jerseyman.*

A letter from Paris states that Mr. Swartwout is disposed to return to the United States provided the Government will give some assurance that it will not arrest him. He says he wishes indebtedness does not exceed $80,000, and that he can pay the and have a surplus. His interest in the Cumberland coal mines, which a London company has undertaken to work, and which business would be promoted by his presence here.

Lt. John Bubier, of the U. S. Navy, who has hitherto been an unbeliever in the existence of the sea serpent on our coast, saw something near Nahant which he seems to think must have been that creature. The lieutenant was in a sail boat and had a view of the snake at about a mile distant. He was from 120 to 135 feet long. The Boston Mercantile Journal has been to the expense of getting out a profile likeness of the serpent.

A Roman Catholic college is to be founded in New York on a plan similar to the magnificent theological seminaries in Europe. A building has been purchased 12 miles from the city with 106 acres of land.

Domestic Manufactures.—We have been informed by a commercial house opposite us, who have a supply of foreign as well as domestic manufactured goods, that they are now selling at the rate of $60,000 per month of domestic manufactured cottons and woolens, to $1000 foreign articles.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Imprisonment for Debt.—During a visit of an Indian chief in one of our Northern cities, he asked, on seing the jail, "what is that building for?" The interpreter who accompanied him, in order to make himself intelligible, observed, "that when a white man owed some and could not pay them, they put him in that building." The chief, after a little reflecting, replied *dryly—"Hugh! white man no eaten skins there!"*

Goose Wheat.—Mr. Isaac Babcock, of Rush, has presented us with a small quantity of goose Wheat, in the head, raised by his son H. M. Babcock. This wheat has but recently become known, and is attracting considerable attention among farmers. It is remarkably productive, often yielding from 50 to 75 bushels from an acre. Mr. B. counted 190 grains from one stock.—*Rochester Democrat.*

The British Cabinet consists 14 ministers.

The Duke of Wellington is literally covered with titles, having no less than *forty!*

A recent census of South Carolina shows an increase in her population of only 8376 within the last ten years. Some districts of the state have diminished in numbers.

How to prosper in the world. Be industrious, prudent, saving, resolute, contented and thankful.

The commerce of Buffalo may be imagined, from the simple statement that 30 mail of vessels were in that harbor at one time—comprising the mamoth steamers, ships, brigs, and other vessels of the largest class. Well may Buffalo be called the "Emporium of the West."

Business in Boston.—The Boston Times says that the Boston merchants are doing an excellent business just now; that western customers purchase largely, and on better terms than they can obtain the same goods in New York or Philadelphia.

Damage by Lightning.—The barn of Mr. Jesse Cook, in Hillsborough township, about 4 miles from Somerville, was struck by lightning on the night of Saturday last, and together with a horse and [illegible] and their contents [illegible] An insurance [illegible] Mr. Cook's loss [illegible] Mr. Hiram Sharp, [illegible] the same night.—*Somerset Messenger.*

The house on the corner of Broad and Jersey streets, occupied by Mrs. Mosher, as a boarding house, and Messrs. Woodruff & Co. merchants, was struck by lightning during the violent thunder storm on Sunday morning. The chimney had a few bricks shattered from the top from whence the electric fluid passed to the 3d story, in a sleeping room, in which a gentleman received a severe shock, causing doubt for about five minutes whether he would ever recover. Part of the glass in the sash of the third story were broken, and some books burnt. It next passed to the 2d story, destroying a few panes of glass in the window, and tearing off a piece of the wall from whence it passed to the store. Here several panes of glass in the door sash were melted or broken, and the curtains attached to it some destroyed. The sash is also scorched and burnt in several places, as is also the large wooden bar used to fasten the door. The glass has the appearance of having been in contact with some fusible metal. It is worthy of mention that on the opposite end of the house, a lightning rod projects above the chimney, and which would, it all probability have attracted the lightning had it been pointed with silver or gold, and thus have rendered the lives of those in the house comparatively safe. As it is, they had a miraculous escape, and our only wonder is that the house escaped entire destruction.—*Elizabethtown Journal.*

From the St. Louis Bulletin.

Fire and Loss of Life.—St. Louis, Aug. 31—A fire broke out this morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, in Front street, which completely destroyed 6 or 8 large stores. But the most melancholy part of this dire calamity is yet to be related. Four persons have lost their lives, some of them among our most estimable citizens. They were dug from the ruins in a most horrible state of mutilation.

A Great Gun.—The Boston Courier of Saturday states that "a gun was cast on Friday afternoon, at Alger's Foundry, at South Boston, which is supposed the largest ever cast in America. It is similar to those used by the French in their attack upon Vera Cruz, and will carry a ball weighing one hundred and sixty pounds. It is, of course of immense size. Fourteen tons of mol-ed iron was used to cast it, and it is supposed that the gun, when ready for use, will weigh ten tons. It will remain in the mould, probably until next Friday."

Steam boat Burnt.—The Great Western, a most splendid boat, and the largest but one of all that sails on the inland waters of the U. States, was lately destroyed by fire at Detroit, with the exception of her hull and engine. She had been on a trip to the upper Lakes, and caught fire while crossing Lake St. Clair, on her return. The fire was soon got under, but it would seem not entirely quenched, as it again burst forth after the boat reached Detroit. So rapid were the flames that very few persons saved their luggage. One gentleman was very much burned in attempting to save his valise which contained a large sum of money. The bar keeper was ashore, and also lost a considerable sum. In short, but few articles of value were saved. The boat was 800 tons burthen, was built in the first style, and cost over $100,000. She was commanded by Capt. Walker, who commanded the ill-fated Washington, which was burned last summer.

The Total Abstinence Societies in all parts of Great Britain now enroll 200,000 members.

The King of Prussia has caused ten thousand temperance tracts to be distributed among the people.

At Rochester, N. Y. new wheat was selling at 81 on the 30th August.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly from the Advocate & Journal.

Candles.—Mould,	$0	13	to 0 14
Dipped,		13	to 14
Sperm,		41	to 49
Coffee.—Cuba,		10	to 12
Java,		12	to 14
Cotton.—New Orleans,		13	to 14
Upland,		10	to 14
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,			4 00
Pickled Cod, brl		4 50	to 5 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.		18	to 21
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.		13 50	to 14 00
Mackerel, No. 2,		11 00	to 12 00
Mackerel, No. 3		7 50	to 7 31
Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,		6 20	to 7 25
Rye Flour,		4 58	to 4 50
Indian Meal,		4 06	to 4 00
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,			1 36
Southern, 56 lb.			85
Corn, yellow, northern,		72	to — —
Do. white & L. & Jersey,		70	to — —
Do. southern,		90	to — —
Barley		75	to 79
Oats,		48	to 50
Peas, white dry,			75 00
White Beans,		15 00	to 16 00
Molasses.—New Orleans		24	to 27
Havana, Muscovy,		29	to 33
Provisions.—Beef, mess,		13 00	to 15 00
Beef, prime,		11 50	to 12 75
Butter, dairy		14	to 16
Do. shipping		12	to 12
Hog's Lard		12	to 13
Pork, mess, brl.		17 00	to — —
Do. prime,		12 00	to 14 00
Cheese, American,		9	to 10
Hams,		12	to —
Rice, 100 lbs.		4 37	to 4 87
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,			20
Liverpool, blown, sack,		1 75	to 2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix		6	to 10
New Orleans,		6	to 10
Loaf,		14	to 15
Lump,		15	to 17
Leaf,		11	to 12
Tallow.—American,		10	to 10
Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder,		87	to 1 25
Hyson and Young Hyson,		37	to 50
Bohea		27	to 30

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, September 17, 1839.

Peal have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Notices.

Temperance Meeting

The Essex County Total Abstinence Society will hold its Quarterly meeting in the Baptist Church in Plainfield, on Monday, the 16th inst. (this day.) The meeting for business will be at 11 o'clock, A. M. Addresses may be expected at 1 o'clock, P. M. by the hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, and Rev. Messrs. Murray and Sym

Business of vital importance is to come before the Society. S. B. TREAT, Sec.

Sept. 16th, 1839. 2wpd

☞ Mr. Hastings, of New York city, will deliver a lecture on *Sacred Music* in the Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening, the 19th the 19th inst. The public are respectfully invited to attend. 2wpl

Whig Meeting.

The whigs of Westfield township will hold a meeting pursuant to the notice of the Whig County Committee at the house of T. J. Barr, at the Scotch Plains, on Tuesday, the 17th inst. at half past 6 P. M. for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention to be held at Orange, on the 21st inst, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary. A full and punctual attendance is requested.—Westfield Township, Sept. 12, 1839.

S17 139 1wpd

Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic Republican Electors of the township of Westfield, will meet at the house of *James M. Clark*, on Thursday evening, 19th inst, at 7 o'clock, to appoint delegates to the County Convention, to be held at Clinton, on Saturday, 21st inst. and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

Sept. 17. 139 1wpd.

The whigs of this state hold their State Convention on Wednesday, the 13th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the State House a the city of Trenton, to appoint delegates to attend the National Convention to be held in Harrisburg in December next, and to transact such other business as they may deem expedient

Late and Important from Europe.

The steam ship, Great Western arrived at N. York on Tuesday morning last, after a most boisterous passage of 16 1-2 days, having encountered severe weather the whole voyage.

In the passage home, the Great Western beat the British Queen, 28 hours or 240 miles, being about 10 miles a day.

The British Queen had 170 first class passengers engaged, and was to leave Portsmouth on the 2d or 3d inst. and is expected in New York about the 19th inst.

The news on the whole is rather favorable. The money market was still much embarrassed, and the rate of bank discount had been raised to 6 per cent.—An old banker says there has not been such a pressure for 49 years.

The Harvests are likely to be at least equal to an average crop. The weather had become very favorable. In the southern parts of England the wheat harvests are nearly over, and the crops generally good. In France most of the grain had been harvested and the crops were remarkably good.

The price of cotton remained firm and was of ready sale, though the prices had not advanced.

There is little political news of importance. The five great powers, England and France leading, have united in a plan for peace between Turkey and Egypt, and ministers of the Porte had gratefully acknowledged the mediation and agreed to suspend hostilities. Peace is therefore secured to the East.

The Chartists appear to have been subdued. Many of their leaders have been condemned to 1 or 2 years imprisonment. The Birmingham leaders are to be transported.

☞ The Great Western brought 110 passengers, among them are Mr. Francis Hall, of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Rev. Dr. Beman, of Troy, Rev. Mr. Kirk, of Albany, and Capt. Sarlet, of the French navy, who comes by appointment, to investigate steam operations in the United States.

A serious accident occurred on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, on Wednesday last, as the train approached the depot at South Amboy. Six persons who were standing on the platform were much injured, one or two so much so that it is feared they will not survive. Those sitting in the cars were unhurt. The accident occurred through the negligence of the company.

The returns of the Vermont election have not yet all come in, but enough to know that the whig governor is elected, but by a greatly reduced majority. The returns from Maine, thus far, also show a large Van Buren gain.

Should the Van Buren party gain half as much in this state as in either of the above they would carry the state. Whigs, look out!

Bridge Burnt.—The Railroad bridge over the Mohawk nearest to Troy on the road from Troy, through Waterford to Saratoga, took fire on Wednesday, as is supposed from a spark, and was destroyed. It was a fine, covered bridge. It will cost perhaps $6000 to repair the damage, and in the mean time the Railroad passengers must be conveyed from Troy about 4 miles by stages.

Large Fire in Boston.—A fire broke out on Tuesday night, at 11 o'clock, in the extensive range of stables connected with the City Hotel, kept by Mr. Doolittle, in Brattle street.

The Marlboro' Md. Gazette says that there are now growing in the garden of L. H. Early, near Nottingham, 5 cucumbers, one of which has attained the length of 5 feet 1 inch! and the other four upwards of four feet!

One day week before last there arrived at N. York no less than 1506 emigrant passengers.

The Potato Crop in Maine.—It is said that potatoes enough have been raised in Maine, the present season, to supply the whole United States, and the crop generally are of the most promising description.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

Amicus thinks he has been biting on a file, does he? If he has broken many of his teeth, he may learn a lesson from this sad result, although he was born in the last century. It is rather surprising that his experience had not taught him better lessons; but they say some men grow children with their years, and arrive at an age when they are "Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans every thing." How nearly Amicus is reduced to this state, he should judge for himself; but as he cries out in poetic, plaintive, and general terms *unto some power the gift to give him, to see himself as others see him, &c.* he thereby confesses his debility. If that power in answer to his petition should say "Amicus, your strength is decaying, weakness is creeping upon you,—your eyes are bleared, your taste is gone. Yield not then to the insanity of censuring beauties, and denouncing pleasures, which have no charms for your dull organs. Have regard unto your age; it should be respected; its counsels should have influence—should be listened to and followed—but how can they when it speaks with the tongue of scandal? Can you not see yourself? Old age has filched from you even the vigor of your *hobbehood*, and as you now talk of lushing them with your almost palsied arm, they cast their smiles of mingled scorn and pity down upon you." I say if that power should answer him in these words, he might be made to see himself, his folly and his littleness.

Amicus wonders what there is about his person that should render him so particularly offensive. He tries to talk in a diverting manner about himself, but takes great care to conceal his "——fingers" behind him.

It was some time ago when my first communication appeared in your columns. Since then I have been beset by the temptation of Amicus. He says now he will tempt me no longer. But what confidence can be placed in his assertions?

I may hereafter offer you some communications upon my former subject, not intending, either with keen or "blunt weapons," to cut the Pulpit eloquence of our village, or to refer to it in any manner, but to entertain (if I may be so fortunate,) the honorable and respectable readers of your paper, and it will soon be seen which attack me again.

"Get thee behind me ——;" would be the only answer of

A Church Goer.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Garret S. Lane, $1,75; The Wallace, 1,31; Ira Prudee, ,86; J. Manning, Esq. ,75; Simeon Clawson 75; Amos Eggleson, ,50; I. Cole, ,50; Mrs Waldron, ,50

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

MARRIED.

At Metuchin, April 5th, Mr. John Woodruff, of Elizabethtown, to Miss Juana R. Bowland, daughter of the late Jonathan Rowland, Esq. of the former place.

At Westfield, on the 8th inst. Mr. Isaac Simp, son to Mr. Hannah Potter, both of Rahway.

DIED.

In New Brunswick, on the 8th inst. the Rev. Eli Baldwin, D. D. aged 47.

Also, on the 31st ult. Catharine, wife of Mr. David Huff.

At Westfield, on the 7th inst. Mrs. Dunham wife of Deacon John Dunham, at an advanced age.

At North Branch, Somerset co. on the 7th inst. Albert Voorhees, a revolutionary patriot, aged 84.

The Patterson Intelligencer mentions that the [illegible] factory, at North Paterson, about a mile and a half from the town, was entirely consumed by fire on the 6th inst. together with its contents. Loss estimated at $12,000, on which there was an insurance of 7,000.

Pedestrian Carriage.—A Mr. Merryweather, of England has invented a carriage to be propelled by the hands and feet of the persons using it, which on a level road, has travelled a mile in *three minutes!* The machine can it is said, be comfortably worked at the rate of 8 miles an hour by one person on a common road. There are three wheels, the two behind 6 feet in diameter, with a tri-le or three crow crank axle, beneath which are pedals worked by the feet.

Vendue,

THE Subscribers about to discontinue the mercantile business will sell at Public Vendue, at their store, on Thursday, 16 19th inst. their remaining stock of merchandize, consisting of Cloths, cassimeres, vestings, Merinoes, Fustian, Muslins, calicoes, gloves, hosiery, and a variety of other articles in the dry goods line together with a few groceries. Also crockery-ware, tinware, hollow ware, Cutlery, Crockery Glass ware, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Conditions and attendance will be made known by

LEONARD & RUYTON.

Plainfield, September 13th, 1839. 139 1w

☞ Purchasers will do well to call previous to the sale, as we are now selling at very reduced prices

LOST, A GOLD WATCH KEY,

A Short time ago, with a red ruby stone in the end, very handsomely chased. Lost between Mr. Aaron Smith's store and the Rail road house. A liberal reward will be given to the finder by leaving it for Mrs. Waldron, at Mrs. Dunn's.

Plainfield, Sept. 12th. 139 1wpd

STRAYED,

FROM Plainfield, about three weeks ago, a young BAY MARE, 4 years old. She had a scar on her back occasioned by her work, with a few white hairs around it. Her limbs were light and spirit free. She has been broken under a saddle, but not altogether before a carriage. Whoever will bring her to the subscriber will be rewarded.

WM. I. CRAIG.

Plainfield, Sept. 12th. 139 3w

TEETH.

A. WESTLAKE, SURGEON DENTIST, RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will remain at

Wm. I. Craig's Hotel,

for a short time, where he will perform all operations on the Teeth appertaining to Dental Surgery. Those who prefer it can be waited on at their residences.

☞ Charges shall be very moderate

Selling Off Cheap.

THE Subscriber about to make some different arrangement in his business now offer for sale, from 3 to 300 yards of Calico at Cost prices, also Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts French and English Merinoes which he will sell at very small advance from Cost. The Subscriber has also a good assortment of Groceries, Flour, Fish, and Hardware Crockery &c. &c.

H. A (ORY.

Sept. 9th.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS.

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job painting, with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

GROCERY AND SHOE STORE!

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their store in Plainfield, on the corner of Front street and Bowery Lane, opposite Peace street, a general assort that they will sell cheap for cash or country produce, such as Oats, Corn, wheat, buckwheat, rye, potatoes, and the highest price given for Lard.

The articles offered, all wanted to be good, are as follows. Those who wish to buy would do well to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

Free labor sugar and coffee, Tea, molasses, raisins, figs, prunes, rice, cheese, saleratus, allspice, pepper, nutmeg, saleratus, starch, salt petre, indigo, tobacco, Salt, gum arabic, butter, lard, best hams, Pork, Fish, Soap, flour, meal, corn-brooms, Spanish segars, oil, cake, B. drops, spodeldor, Essence of Cinnamon and Peppermint, British oil, balsam of honey, soda, bear's oil, &c. Boots and shoes—Crockery, Glass and China ware, —Blacking, segars, —nails, tacks, brads, bells, bellows seives, scythes, rakes, brooms, ropes, baskets, butter-trays, bunions, combs, pins, needles, clothes pins, razor strops, hoes, hand rye—Patent thread, sewing silk, cottos,—Crackers—Sand

GEO. FOX POUND.
SAMUEL L. POUND.

Plainfield, Sept. 2d, 1839. 37 tApr. 1

Notice.

THE Farmers of Piscataway and its vicinity are respectfully informed that the *BOUND BROOK HAY* Scales will open to receive Hay at the Market Price on the 10th of September inst.

Sept 2d. 1839. 37 3m. HENRY T. TANNER.

For sale,

AT THIS OFFICE.

Tissue paper, assorted colors,
Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,
Day Books, Blank, Memorandum, and Pass Books.
Pocket Books and Wallets, several kinds.
Ink stands, steel pens, Pen holders, &c.
Bibles and Hymn Books,
Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism,
Hutchinson's Xenophon, Clerk's Virgil, Vince's Fluxions, and other second-hand Classical Books.
All purchased this week and for sale Low.

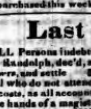
Last Call ! !

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Burrillal F. Randolph, dec'd, are requested to call on the Subscribers, and settle ☞ *IMMEDIATELY.*

All who do not attend to this last call, may have to pay costs, as all accounts not paid soon, will be placed in the hands of a magistrate for collection.

SIMEON F. RANDOLPH,
JONATHAN B. RANDOLPH,
Executors.

May 26th, 1839. tf



Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with sentences and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, the 16th inst. the cars will run as follows:

Leave New York, from the foot of Market-field at (Fox. St. N. R.) every day except Sundays, per steamboat Jersey Block, and Elizabethtown, at half past ten o'clock, A. M and at half past 4, P. M.

Leave Elizabethport for Plainfield at 12 o'clock, M. and at 5, P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 6 o'clock, A. M. and 4 quarter before 4, P. M.

Stages run at each trip, to and from Somerville, by way of Boundbrook.

Freight taken as usual.

Elizabethtown, Sept. 9th, 1839.

PUBLIC SALE
Of 2 Houses and 3
LOTS OF LAND.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Auction at William I. Craigs Hotel in Plainfield Essex County N. Jersey on the following valuable Property, on Monday, the 2d day of September next,

1st. The dwelling House and lot, of about one quarter of an acre of land, on the corner of Front and Cherry Streets—the lot being about 80 feet on Front street and 200 feet on Cherry street, situated in the centre of the village and a desirable location for a business stand. The house is two story with a setting room and Kitchen in the rear in good repair.

2nd. A Lot opposite the above, containing about one quarter of an acre of land fronting on Cherry street, about 150 feet. There is on the lot a large Barn and a Waggon House, being also a desirable location for business. Cherry street leads directly to the Rail Road depot.

3rd. A lot of half an acre of Land, on Front or the Main st. in Plainfield, being over 100 feet front, with a large two story Dwelling House on it 42 by 26 feet, and kitchen in the rear, 14 by 34 feet. On the rear of the lot is a barn belonging to the premises.

Any person wishing to examine the premises before the day of Sale, will please call on the subscriber in Plainfield, or John Ayres, 124 Green street, New York. The terms of payment will be liberal,—a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a length of times.

Sale to take place at 1 o'clock, P. M. Conditions and attendance by

CORNELIUS BOICE,
Executor of Reuben Ayres, deceased.

June 17th, 1839 38 2m

☞ The Sale of the above Lots stands adjourned to MONDAY, September 2d, at same place and hour.

Sept. 3d. 138 3w C. BOICE.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, *Administrator of Mirou Ci Olmsted, dec'd.* will, in pursuance of decree of the Orphan's Court, of Essex county, expose for sale, at Public Vendue, on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 1st of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the Real Estate of said deceased, in Plainfield, consisting of one third of a share of land on the corner of Main and Peace streets, on which there is a good Dwelling House, and a large two-story shop nearly new. Any person wishing to view the premises, can do so by calling on the subscriber. Conditions of Sale made known, and attendance given by

JOHN L. HEATH, Administrator.

Plainfield, July 30, 1839. 132 9w

Sale of Real Estate.

IN Pursuance of an order of the Prerogative Court of the State of New Jersey, we the subscribers commissioners appointed by said court, will offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 26th day of October next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of Henry Stites, late of the county of Essex, deceased, consisting of from 14 to 16 acres of land, on which there is a good dwelling house, and a good proportion of wood: a never failing stream of water running through the same, situated in the Village of Scotch Plains, in the township of Westfield and Warren, and within a few rods of the Baptist Church, and a good Grist mill and store.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. Conditions will be made known by

JOHN WOODRUFF, }
DENNIS COLES, } Commissioners.
GIDEON ROSE, }

Aug. 23, 1839. 136 3w

Journeymen Wanted.

WANTED a Woman-sman and a Cackman. Apply at the Plainfield Shoe Store.

June 4th, 1839. THOMAS S. ALBERTS.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by W.M. WILLIS.

May 14th, 1839.

Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of I. V. TRUMP & CO. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without further solicitation.

June 4, 1839. THO. S. ALBERTS.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making business in Plainfield, at the shop formerly occupied by Jarvis B. Ayres, as his first hat shop. A small portion of Patronage is solicited, where he will be glad to receive a share of custom.

All orders will be strictly attended to at short notice. Ladies and Gentlemen, please call

April 22nd. 16 6m. WILLIAM HILL.

Old Newspapers,

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. Price 50 cts.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of
AYRES & BURLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1839.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with step and a half stories of land enough. Apply to the subscriber. March 19. 12 tf.

THE NEW-YORKER.

THE Proprietors of the New-Yorker respectfully announce that on the 1st of September next, the Weekly Journal on the 21st of September next, being the Fifth of the double Quarto Edition, and completing the Sixth year of its publication in the Folio or common newspaper form.

The New-Yorker is now so widely known, as to render superfluous any detailed delineation of its objects. Suffice it to say, that the work is intended to sustain the reputation of a Weekly Literary Journal both for its ability and standing to any on either side of the Atlantic. About two-thirds of its columns are devoted to the best Original and Selected Literature, comprising Reviews, Essays (Scientific and Literary) Tales, Poetry, Choice Extracts from New Works, Biographical and Historical Sketches, &c. &c. In this department, Miscellaneous Reading of nearly all new publications of note will be given. The remaining columns will be devoted to a condensed abstract of the Political and General Intelligence of the day, Domestic and Foreign. Under this head, the returns of all the important elections throughout the United States will be carefully compiled and compared with those of former elections, so as to give a correct exhibit of the relative strength of each political party in the several states. All political movements of interest will likewise be briefly and impartially chronicled. In fine, it will be the general aim of this paper to be first useful and instructive, then agreeable and entertaining. The steady support through the last three years of an average of more than 8,000 subscribers evinces an implicit belief that the conduct of the work has not disappointed the public. The friends of the while it has secured the decided approval of an intelligent public. Such as it has been it will continue to be, with the exception of the additional aid already secured in its Editorial Department, to which it is hoped a further strength will be added by arrangements now in progress. If unremitted exertion and a fixed resolve to spare no labor or expense which may tend to elevate the character of their work can avail any thing, the undersigned are justified in cherishing a confidence that their future efforts will at any rate maintain the standing it has already attained in the public estimation.

H. GREELEY & CO.

CONDITIONS.—The Quarto Edition of The New-Yorker is issued every Saturday evening on a large imperial sheet (28 by 40 inches) of superior paper, and printed with her cunning sixteen large pages of three columns each. This edition forms two ample volumes of 832 pages each per annum, making 1664 pages in a year, excluding advertisements and including 52 pages of the Almanac, of which one is given in each number. This edition is furnished to subscribers at Four Dollars per annum, or three and a half dollars if paid in advance. Three Copies will be sent for Ten dollars remitted free of Postage, or Ten copies for Thirty dollars.

The New-Yorker, Folio Edition, is printed on a large imperial sheet (28 by 42 inches) of fine white paper, and is afforded to subscribers at Three dollars per annum or Two dollars and a half if paid in advance. Five copies will be sent for Ten dollars, reaching a Club gratis, and any larger number in proportion. Subscriptions to either edition are respectfully solicited. Address H. Greeley & Co. 1 Ann st. New York.

In chancery of New Jersey

July Term, 1839.

Between Zachariah Webster, Guardian of the persons and estate of the children of Ira F. Randolph, deceased, Complainant; and Herman Marseilles, John L. Gaston, and Thomas Talmage, Executors of Isaac Prelinghuysen, deceased, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Vail, and Abel Vail, defendants.

It appearing to this Court that the complainant has filed his bill in the above cause against the said Herman Marseilles, John L. Gaston and Thomas Talmage, executors of Isaac Prelinghuysen, deceased, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Vail, and Abel Vail, defendants, and that process by subpœna to appear and answer, directed to the defendants hath been regularly issued returnable on the fourth day of July last, which writ against the said Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles, and Abel Vail could not be found in this state, to be served thereon, and that the said Herman Marseilles Peter Marseilles and Abel Vail have absconded to avoid the service to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear to this Court on the affidavit of the said complainant that the said Herman Marseilles and Abel Vail reside in the western part of the state of New York, and the said Peter Marseilles in the City of Philadelphia.

It is thereupon on this sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, on motion of Cornelius Boice, Solicitor of the complainant, ordered by the authority of this Court, that the said absent defendants, Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles and Abel Vail do appear, plead answer or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the eighth day of October next, or that the said bill as to such defendants be made as against them as the Chancellor may think equitable and just. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order shall within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles, and Abel Vail, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them or be published within the said twenty days in the Plainfield Union, a newspaper printed at Plainfield, in this State, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week;

WM. PENNINGTON, C.

A true copy. 134 6w

STACY G. POTTS, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

Abraham Cadmus vs. William Wells,—Alias Fi Fa de bonis et terris.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, at Craig's dwelling house in Plainfield, on the 4th day of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following property, situate, lying and being in Westfield township, Essex county, and state of New Jersey, that is to say, a parcel of land and premises is described in a deed from Lising Webster and wife to the said defendant, recorded in book E. 3 of Deeds page 220, beginning at a stake in the middle of Third street, and in Gabe Borden's E. N. E. corner, thence along his line, N. 54 deg. W. 24 chains and 61 links to a stake, another of Borden's corners, thence along their line, S. 47 deg. W. 2 chains and 50 links to a stake in the middle of Third street, thence along the middle of said street, south 36 deg. E. 24 chains to the place of beginning, containing one quarter of an acre of land.

Also, all the following lots described in a deed recorded in book Q. 3, page 330 and 331 Feb. 24 and Nov. 15, begins at a stone in the middle of Third street and running with the rear of lots 14, 13 and 12, N. 47 deg. W. 2 chains and 72 links to a stone, thence N. E. 3 links to a stone, then with the line of lot No. 24 S. 47 deg. E. 2 chains and 72 links to a stone in the middle of Fifth street, with that S. W. 85 links to the place of beginning, containing 24-100 of an acre. Also, all the following lots described in a deed recorded in book Q. 3, page 330 and 331 Feb. 24 and Nov. 15, begins at a stone, (and is No. 19) in the middle of third street, as is John Wilson, Esq's corner: said with his line N. 47 deg. W. 2 chains and 72 links to a stone, thence with a stone, then with the lines of the rear of second street lots, N. E. 85 links to a stone, then with the line of lot No. 20, S. 47 deg. E. 2 chains and 72 links to a stone in the middle of said street, and with that S. W. 85 links to the place of beginning, containing 21-100 of an acre.

Also, lot No. 53, begins at a stone in the middle of Fourth street, and a corner of lot No. 35, with the line of that lot S. E. 2 chains and 75 links to a stone in the rear line of Fifth street lots, with that line N. E. 85 links to a stone and corner of lot No. 36, with the line of that lot N. W. 2 chains and 75 links to a stone in the middle of Fourth street, with that S. W. 85 links to the place of beginning, containing 23-100 of an acre.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Aug. 12th, 1839. 111 6w

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

For Sale at this Office,

CHEAP FOR CASH, VIZ.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. do. Letter, do. do. Bill, do. Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, and Gilt edged.

BIBLES, well printed, and handsomely bound, at 50, 62 and 87 cts. each, large and small

Missionary Gazetteer, or, an index

The Young Christian, by Abbott

Watt's Psalms and Hymns, large and small editions

Burton's Comic Songster, with 12 plates

Moore's Lalla Rookh, 24 engravings

Young's Night Thoughts.

Winter Evening Tales, by James Hogg

Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott

Franklin's Life and Essays—Life of Paine

Moore's Melodies.—Thompson's Seasons

Bible Gazetteer, 18 plates and maps, and Bible Dictionary, 46 cuts, each containing about 200 pages. Usually 25 cents each.

Maria Monk, large edition, with a plate.

Cat Stone's Refutation of the same

Pollok's Course of Time.

MARRYATT'S Novels, complete in one volume each, viz

Pacha of Many Tales, 2 vols. do. do.

Frank Middmay, or the Naval Officer, 2 vols. do. do.

Newton Forster, 2 vols. do. do.

Peter Simple, 2 vols. do. do.

King's Own, 2 vols. do. do.

Jacob Faithful, 2 vols. do. do.

Arabian Nights Entertainments, 2 vols,

Constantine the Christian, with plates.

Illinois, with a map; containing also the emigrant's Guide to the West.

Jack Halliard, with 6 plates.

Baron Munchausen.

Providential Cara.

Grimke's United States.

William's Pocket Guide.

Goldsmith's History of Greece.

Small Blank books.

Albums and Poetry Leaves.

Labels to put into book, 50 cts. per hundred.

ALSO, ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS,

Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with 2 maps and an Appendix, well bound

The same in pamphlet form

Slave Trade, with a plate.—Raoul Code of Hayti

Channing on Slavery.—Morris's Speech

Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery

Anti-Slavery Manual.—Mrs. Child's Appeal

Testimony of God against Slavery.

Life of Wilberforce.—Life of Granville Sharp,

Star of Freedom, with plates.—Light and Love

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait.

Life of Gustavus Vasa.

Jay's View.

Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait and Memoir.

American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.

Scripture Gems

The Fountain, &c. &c.

A Large assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

Song Books, several kinds. 6 to 8 cents

A Few beautiful Colored Lithographic Prints,

Dream Books.—Wafers

Genuine Cologne Water—Tooth Powder

Perforated Card paper, &c. &c.

Fetion Matches, Pocket Combs, &c. &c. &c.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book.

Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Allen Smith's Grammar.—Smith's Arithmetic,

Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books.

GOOD QUILL PENS, constantly, at 50 cents per hundred.

Writing Ink, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.

Adams' Latin Grammar,

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,

Historiæ Sacræ, and Cornelius Nepos Delphini,

Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.

Murray's small English Grammar,
" English Reader.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Foot's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's Flirtation.

Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.

Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.

Three Lost Children.

Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties.

Manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the French. Price 6 cts each.

Present from Rahway.

Blue Beard and Jack Horner.

CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.

MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES, Executions, &c. just printed and for Sale at this Office. Also,

CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to let houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

June 4th, 1839.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

PLAINFIELD FACTORY

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Baldwin's stores, will be returned there when called for.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT BODIES,

OF all qualities, made of Wool, *For Sale*, or manufactured to order.

May 21, 1839. 122 6m

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the building one door east of Br. Craig's Office where he intends to keep a general assortment of groceries, consisting in part of the following articles;

Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, Black, Gunpowder and Pouchong Teas; White crushed, brown, Havanna lump and New Orleans Sugars; Coffee, Rice, cheese, lard, butter, hams, smoked beef, flour, meal, corn brooms, Chocolate, Spanish Segars, Bal. Molasses, Saleratus, Salt Petre, Sack Salt, Cassia, cloves, nutmegs, pepper and shot, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. He will sell as low for Cash as any, as can be had elsewhere.

Call and see.

WM. WELLS.

Just Received, in addition to our former stock, the following

School Books,

Cornell's Series, Number Two, Three and Four,
Cornell's Geography, for beginners,
Cornell's Introduction to Geography,
Cornell's Primary Geography, with numerous illustrations.—Also, some miscellaneous Books, and the best assortment of writing paper and inkle in the place, at the Printing Office. Aug. 26 tf

☞ The same as ever before, containing the same [illegible] Gerolick, the Illustrious Queen Bake of Germany, cannot fail of winning a deep and abiding interest throughout our country.

Translated from the German.

LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE,

OF GERMANY,

The Great German Manufacturer.

Citizens of North and South America:

The Louis Otton Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) having had the unspeakable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine — a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (for what truth was ever established?) he succeeded in the end, founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which has depended the lives of millions of our race, and which has withstood the test of centuries to refute, viz: *Contagion upon, is a disease occasioned by a disordered state of the Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the known body.* This doctrine [illegible] *is the source from which flow all the different names of the Lungs—and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invaluable precious doctrine indeed — imparting an important lesson to the opprest and needy of the earth, teaching them that this insidious foe may be as unobserved inmate of "every human" [illegible] while they imagine themselves secure from its attack, teaching them that the great secret in the Art of preserving health is to attack not the disease while in the blade, but not wait till the full grown ear.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your undivided gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE*, whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title, as the first in the world over our great common enemy ☞ CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the recesses in the Materia Medica, and which has proved itself the Queen of Physicians—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have long since destroyed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, and fear into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE

is medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE FOLD power,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a wonderful influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of even those they had assigned to the coffin—a medicine, which, by the Bantling, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

"Three and one-third six dollars" ($2.50) per bottle ONCE.

A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of th MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty; but our obligations to the world are emblazoned by self-evident motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's discoveries, we are happy to say that we deem the Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We therefore state, that when Dr. Louis Otton Goelicke first came before the German public as a practical discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we beheld him in the highest contempt, believed and openly pronounced him to be a mere impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make the trial of the virtues of it upon a number of our most hopeless patients: and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its wonderful influence over not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was a mere shadow set up in our own imagination, for his cures speak volumes; and, as sounds of our abuse of him, we are frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to his country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performed all it promised. If needed, further testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN STREULER, M. D.
WALTER F. GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1835.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been sick to a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mrs. Noyes has been sick twelve years, and wishes him to be in a conjoined consumptive, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a pint of the Sanative, and was able to do her own work in a week.

Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 14th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the Consumption for a great number of years, has taken about a pint of the Sanative: at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to go over a pair of miles, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the team. J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dripping Pans, Knives
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Sad Irons and Cridirons,
Skimmers and Fry Pans
Shell Head Ladles
Copper and Tin do
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Spread Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Britannia Tea Pots,
do Coffee do
White Knives and Forks
Fancy and Common Bellows
Britannia Table and Tea Spoons
Pewter do
Brass and Iron Candle sticks
Snuff and Small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Brass Andirons and Fenders.

Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Plain Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Reading, Lead-ers, and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 21 tf

Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED, Gold's Patent Bake Oven, a very desirable article. Also, a lot of Sadiron Ware, for sale cheaper than ever, by

July 22. 29 6. M. HATFIELD.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at the office. March 30th, 1839.

☞ Important to the Public. ☜

AN agency has just been established by

P. MOSHER,

DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medical remedies, with a pamphlet illustrating the principles of the Reformed, or Medical Botanic Practice of Medicine, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author of the American System of Medicine, &c. &c. &c. which a few copies are now offered for sale.

To those afflicted with diseases of any kind, it is of the highest importance, to know the various methods their most valuable medicines, the virtues of which have been well tested by the Proprietor, Dr. W. Beach, for twenty years, in his valuable and extensive practice of upwards of thirty thousand cases. The Botanic Materia Medica MINERAL treatment of the day are too well known to require any remarks here: you, some of your friends, have experienced some of the baneful effects of the subscriber. Their health, or lives, have been injured by it or destroyed: and why persist in following it, merely because it is fashionable or customary, when you have within your reach, mild, safe and efficacious Vegetable medicines, such as are congenial with the system, and act in accordance with the laws of Nature—consequently calculates to restore you to health in a short time, when, in the usual way of practice, and embrace a ration of mercurial, which experience has proved beneficial and salutary. Make one trial, and you will realize the difference, and never after be willing to return to the Mercurial-Indian-Botanic Practice of Medicine, and which only, is correct and scientific. You have the medicines before you, prepared with plain directions for their use, generally. If you have only to reach forth your hand, and experience their blessings. The proprietor only asks of you confidence sufficient to give them a fair trial.

Among the various medicines put up, and for sale by the subscriber, the following are particularly recommended as well deserving public attention and patronage:

For Bilious complaints, Beach's anibilious physic and Family Pills.

For consumption, cough, &c. " Pulmonary Syrup,
For Weakness and debility, " Invigorating Bitters,
For Piles, " Pile Electuary,
For Liver Complaints, " Hepatic Pills,
For Dyspepsia, " Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
For Fever and Ague, " Fever & Ague powder
For Fever, " Worm powder,
" Diaphoretic or Fever Powders,
For Bowel complaints, " Neutralizing Mixture,
For affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. " Diuretic Drops,
For salt rheum, tetter, &c. " Hepatic Wash and Ointment,
" Compound Laurus Ointment,
For Inflamation, " Rheumatic Oil and alterative Syrup,
For Rheumatism, " Eye balsam, or water,
For Sore and weak eyes, " Strengthening plaster,
For pain in the back, side, or breast, " Black or healing salve
For Ulcers, Burns, &c
For Fits, Croup, compulsion in the stomach, " Emetic powders.

P. MOSHER, Druggist.

New Market, N. J. Jan. 1839. 106 1y

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS.

The widely established reputation of Dr Peters' Pills obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the impure humor from which it has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy food throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and scientific chemists, Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have been baffled in the attempt. The discoverer's secret was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills are the most valuable of all medicines, and that they act directly upon the clyle which forms the blood itself, so that the former has this advantage over the latter, that whilst the latter only purifies it, the former is both purified and formed. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, " is owing to an agent by which nature digests the food in the stomach, the bile, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can be allowed to mix with it, but are thrown off from it through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel. The diseases which especially yield to the influence of Dr. Peters' Pills are as follows: Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick head ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the spleen, Piles, Colic, female obstructions, Hooping cough, Foul tongue, Nausea, Distention of the stomach and bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or sallow complexion, and all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, when a Cathartic or aperient is needed.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their mildness—their safety—and their cheapness. The amount of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine than any that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are derived from the peculiar mode of combination of globular substances, which turn out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a machine instead of being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the knowledge of their ingredients, yet as they are recognized, and an of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such coercive agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that I have used Dr. Peters' Pills, and have found them as " Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a safe, mild and efficient cathartic, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering as well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic medicine, and as they cost no more I shall use entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan. 10, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. 169 Chatham street, No. 229 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 20th, 1839. 14 6t

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in South Plainfield also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 26 1y

Just made up,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide with stanchions—that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very good article.

JOHN S. DENNISON.

Rail Road Hotel.

THE Subscriber having taken the Rail Road Hotel, at the junction of the New-Jersey and Somerville Rail Roads in Elizabethtown, is now prepared to furnish Horses and Carriages, and to attend to the duties of an Hotel Keeper.

FREEMAN COLT.

Elizabethtown, April 23d, 1838. 17 tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION

THE next session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 6th of May.

Mr. Wheeler is a graduate of Yale College, and for three years past, has been associated with the Rev. Mr. Wheeler in the instruction of this Institution. His qualifications for teaching are unsurpassed by any in the State. His long experience and success in the government of youth, will secure to parents every advantage which they can reasonably desire, that their children may be trained, and instructed.

The Institution is sufficiently large and commodious, one half of it has been so altered and fitted up as to make an easy and convenient boarding house. There is a matron and a steward, and from the long experience of the Principal, he is enabled to make such arrangements with Mr. Wheeler as to reside in the building, so that these persons as a family may choose to place their children under their immediate care without any additional charge for board. Students can be received and taught in the Classical, at $175 per year, including board, tuition, washing, lights and fuel—Beds and bedding to be furnished by the pupils.

The Female Department will be under the direction of Miss Brown, a Lady of superior acquirements, from the Hartford Female Seminary; and instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries.

The year is divided into two sessions of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

Common English branches, per quarter, $2 to 4.00
Higher " " 5 to 6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course 10.00
College and Algebra 12.00

Modern Languages an extra charge.

One half of the bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid at the beginning of the session, and the other half at the close.

To those who are acquainted with the delightful situation of Plainfield, together with its nearness to, and speedy communication with New York, Newark, and other large places, by means of Rail Roads, Steam Boats, &c. little need be said to convince them that it presents no ordinary advantages for those who wish to educate their children from home.

JAMES J. LEDDEL
BENJAMIN STELLE,
JAMES I. COMPTON, } Trustees.
ELISHA RUNYON,
ALLEN WILSON,

Plainfield, N. J. March 26, 1839. 14 tf

Willthe Editor of the Gospel Witness, copy the above in his paper?

NEW ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing May 27th, 1839.

New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.; —Elizabethtown, 87 1-2 cts.—Rahway, 50 cts—New Brunswick, 75 cts.

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street.)
At 9 o'clock, A. M daily,
At 6 3-4 P. M. daily,
At 6, P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 o'cl. noon, daily.
At 9, P. M. daily.

Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.
Every day, except Sunday.

Leave New York, at 8, 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4, 6, & 8, P. M.

Leave Newark at 6 1-2, 7 1-2, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 & 4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 10 o'clock. (Full trains.)
Leave Newark at 10 o'clock. (Full trains.)

Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket gratis, and baggage-waggons are provided for conveying them across the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Cortlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the passenger places of the trains.

The Town Trucks in the city of Newark have been ordered, and passengers will be carried to and from the depot, to and from the central and Departure of the Trains for $1-4 a cent.

March 30th, 1839. 15 tf.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. MAYNARD, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Front streets, would inform the public that he is now prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually executed at

CORNELIUS STARTS.

Plainfield, Oct. 22, 1838. 26 1y

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID Assortment of first quality Britannia metal Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Milk Cups, for sale cheap at the new Hollow Ware Establishment of M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 14, 1838.

POWER OF ATTORNEY, Blanks for sale at this Office.

Job Printing,

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at as low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1838.

New Goods,

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of the most fashionable style of Spring and Summer Goods, and will sell them very low.

Call and see.

H. A. CORY.

April 20th, 1839. 18 tf

DOLLARS WANTED.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS, in small notes or silver, are much wanted to pay off outstanding debts and profession bills, and all persons indebted to the subscriber for a longer or shorter period, are requested to call and settle their accounts. Enquire of CORNELIUS DUNCAN, Esq. of the subscriber.

Plainfield, May 6th, 1839. 19tf

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber of this School is also Instructor, and Teacher in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishments of these, great care is taken to pay particular attention to those that are both important and fashionable, and equal care is taken that moral effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, yet without harshness. Its object is the present and future happiness of the pupils, and to this end all the means which are employed are directed. Such solicitude is felt, and such attention paid to the comfort, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Boarders are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the southeast bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the grounds and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the same, &c. &c.

M. F. CUSHING.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscribers would take leave to inform the friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 29 tf

N. B. I am obliged in my that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will suit me. J. D.

April 23d. 1004

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, where it can be had at the Office, and at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of E. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number contains 32 pages, two royal quarto sheets, good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the direction of the Post Master General, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state, and one and a half cent each out of the state of other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All communications must begin with the volume, No. 1 for January, No. 6.

March 1, 1839.

More New Goods

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE and Green Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings; 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Hosiery, or Lasting together with a good assortment of English and American Prints.

Apply at the Store of

ALEXR. DUNLAP.

April 9th, 1839. 17

New Volume.

The First Number of the Seventeenth Volume

OF THE

NEW-YORK MIRROR,

Was issued on the 25th day of June.

IT contains two splendid Steel plates engraved with original articles by N. P. Willis, Esq., Col. Hoffman, Esq., Seba Smith, (Jack Downing,) and other writers of known and eminence.

Fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano, or the singing voice, with accompaniment for the guitar, will embellish the pages of this volume, while in every character will be maintained, in its Foreign correspondence, translations from the French, German and other languages, and in its Original and Selected Miscellaneous Articles, American Resident scenes, Indian traditions, &c.

No volume of the Mirror was ever begun under more favorable auspices as to the present. For the last few months the subscription list has increased with a rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Its friends are more numerous, its resources more ample, and its conductors promise that their exertions to render it more deserving of the favor and the encouragement of literature and the fine arts, shall be of no laggine answer.

The reader will admit, that a work embracing so interesting a variety of choice matter, must of it expressly written for its columns—containing most of it expressly written for its columns—containing most of it expressly written for its columns—containing most

Plainfield Gazette.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. PLAINEFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1. 1839. Number 141.

The Plainfield Union,

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY MILTON F. CUSHING, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. (OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.50 per annum, if paid during the 6 at three months. Paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $3.00, payable quarterly. To those out of the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in 6 months, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements of long, to ensure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning; if short, they will be received if sent in by 9 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All *Temperance*, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of comm. advertisements.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME.

THE following inducement of a Scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. In order, therefore, to secure many of the same hands the extremely low charge of 20 dollars per Ticket—the Value and Number of the capitals, and the received value of warranting the entire property prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application, being made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say—DEFAY NOT; but at once remit and receive by return of mail, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO. 156
Broadway, New York.

☞ Observe the No under, 156

1 Prize of		$700,000 !
1	of	$500,000 !
1	of	$25,000 !
6 prizes of		$20,000 !
2	of	$15,000 !
3	of	$10,000 !

GRAND REAL ESTATE & BANK STOCK LOTTERY.

Of Property Situated in New Orleans.

The Richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the public, in this or any Country.

Tickets $20—No Shares

Authorized by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1st, 1839.—Schmoll & Hamilton, Managers.

Sylvester & Co. 156 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents. No Combinations numbers.

The Deeds of the property, and the Bank Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners, for the security of the Prize-Holders.

Splendid Scheme.

1 Prize.—The Arcade—On 4 squares, Natchez and Gayier streets. Rented at about $7,200 per annum. Valued at $100,000
1 Prize.—Bank of Orleans City Hotel.—Rented at $25,000, and valued at 250,000
1 Prize.—5 shares Canal Bank stock, $100 each, 25,000
1 Prize.—200 shares Commercial do. 10 each, 20,000
5 Prizes.—5 Dwelling Houses in the best part of New Orleans, each rented at 1,400 each 2000 dollars per annum, and each valued at 20,000, in all 20,000, 100,000
1 Prize.—Dwelling House. Rented at $1000 Valued at 15,000
1 Prize.—100 shares Mechanics' and Traders' bank stock, 100 dollars each, 15,000
3 Prizes.—Each 100 shares City Bank Stock, each share 100 do, each prize 10,000 30,000
1 Prize.—100 shares Exchange bank, 100 each, 5,000
1 Prize.—50 do. do. 6,000
1 Prize.—25 do. Gas Light bank do. 2,500
1 Prize.—25 do. do. 2,500
1 prize.—15 do. Mechanics' & Traders' do. 1,500
1 prize.—15 do. do. do. 1,500
20 prizes.—each 10 shares Louisiana State Bank, 100 dols. each, each prize 1000, 20,000
10 prizes.—each 2 shares of 100 dols. each, prize 200 dols. of the Gas Light Bank, 2,000
200 prizes.—each 1 share of 100 dols. of the Bank of Louisiana, 20,000
200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the N. Orleans Bank, 20,000
150 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the Union bank of Florida, 15,000
600 Prizes, $1,500,000

☞ It shall be at the option of the winners of prizes of Bank stocks, either to take the stock itself, or the par value thereof in cash.

☞ The result of the sale of tickets are deposited in the New Orleans banks, in the names of the managers, and the properties transferred unencumbered, for the security of the prize holders.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and picked by the Commissioners appointed under the act, previous to the drawing, and a statement of the whole will contain the No. of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 500 numbers that shall be drawn out will be printed in the order as they be drawn to the number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing is ascertained and without any deduction.

SYLVESTER & CO.
156 Broadway, N. Y.

May, 1839. (13t 6w) 156 Broadway, N. Y.

In chancery of New Jersey

July Term, 1839.

Between Zechariah Webster, Guardian of the persons and estate of the children of Jos. F. Randolph, deceased, Complainant; and Herman Marseilles, John J. Gaston, and Thomas Talmage, Executors of Jos. Frelinghuysen, deceased, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Veil, and Abel Vail, defendants.

Happearing to this Court that the complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause against the said Herman Marseilles, John J. Gaston and Thomas Talmage, executors of John Frelinghuysen, deceased, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Veil, and Abel Vail, defendants, and that a copy of the said bill hath been duly served on the said defendants, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Veil, and Abel Vail, defendants, and that no plea, answer or demurrer to the said bill hath been filed by the said defendants, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Veil, and Abel Vail, or any of them, as by the rules of this Court they were required to do, and that the said defendants, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Veil, and Abel Vail have not nor has any of them entered their appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and the said bill taken pro confesso; and that the said absent defendants, Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles and Abel Vail do appear, plead answer or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the eighth day of October next, or that in default thereof a decree be made against them as the Chancellor may think equitable and just. And it is further ordered that the said bill be published in the Plainfield Union, for the space of three weeks successively, at least once in every week for three months, or cause personal service thereof to be made upon the said Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles, and Abel Vail, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them personally, at least twenty days before the said Court of Chancery shall sit and hold a court for the hearing of causes, which will be on the first Tuesday in October next.

It is thereupon on this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, on motion of Cornelius Hetfield, Solicitor of the complainant, it is ordered by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendants, Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles and Abel Vail do appear, plead answer or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the eighth day of October next, or that in default thereof a decree be made against them as the Chancellor may think equitable and just. And it is further ordered that a copy of the said bill, and of this order, be forthwith served personally on the said Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles, and Abel Vail, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them personally, at least twenty days before the said Court of Chancery shall sit and hold a court for the hearing of causes, which will be on the first Tuesday in

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, October 1, 1839.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

County Tickets

ESSEX.—*Whig.*

Council.—Amzi Armstrong.

Assembly.—James H. Robinson, A. V. Speer, Wm. Stites, J. H. Gardner, Edw. Saunderson.

Sheriff.—Jonathan Osborn, jr.

Coroners.—David C. Berry, Archibald S. Woodruff, and Abraham Mandeville.

Essex Democratic.

Council.—David S. Craig, Rahway.

Assembly.—Thomas B. Pierson, Newark; Simeon Harrison, Orange; Thomas M'Kirgan, Clinton; Geo. G. Sickels, Livingston; Caleb L. Luster, Elizabethtown.

Sheriff.—Wm. Day, Union.

Coroners.—Enos M. Leonard, Justus Burnet, and Silas Munn.

SOMERSET.—*Whig.*

Council.—Augustus B. Taylor.

Assembly.—Daniel Cory, Arthur V. Sutphen, and Henry H. Wilson.

Somerset Democratic

Council,—John Breese.

Assembly.—Simon Wykoff, Wm. J. Todd, and John Sutphen.

Middlesex.—Whig—David B. Applegat, for Council.

Lewis Golding, David Dunn, Frederick Richmond and Cornelius C. Cruser, for Assembly.

James M. Brewster, for Sheriff.

Administration.—Littleton Kirkpatrick, for Council.

Abraham Cruser, James Dunham, John Hibbets, and Charles Morgan, for Assembly.

Thompson Edgar, for Sheriff.

Morris.—Administration.—Henry A. Ford, for Council.

Jacob Hurd, Cornelius W. Mandeville, William Monroe, and William Dellicker, for Assembly.

Whig.—Jacob W. Miller, for Council.

Abraham Britin, Ebenezer F. Smith, Jacob Wise and Paul B. Debow, for Assembly.

Benjamin McCorry, for Sheriff.

The whigs of this state hold their State Convention on Wednesday, the 13th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the State House in the city of Trenton, to appoint delegates to attend the National Convention to be held in Harrisburg in December next, and to transact such other business as they may deem expedient.

From the Annapolis Democratic Herald.

Currency, Exchange, Pressure.

These subjects have become so connected with party movements, and so much has been said to excite and mislead the public mind, that it is almost impossible to understand the true state of the money market, or the real cause of commercial difficulties. To judge correctly of present events we must look back to a period of domestic tranquility, when no attempt had been made to enlist the mercenants and banks against the administration. This period began soon after Mr. Monroe's election, and terminated with the election of Mr. Adams. The U. S. bank was then in operation; there was no removal of the deposites; no specie circular: no idea of dispensing with the banks, in the collection of the revenue.

Niles' Register records the facts, which will exhibit the condition of the currency, exchanges, and embarrassments, in the light in which they were viewed at that period These facts will speak for themselves to the understanding of every capable man.

From Niles Register, Sept 11th, 1830.

Price of bank notes at Baltimore.

Maryland. 1 to 2 discount generally; Carolina 10; Elkton, Somerset, Worcester, Cumberland and Port Deposit, all very bad and should not be taken.

District of Columbia—all 1 per cent discount except Franklin, no sales.

Virginia—1 to 1¼; N W at Wheeling, 5 to 6

N Carolina.—Generally 3 1-2 disc.

S Carolina. 1 1-2 dis.

Georgia Generally 3 1 2. Augusta Bridge company, 40 to 45.

Kentucky Bank of Kentucky few sales even even at 25 per cent dis. New banks no sales.

Tennessee no sales.

Ohio—Chillicothe, Lancaster, Marietta, Belmont, Mount Pleasant, Western Reserve, and the two banks at Steubenville, at 5 per cent discount All the rest unsteady or without sale

Indiana and Illinois no sales

Missouri None in the market Bank of Missouri good

Vol 18. p. 81. Oct. 1820. Mr. Niles mentions a letter received from a Subscriber in Ohio exclosing bills of specie paying banks which were at 6 and 8 per cent. discount in Baltimore. He remarks that "this is owing to the state of trade between the East and West, but in part also to the general system of brokerage, with the superabundance of deceptious representations of money gave birth to."

Vol. 20, p. 226, Dec. 1820. "Kentucky—bill to make a new bank has passed both Houses of the Legislature. It will have between 20 and 40 branches, or little bank offices scattered through the State."

Vol 19, p. 223. From William H. Crawford's report. "The obligation of the Government is to receive the notes of the bank of the United States without reference to the place where they are payable, has given to them their universal currency. All notes issued South and West of Washington have, in consequence of the state of the exchanges between those places and the commercial cities to the East at this place, confined in those cities. The bank has consequently found itself constrained to direct those branches, to refuse to redeem their notes, except upon a deposite of specie. The effect of these causes combined, has been the exclusion from circulation, in all the states West and South of the seat of Government, of the notes of the United States Bank and its offices." In several of those States there is no sound paper circulation.

Vol. 19, p 209. Debates in Congress.

"Mr Mercer was surprised that the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Trimble] should have reflected so pointedly on the district banks. He believed they were in a better state than any beyond the mountains. When the subject was properly before the House, he should offer some remarks on the policy of affording further advantages to that already powerful institution, the bank of United States. Mr. Trimble replied that "Kentucky had already followed the example set by Congress in the District. Whatever might be thought of Congress immediately round the seat of Government, at a greater distance a very high opinion was entertained of them; and when they established the twelfth bank within this District, the people at a distance thought it a wonderfully wise measure; and the chief people of Kentucky had followed the example which Congress had set them." Mr. Mercer made a few additional remarks, and said he believed "that in the State in which the gentleman resided, there was not a specie paying bank; but as in operation in the District paid specie. He defended the State banks against the Bank of the United States. He was opposed to one bank in a country as he was to one head in a monarchy, and was as much opposed as any one to subjecting the State banks to the sway of the great banking institution of the country."

Vol. 19. p. 316.' Jan 1821. "We have before mentioned that the office of the bank of the United States at Cincinnati has been withdrawn. The amount of debts due at that office by the local banks and individuals, according to the report of the state of the bank laid before congress, was two millions two hundred and eighty nine thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars. On withdrawing the branch, all the notes were protested as they became due, and have since been put into suit in the Circuit court of the United States."

Vol. 19. p. 416. "Small notes.—The Legislature of Maryland, at the last session, passed a very severe law against the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars by the banks within the State, and imposed a penalty of five dollars upon all who shall pass such notes of banks not chartered by the State. So we shall get rid of an amazing quantity of filthy rags.

Vol 20. p. 52 March 1822. Letter to the editor from a subscriber in Kentucky; "Enclosed I send you a North Carolina $10. I am sorry that its no better been in my power, but the unfortunate state of the currency in Kentucky must be my excuse."

Vol. 20 p June, 1822 "It is notorious that certain banks in this city (Baltimore) were all at the same time discovered to be robbed or despoiled of large sums of money. We have not heard of the amount of the loss to the stockholders by reason of the acts of their officers; and agents, but suppose that it could not have been less than a million of dollars. Many widows and orphans were reduced from independence to poverty."

Vol. 21. p. 1. September 1821. "Western currency.—The Kentucky Argus of the 9th instant states that the last half million of the paper of the Bank of the Commonwealth, first ordered to issued, was daily expected at Frankfort. It appears that two and a half millions have already been issued by that institution the notes of which are now 32 per cent below par."

Vol. 21, p. 115, 1821. Governor Carroll in his message to the Legislature of Tennessee, uses the following language:

"Seeing that some of the banks in the State do now pay their notes according to their contracts in that which has intrinsic or general value, in gold and silver, upon what principle of honesty is it that these blanks could be required to issue a large additional quantity of notes.

Vol. 21. p. 396, January, 1822. A manifesto, which was introduced into the Georgia Legislature, and among other things set forth, "that the bills of the State banks paid to the land agents and collectors of the customs of the United States bank, and are used by it to drain the specie of the State institutions, while that branch is acting itself of the public treasure, makes no use of her own paper, and is not liable to similar drain. It (the bank of the United States) will have a direct influence over the Government by the great favors which it may grant or withhold, and it will have an indirect influence by individual favors granted through every section of our country. How many cunning men may it not control!—how many officers of the government may it not buy!"

Vol. 21, p. 382, Jan. 1822. Mr. John Sergeant, in one speech in Congress on the bankrupt bill, stated that "there were more insolvent debtors in the country at this time, than at any former period. By a rapid transition, we have passed from a period of unexampled prosperity to a different state."

Vol. 22, Aug. 1822. *Hard Times*—We regret to learn, (says a Salem paper) that failures continue to take place almost daily at Boston. We are informed that within the last 2 months there have been more than 30 failures in that city." Mr. Niles remarks upon this "that the amount of these failures, is said to be more than three millions of dollars. We have not lately had any dashing failures in Baltimore; but it is within my knowledge that many of the merchants of this city are now almost every day wandering in search other peoples'ers."

Vol 23, Oct 1822. Langdon Cheeves, in his exposition to the stockholders of the United States bank, states, "that all the funded debt was considerable, had been disposed of, and the proceeds extended. The specie in the vaults was only

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The subscriber has just received from the city, and will open for sale on Monday next, at the store lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Drake, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Glass, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Iron and Steel, Nails, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Saddlery, Cordage, Cutlery, Tobacco and Segars, Snuff, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Stationary, Leather, Shoe Findings, Hollow Ware, Tinware, Brushes, Combs, Looking Glasses, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, Whips, Fishing Tackle, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps, Flints, Gun Materials, Carpenters' Tools, Cutlery, Wood Screws, Locks, Hinges, Latches, Bolts, Files, Rasps, Shoemakers' Tools, Coopers' Tools, Blacksmiths' Tools, Wagon Boxes, Axletrees, Springs, Bolts, Clevises, Rings, Chains, Wagon Whips, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, Horse Blankets, Saddle Cloths, Saddle Bags, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Flannels, Linseys, Blankets, Shawls, Cravats, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Tickings, Checks, Stripes, Linens, Diapers, Table Cloths, Napkins, Crapes, Bobbinets, Laces, Edgings, Insertings, Ribbons, Threads, Tapes, Cotton Yarns, Sewing Silks, Twist, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Scissors, Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, Pocket Books, Wallets, Purses, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fancy Articles, Stationary, Paper, Pens, Ink, Wafers, Wax, Sealing Wax, Wafer Stamps, Pencils, Slates, Slate Pencils, Ink Stands, Pen Knives, Pen Cases, Pen Holders, Quills, Pen Cutters, Rulers, Blank Books, Memorandum Books

$16,747, and the bank owed the city banks, including the balances due to it, $76,126. The office in New-York was a little better and the office at Boston a great deal worse."

Vol 23 Nov. 1822. The Philadelphia Democratic Press of the 10th inst says; At the present insolvent court for the city there were 303 applicants. Mr. Hare remarks, that "so it has been in all our large cities."

Vol 23. Nov. 1822. Whilst the customs on the importations of the current year replenish the treasury, a balance against us of $20,000 000 will have to be settled by the people. But how? Inquire at the banks: look at the prices current of American produce abroad. Gold has disappeared; it is more of a rarity now to see a half eagle than a hundred dollar note, scarce as the latter are. Many of the banks can pay off in paper: but to stop themselves from bankruptcy, they must bankrupt their best customers. Such is the result of the glorious uncertainty of trade.'

Vol 23. Dec. 1822. The mania to make new banks, though the best managed of the old ones can hardly do business, has broken out afresh. 2 or 3 have been made in N. Jersey, and several are projected in New York.

Same month. Mr Niles quotes a letter from a subscriber in Kentucky, where 1 cent encircles a five dollar note on the Valley bank of Virginia for my next year's Register. This note cost me $10 of our currency.

Feb. 1823. "A Kentucky correspondent says, I have at last succeeded in getting a note that will satisfy my subscription for the Register —such is the blessing of our Commonwealth bank. It has nearly destroyed all trade, extinguished personal credit, and broken down confidence between man and man."

Vol 24 Same month. "More good news. Bills of the bank of the commonwealth of Kentucky to an amount of $700,000, were burnt at Frankfort on the 12th ult. A few more good fires like this, and we shall expect remittances from Kentucky."

Vol 24. "Kentucky is going on nobly in the work of burning paper money. $1,400,000 in notes of the bank of Kentucky have been committed to the flames."

Vol 24 In Wm. H. Crawford's letter to a committee of congress, the following statements are made, At the same time it, (the U. S. bank) declared its determination to receive from the land office nothing but its own notes and the current coin, except as special deposits. Shortly after many of the western banks stopped payment. The experience of the bank had convinced them it was impracticable to keep its notes in circulation at the west and orders were issued in 1818–19, forbidding its western officers to issue their notes, even on a deposite of specie. The determination which it had formed in relation to public lands, was therefore practically a determination to receive nothing but specie which was nearly as difficult to be obtained in the west as U. S. bank notes."

Here was a specie circular issued by the bank not to save the lands from speculators, but to save itself from a currency it could not regulate.

May 1823 Anne Arundel county court commenced its session a short time ago. The number of suits brought amounts to 680.

Vol. 24 From the Kentucky Reporter, "We hear every day industrious, intelligent men say, Commonwealth money, bad as it is, a better than none. Good hard money circulates in every country in the world where there are no laws to prevent it. Exchange is 100 per cent. and it requires $200 of Commonwealth to buy 100 good.

Vol 26 From Mr Clay's tariff speech, in March 1824. "In casting our eyes around us, the most prominent circumstance which fixes our attention, is the general distress which pervades the whole country. It is exhibited by the diminished imports of native produce, by the depressed state of our navigation, by diminished commerce; by successive unthreshed crops of grain perishing in our barns for want of a market, by a diminution of the circulating medium, by ruinous bankruptcies, by the want of employment, by the reluctant resort to the perilous use of paper money, and above all, by the low value of the whole property of the nation, which has on an average sunk not less than 50 per cent within few years

From Mr Webster's speech in reply

"Mr Speaker has alluded to the strong inclination which exists, or has existed to issue paper money as a proof of the existing difficulties. I regard it as a very productive cause of those difficulties, and the committee will not fail to observe that there is at this moment, much the loudest complaint of distress precisely where there has been the greatest attempt to relieve it by systems of paper credit." "We deceive ourselves and our constituents, if we flatter ourselves or them, that there is any relief against whatever pressure exists except in economy and industry. The depression of prices and the stagnation of business have been in truth the necessary result of circumstances. No Government could prevent them, and no Government could altogether relieve their effects"

It would be easy to fill a newspaper with similar extracts. From 1816 to 1828, the Register furnishes the history of a currency disordered by what Mr Clay calls the perilous use of paper money; of paper following one another like the waves of the sea, and of the destruction of banks and individuals who having chosen to sow the wind were compelled to reap the whirlwind.

If men could borrow money without being obliged to return it, and banks could continue to lend without pressing their debtors, or injuring their own credit, there would be no pressure, no panics or convulsions. But a limited capital cannot be used to an unlimited extent. The money lender, or note vender must become a borrower, and the banks must call in their capital or stop payment. When bank operations are suddenly enlarged an impulse is given to trade, not merely to the extent of the increased discounts, but to much greater amount. For property begins to rise rapidly, speculation spreads even to those who are generally cautious, until at length ensues the losing the ordinary means of subsistence, for those very products of the land and sea, not to be kept for its intrinsic value, but to be sold at an unprofitable advance. All men appear to be making money in proportion to the extent of their dealings, because a higher price is obtained continually for it as it passes from hand to hand. Extravagance is lying loose upon the land, ingenuity prosperity. Wines and other luxuries of every description are imported from abroad. While importations are so greatly on the increase, exports are daily diminishing, because the labor of the country is diverted from its proper channel, and instead of a surplus of breadstuffs and other necessaries of life to send to other countries, there is not a sufficient quantity to supply the home demand. Then comes an immense revenue from importations, to be distributed among the banks of the states. This state of apparent prosperity is generally distributed by a demand from abroad, which first operates upon the banks, by a drain of specie from their vaults the long chain of credits then begins to assume its true form of debts; those who have sought to purchase on credit are now unable to sell, and every kind of property sunk to half its value, becomes fixed in the hands of its possessor. At the very time when the merchants and the whole community stand in the greatest need of accommodation, the banks, instead of having the power to aid them, are compelled to call in their previous loans. Thus our credit system, pushed to extremes, leads to general ruin and bankruptcy. In the midst of the confusion and distress, which must ensue, may be the unconscious or indiscretion, on their part, of individuals, acknowledge their agency in bringing about the final result: but all, by common consent, at first the responsibility upon the Administration of the General Government

A PLANTER.

For the Plainfield U ss.

Mr. Editor:

As a Whig of Westfield Townsh p, I made it my business to attend the meeting held at Mr Bark's on the 17th ult. Having previously attended on similar occasions I discovered nothing in the objects of the meeting as stated by the by the chairman, of an extraordinary char acter The usual business of appointing delegates, &c. was before us, but the manner in which that business was despatched, seemed to me very unusual. I am aware there has been too much inconvenient countenanced in former instances, but knew it was not well received among the more substantial part of the township, and thought the movers had found it out. 'Tis said "none are so blind as those who won't see."

As was remarked there the "present crisis demands the utmost harmony and union in our ranks." Any measure tending to conciliate petty differences cannot fail to meet the hearty applause of all true whigs. But when those who assume the direction of our neighborhood affairs, deliberately take an adverse course, laboring rather to scatter than unite, it strikes me, sir, there is something wrong at the bot om. I am told it was only a "personal matter," the mere gratification of private animosity, I suppose; then let such things be settled at home—I see no propriety in imposing such matters upon a township meeting. In the present case it appears to me extremely impolitic. The individuals censured, may or may not have done wrong, that point I do not pretend to determine If they deem it worth while they have the ability to defend themselves. I question only the policy pursued with regard to them. The whole tenor of the proceedings manifested, in my humble opinion, an improper spirit. A cry of wolf, wolf, from movers I suspect more selfish than patriotic Away with such management. Whig principles, as I understand them, need no such support. Every attempt to connect little home prejudices with party interests, should meet the frowns of every honest partizan. If certain gentlemen are so finetured with feelings of that sort, that they cannot divest themselves of them when abroad, they had better remain at home or at least set lately themselves leaders. I for one feel no disposition to be led by such an influence, originate where it may. And I believe I speak the true sentiments of the majority of the true whigs of WESTFIELD.

Oct. 1st, 1839.

DIED.

At New Brunswick, on the 21st ult. in the 30th year of her age, Cornelia F. Randolph, sister of the editor of the Fredonian.

AT END ONCE MORE.

The subscriber will sell at Public Auction on, Thursday, the 3d of October, inst. at his store in Metuchen, his remaining stock of Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of

Sugar, teas, coffee, fish, molasses, hams, a fine article; a few barrels wheat flour; with many small articles, such as pepper, ginger, saleratus cocoa, chocolate, also powder and shot, blacking, and other articles kept in a grocery.

A Quantity of tin and Earthen ware, crockery, china, glass, &c. Wooden Pails, baskets, spades, shovels, forks and scoops.

With a good assortment of dry Goods, many of them recently purchased. Such as Muslins, prints, Chally's, Merinoes, Bombazets, Satinets, cords, Mokeskin, and a few pieces of fine Cloths, shawls of various descriptions and qualities such as chintz Bro.ms, Merinoes, Cassimeres and Cotton cassinets, French Merinoes and Rubbed Shawls for Cloaks and dresses, Hosiery, Gloves and Mitts, Spoons, Knives and Forks, Hats, Boots &c. Boxes Bale Hds. and kegs a large number.

Also, 1,000 Morus Multicaulis Trees of the growth.

The sale will commence at one o'clock precisely, when the terms will be made known and the subscriber does not intend to occupy 2 or 3 days in disposing his stock, therefore be punctual to the hour. Conditions made known the day of sale. DAVID LENOX.

Metuchin, Dec 4th, 1838.

☞ He stands in Metuchen toilet until April 1st.

☞ The Sale of the House & Lot of Simeon Clawson on Peace street is postponed until Wednesday, 14th inst. o'clock, P. M. to be sold on that day to the highest bidder. Any one wishing to see the house, for'clowing, the 15th of October inst.

Public Sale of MORUS MULTICAULIS, SILK WORM EGGS, and Roman Potatoes.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Tuesday, the 15th of October inst.

At 2 o'clock, P. M. on the ground.

30,000 Morus Multicaulis Trees, considered equal to any now growing in this State.

100 bushels Roman Potatoes.

20 ounces Mammoth White Silk Worms Eggs

80 ounces Mammoth White two crop do.

10 ounces large White and Yellow.

On the following terms: for all sums under $100 twenty five per cent cash, and the balance on delivery. for all sums over $100 twenty five per cent cash, twenty five per cent on delivery and the balance in notes at 3 months with approved security, made payable at the State Bank at New Brunswick.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

PETER L. VAN DEVENTE.

New Market, October 1st, 1838.

$5 REWARD.

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber 4 heifers on the first mountain all branded on the horns, J. V. Three 2 years old, and a year old. One red with a white face, 2 black, one a little blacker than the other, and 1 red with some white about her.

Any person finding said heifers and returning them to the subscriber or securing them so that the owner may get them and send a line to Plainfield Post Office, shall receive the above reward.

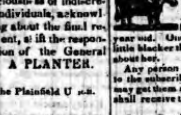
JOSEPH VAIL

Green Brook, Sept. 28th, 1838 141 6wpd.

☞ The Morristown Jerseyman will please insert the above 3 weeks, and we will send $1 the first opportunity.—Ed.

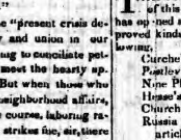
NOW IS YOUR TIME!

STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.



THE Subscriber would inform the inhabitants of this and the adjacent country, that he has opened a large assortment of the most approved kinds of stoves, among which are the following,

Curebe's Premium Cook Stove,
Pomfret's Union do
Nine Plate stove, all sizes, for cooking.
Hesse's Coal Franklin Stoves,
Church's Patent coal burners,
Russia Iron coal stoves, a very handsome article for parlors,
Small coal stoves, various patterns.
Six plate stoves for churches, &c.



Stove pipe, drip pans, boilers, ten kettles, all kinds Stove fixtures made to order, together with a general assortment of hollow ware.

The subscriber trusts that from 15 years experience in the stove business will enable him to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, Sept. 22, 1838. 40 tf

N. B. Always on hand, plain and japanned tin at wholesale and retail.

Sale of Real Estate.

IN Pursuance of an order of the Prerogative Court of the State of New Jersey, we the subscribers commissioners appointed by said court, will offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of October next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of Henry Bates, late of the county of Essex, deceased, consisting of from 14 to 16 acres of land, on which there is a good dwelling house, and a good proportion of wood, a never failing stream of water running through the same situated in the Village of Scotch Plains, in the township of Westfield and Warren, and within a few rods of the Baptist Church, and a good Grist mill and store.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock; P. M. Conditions will be made known by

JON'N WOODRUFF,
DENNIS COLES, } Commissioners.
GIDEON ROAS.

Aug. 23, 1838. 136 2m*

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail. The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of the little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and excellence of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Ices, Tarts, Puddings, &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

Take Notice.

THE Subscribers have taken Mr. EPHRAIM DRAKE, into partnership with them, and their business will hereafter be transacted under the firm of DRAKE, DURHAM, & CO.

DRAKE & DURHAM

Plainfield, Sept. 20, 1838. 140 3w

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and in the safest manner. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 1838.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, the 30th inst. the cars will run as follows:

Leave New York, from the foot of Market-field st. (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, per steamboat Water Witch and Cinderella, at half past 8 o'clock, A. M. and 4 past 3 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Elizabethport for Plainfield at 10 o'clock, M. and at 5. P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 6 o'clock, A. M. and a quarter before 6, P. M.

Stages run at each trip, to and from Somerville, by way of Boundbrook.

Freight taken as usual, which should be at the depot half an hour before the starting of each train.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Sept. 8th, 1838.

THE NEW-YORKER.

The Publishers of The New Yorker respectfully announce the commencement of a New Volume of the Journal on the 1st of September next, being the Eighth of the double Quarto Edition, and completing the Sixth year of its publication in the Folio or common newspaper form.

The New-Yorker is now so widely known as to render superfluous any detailed delineation of its objects. Suffice it here that the work is intended to sustain the reputation of a Weekly Literary Journal not inferior in ability and standing to any on either side the Atlantic. About two-thirds of its columns are devoted to the best Original and Selected Literature, comprising Reviews, Essays, Criticisms, Miscellany, Tales, Poems, Choice Extracts from New Works, Biographical and Historical Sketches, &c. &c. In this department Critical Notices of nearly all new publications of interest will be given. The remaining columns will be devoted to a condensed abstract of the Political and General Intelligence of the day, Domestic and Foreign. Under this head, the reader will find the important elections throughout the United States; to which will be carefully compiled and compared with those of former elections, so as to give a clear exhibit of the relative strength of each political party in the several states. All political movements of interest will likewise be briefly and impartially chronicled. In fine, it will be the general aim of this paper to be first useful and instructive, then agreeable and entertaining. The steady support during the last three years of an average of more than 8,000 subscribers warrants the belief that the conduct of the work has not disappointed the hopes of its friends while it has earned the decided approval of an intelligent public. Such as it has been it will continue to be, with the accession of the additional aid already secured in its Editorial Department, to which no little hope of still further strength will be added by arrangements now in progress. If unwearied exertion and a fixed resolve to spare no labor or expense which may tend to elevate the character of their work can avail any thing, the undersigned are justified in cherishing a confidence that their journal will at any rate maintain the standing it has already attained in the public estimation.

H. GREELEY & CO.

Conditions.—The Quarto Edition of The New-Yorker is issued every Saturday evening on a large imperial sheet (25 by 10 inches) of superior paper, each number containing a sixteen page quarto of the Journal, each. This edition forms two ample volumes of 432 pages each per annum, making 864 pages in a year, exclusive of advertisements; and including 32 pages of popular music, of which one is given in each number. This edition is afforded to subscribers at Four Dollars per annum, or three and a half when absolutely paid in advance. Three Copies will be sent for Ten Dollars remitted free of Postage, or Ten copies for Thirty dollars. The New-Yorker, Folio Edition, is printed on a large imperial sheet (25 by 17 inches) of fine white paper, and afforded to subscribers at Three dollars per annum, or Two dollars and a half if paid in advance. Five copies will be sent for Ten dollars remitting as free of charge, and an larger and in proportion. Subscriptions to either edition are respectfully solicited. Address H Greeley & Co. 1 Ann st. New York.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, Administrator of Miles G. Hunter, dec'd, will in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court, of Essex county, expose for sale, at Public Vendue, on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 1st of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the Real Estate of said deceased, in Plainfield, consisting of one third of an acre of land, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, on which there is a good Dwelling House, and a large two-story shop nearly new. Any person wishing to view the premises, can do so by calling on the subscriber. Conditions of Sale made known, and attendance given by

JOHN S. HEATH, Administrator

Plainfield, July 30, 1839. 132 3w

For sale,

AT THIS OFFICE.

Tissue paper, assorted colors,
Drawing Papers, assorted colors,
Day Books, Blank, Memorandum, and Pass Books.
Pocket Books and Wallets, several kinds.
Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.
Bibles and Hymn Books,
Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism,
Hutchinson's Xenophon, Clark's Cæsar, Ainsc's Fluxions, and other second hand Classical Books.
All purchased at this work and for sale Low.

Just Received,

And for sale at this Office;

Anti-Slavery ALMANACS for 1840

A Painter's Poems,

Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,

Memoir of the Rev. Leonel Haynes, with a portrait,

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,

Life of Gustavus Vasa, with plates,

Bunyan's Holy War,

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,

Life of Freedom.—Light and Love,

Beauties of Philanthropy, with plates,

Slave's Friend, 3 vols. with cuts,

The Colonial Harp Rose,

Keptes between New York and Washington.

GROCERY AND SHOE STORE!

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their store in Plainfield, on the corner of Front street and Bowery lane, Grocery Goods, consisting, in part, of Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Spices, Ginger, Pepper, Saleratus, Cocoa, Chocolate, Shot, Powder, Lead, Flints, Fish, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Pails, Cedar ware, Glass and Queensware, Oil, Paints, Dye stuffs, Nails, Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Carpenters' tools, Cordage, Twine, Cotton Yarn, Wicking, Cotton Batting, Wadding, Cotton Cards, Shoe thread, Shoe pegs, Shoe knives, Awls, Lasts, Boot trees, Shoe tacks, Shoe brushes, Blacking, Leather, Morocco, Calf skins, Sole leather, Upper leather, Kip skins, Lining skins, Binding skins, Boot legs, Shoes, Brogans, Boots, Gaiters, Slippers, Rubbers, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Gloves, Mitts, Suspenders, Combs, Pins, Needles, Cotton tapes, Cotton laces, Cotton edgings, Cotton bindings, Cotton braids, Cotton gimps, Cotton fringes, Cotton balls, Cotton bobbins, Cotton reels, Cotton thread, Cotton cords, Cotton ticking, Cotton drilling, Cotton flannel, Cotton shirting, Cotton sheeting, Cotton plaid, Cotton stripe, Cotton checks, Cotton bleached and unbleached muslins, Cotton Hosiery, Cotton Gloves, Cotton Mitts, Cotton Suspenders, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Cotton Shawls, Cotton Dress goods, Cotton Cassimeres, Cotton Satinets, Cotton Cords, Cotton Velvets, Cotton Velveteens, Cotton Bombazets, Cotton Bombazines, Cotton Drillings, Cotton Jeans, Cotton Denims, Cotton Linseys, Cotton Plaids, Cotton Stripes, Cotton Checks, Cotton

The article published below, concerning the use of a popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Count of Gleichen, ought to be of deep interest throughout our country.

Translated from the German.

LOUIS HIPPON GOELICKE, M. D.

The Greatest of known Benefactors.

Citizens of North and South America:

The Louis Hippon Goelicke, M. D. of Germany (Europe) belongs the unperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRACTICABLE DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though as chemically opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Medicine ever was, since the University of which he suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which *hitherto* challenges in opposers to refute, viz: *Cancer, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c. &c. &c. Disinterested men of the Vis Time (or Life Principle) of the human body? Without specifically trying to its system for years before there is the least symptom of the Lungs — which may in no certainty, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invariably precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the *apparently* healthy of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be at the innermost chamber of their existence, even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that *the great secret in the Art of preserving health is to plant our feet in climate while in the bloom, and get most till the fall grown on.*

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your undivided gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for his discovery of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over one great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the drug and in the medicine which has thereby blessed the science in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it *all the Conqueror of Physicians—a medicine, for which all mankind will be eternally cause to bless, as long as recent head of Providence,—a medicine, whose wonderous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chambers of their flock; virtues which have been proved by instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into rejoicings.*

GOELICKE'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our Globe—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE FOLD POWER,—a medicine, which deserves the name of a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by the Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the *inextricable grave.*

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third fix dollars* ($2.50) per HALF OUNCE.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of th MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known under our eyes behold for, our ears hear, *we must believe.*

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Hippon Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and medicine, we looked on him in the highest contempt, believing and openly protesting him to be a base imposter and the prince of quacks; but upon his publishing to the world the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it an honorable act (at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have been accustomed to consider the vain attempt for the discoverer of this medicine was a once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at the unexpected result; and, as one of our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that he is a friend to philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The use of the Sanative medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it *performs* all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it has its own best witness.

HERMAN T. SCHEEL, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1838.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir:—Dr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health for several years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Rossie was given over by all who knew him to be in a CONSUMED *consumption, and confined to his room and to his bed;* has recovered by using less than a pint of the Sanative, and was able to do his own having last summer. Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 16th, 1839.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the *Consumption* for a great number of years, has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he received it he was very feeble, so much so as not to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton. J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Sad Irons and Coolers,
Spiders and Fry Pans
Bell Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tea do
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Britannia Tea Pots,
do Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Fancy and Common Bellows
Britannia Table and Tea Spoons
Britannia Lamps
Steel and Iron Bottle sticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Solar Shadeless Brass lamps,

Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Plain Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Roofing, Lead-ra, and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 3t ly

Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED, Gold's Patent Bake Oven, a very desirable article. Also, a lot of Britannia Ware, for sale cheaper than ever, by

July 21, 1838. M. HATFIELD.

Lee Fee Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office.

March 26th, 1839.

New Volumes.

The First Numbers of the Fourth Volume

NEW-YORK MIRROR.

For Sale at the Rail Road Depot.

IT contains two splendid steel plate engravings, with original articles by T. S. Fay, Cox, Hallock, Lee, Sargeant, (the editor,) and other writers of acknowledged talent.

Fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano, and six superb engravings, with a number of etchings on wood, will embellish the present Volume, while the literary department will be sustained by the ablest correspondence, translations from the French, German and other languages, Tales, Essays, Curious Historical Accounts, American Reminiscences, Indian anecdotes, &c.

The Volume of the Mirror was ever begun under more favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months, the subscription lists have increased with a rapidity altogether unsurpassed in the history of this periodical. The friends are many numerous, its resources ample, and its conductors promise that their exertions to render it one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

The readers will admit, that a work embracing an immense variety of choice matter, most of it expressly written for its columns—containing superior engravings on steel, with numerous splendid pieces of music, beautifully printed—altogether forming an immense volume of 416 imperial quarto pages—is, at the trifling subscription of five dollars per annum, offered at a price unsurpassed in any respect by any periodical ever published in any country.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1 Barclay street, near the Park. It will be elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with the most superior royal quarto engravings and several etchings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title page, and a table of contents are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications and letters must be addressed to the editor. Subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

☞ Important to the Public. ☜

AN agency has just been obtained by

P. MOSHER,

DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medical remedies. with a pamphlet illustrating the principles of the *Botanic, or Medical System of Practice of Medicine*, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author of the American Practice of Medicine, 3 vols. octavo, of which a few copies are now offered for sale.

To those afflicted with disease of any kind, it is of the highest importance, as they have now within their reach, valuable medicines, the virtues of which have been well tested by the Proprietor, Dr. W. Beach, in New York, in his valuable and extensive practice, for upwards of twenty years. The *leeral* effects of the common MINERAL treatment in the day are too well known to require any remarks here. You, some of your friends, have experienced some of the baneful effects of it. Their health, or lives, have been injured by the mercurial treatment; and why persist in the course, by because it is fashionable or customary, when you have within your reach, mild, safe and efficacious Vegetable medicines, such as are congenial with the system, and which in accordance with the laws of nature immediately calculate to restore you to health? Be resolved then, to repounce such a practice, and embrace a rational treatment, which experience has proved to be *safe and salutary. Make one trial, and you will realize the* difference, and ever after remain an advocat f the Reformed, or Medico-Botanic Practice of Medicine, and condemn the mineral practice as unscientific. Be on the watch then for the following pieces of medicine, prepared with plain direction for dis eases generally. You have only to reach forth you hand, and experience their blessing. The proprietor only asks of you confidence sufficient to give them a fair trial.

Among the various medicines put up, and for sale by the agent, the following are particularly recommended as well deserving public attention and patronage:

For Bilious complaints, Beach's antibilious physic and Family Pills.

For consumption, cough, &c. " Pulmonary Syrup.
For Weakness and debility, " Restorative Bitters,
" Pile Electuary.
For Liver Complaints, " Hepatic Pills.
for Dyspepsia, " Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
For Fever and Ague, " Fever & Ague powder
For Worms, " Worm powder.
For Fever, " "Diaphoretic or Fever Powder,
For Bowel complaints, " Neutralizing Mixture,
for affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. " Diuretic Drops,
For salt rheum, tetter, &c. " Hepatic Wash and Ointment,
For Inflamation, " Compound Laurus Poultice.
For Rheumatism, " Rheumatic Oil and alcohol Syrup.
For Sore and weak eyes. " Eye balsam, or water,
For pain in the back, side, or breast, " Strengthening plaster,
For Ulcers, Burns, &c " Black or healing salve
For Flux, Croup, complaint in the stomach. " Emetic powders.

F. MOSHER, Agent.

New Market, N. J. Jan. 1839. 10 6 1y

DOLLARS WANTED.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS, in small sums are wanted by a man engaged in a safe, permanent and profitable business. The several sums will be taken for a longer or shorter time, according to the will of the lender. Enquire of CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq.

Plainfield, May 6th, 1839. 19p tf

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

PLAINFIELD FACTORY

AT 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wood left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bullman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, For Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 21, 1839. 12 2 6m

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the *PAINTING BUSINESS*,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

LOST, A GOLD WATCH KEY.

A Short time ago, with a red ruby stone in the cap A very handsomely chased. Any one between Mr. Allen's store and the Rail road house. A liberal Reward will be given to the finder, by leaving it for the owner at the store of Mr. Dunham.

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The widely established reputation of the Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any lengthy elucidation of their great merits. Their operation on the chylopoietic viscera, whereon the blood has its origin, which they expressly purify, and thus regenerate a healthy blood throughout the whole system, has been fully established by Physicians and others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts to which is due the cause of their unexpected effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discoverer's secret was too many for them. *With that generosity of spirit, honor, and, we may add, philanthropy* becoming a gentleman, Dr. Peters has admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same shape, namely, that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months, the subscription lists have increased with a rapidity altogether unsurpassed in the history of this periodical. The friends are many numerous, its resources ample, and its conductors promise that their exertions to render it one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

The readers will admit, that a work embracing an immense variety of choice matter, most of it expressly written for its columns—containing superior engravings on steel, with numerous splendid pieces of music, beautifully printed—altogether forming an immense volume of 416 imperial quarto pages—is, at the trifling subscription of five dollars per annum, offered at a price unsurpassed in any respect by any periodical ever published in any country.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1 Barclay street, near the Park. It will be elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with the most superior royal quarto engravings and several etchings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, &c.

For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title page, and a table of contents are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications and letters must be addressed to the editor. Subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

☞ Important to the Public. ☜

AN agency has just been obtained by

P. MOSHER,

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New Market, N. J. Jan. 1839. 10 6 1y

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In Chancery of New Jersey

July Term, 1839.

Between Elston Marsh, Complainant, and William Wells, Alfred Berry, Phineas F. Randolph, Abraham Cadmus, defendants, *On Bill, &c.*

It appearing in this Court that the Complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause against William Wells, Alfred Berry, Phineas F. Randolph, and Abraham Cadmus, the defendants above-named, and that the subpœna issued out of the said Court, and directed to the defendants hath been regularly issued, returnable to the present term of this Court, but that the defendant, William Wells cannot be found in this state, to be served therewith, and that the said William Wells hath not caused his appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and is being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor that the said William Wells cannot be found in the state of New Jersey, but that he resides in the city of New York. It is thereupon on this twenty day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred *and thirty-nine, on motion of Cornelius Boice*, Solicitor of the complainant by this order directed by the Chancellor that the said absent defendant, William Wells, do appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill on or before the eighth day of October next, or that the said absent defendant, William Wells, do cause his plea, demurrer, answer or demur to the complainant's bill to be filed in the office of the Chancellor at Trenton, within the said time aforesaid, or that the said bill, and the matters and things therein charged and set forth, shall be taken pro confesso against him, and that he be forever barred and foreclosed of all equity of redemption of, in and to the mortgaged premises in the said bill mentioned and described, and every part thereof, and that the said bill be taken pro confesso against him accordingly, and that the complainant's bill be set down to be heard *ex parte* as against him, and that a copy of this order be published within the said twenty days in the Plainfield Union, a newspaper printed at Plainfield, in the county of Essex, in this state, and continued to be published *six weeks successively*, at least once in every week; or that a copy of this order be personally served on the said William Wells by a delivery of the same to him, or be published within the said twenty days in the Plainfield Union, a newspaper printed at Plainfield, in the county of Essex, in this state, and continued to be published *six weeks successively*, at least once in every week; or that a copy of this order be personally served on the said William Wells by a delivery of the same to him, or be published within the said twenty days in the Plainfield Union, a newspaper printed at Plainfield, in the county of Essex, in this state, and continued to be published *six weeks successively*, at least once in every week; or that a copy of this order be personally served on the said William Wells by a delivery of the same to him, or be published within the said twenty days in the Plainfield Union, a newspaper printed at Plainfield, in the county of Essex, in this state, and continued to be published *six weeks successively*, at least once in every week;

A True Copy. WM. PENNINGTON, C.

STACY G. POTTS, Clk. 20 6w

BRASS KETTLES.

FROM 8 to 84 lbs English Brass, large and small sizes, which I will sell cheap, call and see them.

Also, Tin Wash Kettles, warranted fire proof, very cheap HOLLOW WARE.

Pots, Kettles, Cast Iron and Portable Air Furnaces Copper, Tin and Tea Kettles, Gridirons, Shovel, Tongs Kitchen Fire Dogs Sauce Pans, Frying Pans, &c.

Wanted in Exchange,

All kinds of Country Produce, Old Copper, Pewter, *Brass, Lead, Rags, Best Wax, Flax, &c. at the highest prices.* JOHN N. DENNISON.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to. THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 73 tf

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in South Plainfield *also two in Plainfield.* Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 1y

Just made up,

A VERY superior hat, with a slick milk strainer, that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Rail Road Hotel.

THE Subscriber having taken the Rail Road Hotel, at the junction of the New-Brunswick and Rail Road in Elizabethtown, wishes to call the attention of his friends and the public to the same. The House is well provided with House room and Stabling, and he will endeavor to merit a share of public patronage.

ELIZABETHTOWN, April 25th, 1839. 16 tf

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE duties of this School will be the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the usual branches of a thorough English Education, as the accomplishment of the pupils may require. The government, both mild and efficient, will be conducive to moral effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves.

The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its e. ect aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as *possible the health, comfort and safety* as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school recreation, and rest.

The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday *in November.*

The expenses of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly *in advance.* Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception *of a few day scholars.* They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, vicious, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The *tuition* bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation *without exposure to the street.* It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance, being within easy distance of a daily line of stages connecting with the Rail Road at Dunellen, and with Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, in the *mean time very respectfully* invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c.

M. F. CUSHING.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 23, 1839. 14

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the next house across Green Brook, near to Mrs. Parker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 6tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet to any one on Credit, for my trade is so small.

J. D.

April 20th. 16tf

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of E. French, No. 151, Canal street, New York.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be principally confined to wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is entitled solely to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each sent to any other part of the State.

The Cabinet will be sent for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1 or *half volume, No. 8.*

March, 1839.

More New Goods

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Gros de Berlin Silks, a few pieces colored Gros de Naps, 1 piece Lupin Cassimere, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

Also, Ladies Bonnets of all kinds and other articles for Ladies, and a general assortment of Dry Goods.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 20th, 1839. 16tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

THE Summer session of this Institution will commence on the first day, the 6th of May, and continue 23 weeks.

MILTON WHEELER, A. M. Principal.

Mr. Wheeler is a graduate of Yale College, and has for several years been a successful teacher. He has the highest confidence of the Trustees, and of the community generally, as a scholar and a teacher, as does the best evidence that the highest number of pupils ever in attendance, are now in the school under their care. The Trustees take the pleasure to state that one of the best school houses in the state, one last of it has been erected and fitted up, as the trustees have made arrangements with Mr. Wheeler to occupy the house as long as he shall continue in charge of the school. Other particulars relative to the *academic* care of the principal and his assistants and pupils can be had, by paying for English studies $3 per quarter; Classical, $4; Higher mathematics, $5; Drawing, painting, washing, lights and fuel—Beds and bedding to be furnished by the pupils.

The Female Department will be under the direction of Miss Brown, a lady of superior attainments, from the Hartford Female Seminary, and instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most approved female seminaries.

TERMS.

Common English branches, per quarter, $2 00
Higher " " 3 00
Studies preparatory to a College Course " 3 00
Collegiate Studies, " 3 00

Modern Languages an extra charge.

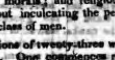
One half of the bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid at the beginning of the session, and the other half at the close.

To those who are acquainted with the delightful situation of Plainfield, together with its accessess to and *speedy communication with* New York, New Brunswick, and other large places, by means of Rail Roads and steam *boats, very little need be said to convince them that it* presents no ordinary advantages for those who wish to educate their children from home.

JAMES LEONARD
BENJAMIN STELLE,
JAMES M. CUMPSTON,
ELISHA RUNYON,
ALLEN WILSON. } Trustees.

Plainfield, N. J March 26, 1839. 14 tf

Will the Editor of the Gospel Witness, copy the ab. bove in his paper?



NEW ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing May 27th, 1839.

New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company:

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 *cts.*
—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 *cts.—Rahway,* 50 *cts—New Brunswick,* 70 *cts.*

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 9 o'clock, A. M. daily.
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.
At 6, P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 o'clock noon, daily.
At 5, P. M. daily.

Newark Accommodation Line,

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.

Every half hour, from 6 o'clock A. M. to 8, P. M.

Leave New York at 6, 9, & 11, A. M. & 2 1-2, 4, 5, & 8, P. M.

Leave Newark at 5 1-2, 7 1-2, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M. and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Newark Night Line,

Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 12 o'clock.
Leave Newark at 10 o'clock. (Phil. trains.)

Fare in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, will find it very convenient to do so, as it prevents confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the days when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the hours named below. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at *New Brunswick* at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been undertaken, and passengers will be carried to and from the *Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains* for 6 1-4 cents.

March 28th, 1839. 15 tf.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Putnam streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STATZ.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID Assortment of best quality Britannia and Imitation Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Milk Cans, for Sale cheap at the new Hollow Ware Establishment. M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 14, 1839.

POWER OF ATTORNEY, Blanks for sale at this Office.

Job Printing.

ALL kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, and all kinds of *Legal Blanks*, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as the nature of the work will warrant, and at the shortest possible notice, at the office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

New Goods,

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of the most fashionable style of Spring and Summer Goods, and will sell them very low.

Call and see.

H. A. COLE.

April 27th, 1839. 18tf

Journeymen Wanted.

WANTED a Wagonmaker and a Cooper, to whom good wages will be given. THOMAS BARTLEY.

June 8th, 1839.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech; and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1839. Number 148.

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

ELTON P. CLISHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25 and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except in cases of insolvency in remittances in payment for the Union, and those from Correspondents of known good character are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 9 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar, and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the usual rates for advertisements.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCEME.

THE following detail of a scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be a splendid one indeed. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the highest prize is the large one of 20 dolls. put in the whole tickets and Number of prizes in it, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and paid, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

The bonds issued in advance, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, there only remains the first buyers to have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT; but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to SYLVESTER & CO 156

Broadway, New-York.

☞ Observe the Number, 156.

1 Prize of		$20,000 !
1	of	$500,000 !
1	of	$25,000 !
6 prizes of		$20,000 !
2	of	$15,000 !
3	of	$10,000 !

GRAND REAL ESTATE & BANK STOCK LOTTERY

Of Property Situated in New Orleans.

The Richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the public in this or any Country.

Tickets $20—No Shares

Authorized by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1st, 1839.—Schmidt & Hamilton, Managers, *Sylvester & Co., 156 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.*——No Combination numbers.

The Deeds of the property, and the Bank Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners, for the security of the Prize-Holders.

Splendid Scheme.

1 Prize.—The Arcade—On 42 agazine, Nasheez and Gayer streets. Rented at about $7,000 per annum. Valued at $100,000

1 Prize.—New Orleans Hotel.—Rented at $25,000, and valued at $500,000

1 Prize.—250 shares Canal Bank stock, $100 each, $25,000

1 Prize.—200 shares Commercial do. 100 each, 20,000

5 Prizes —5 Dwelling Houses in the best part of New Orleans, each rented at 1,200 dollars per annum, and valued each at 20,000. Each prize 20,000. 100,000

1 Prize.—Dwelling House. Rented at $1000 Valued at 15,000

1 Prize.—1 0 shares Mechanics' and Traders' bank stock, 100 dollars each, 15,000

1 Prize.—50 shares Exchange bank, 100 each, 5,000

1 Prize.—20 do. do. do. 2,000

1 Prize.—25 do. Gas Light bank do. 2,500

1 Prize.—25 do. do. do. 2,500

1 prize.—15 do. Mechanics' & Traders' do. 1,500

1 prize.—15 do. do. do. 1,500

20 prizes—each 10 shares Louisiana State Bank, 100 dols. each, each prize 1000, 20,000

10 prizes—each 2 shares of 100 dols. each prize 200 dols. of the Gas Light Bank, 2,000

200 prizes—each 1 share of 100 dols. of the bank of Louisiana, 20,000

200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the N. Orleans Bank, 20,000

150 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the Union bank of Florida, 15,000

600 Prizes: $1,500,000

☞ It shall be at the option of the winners of prizes of Bank stocks, either to take the stock itself, or the par value thereof in cash.

☞ 25 per cent of the sale of tickets are deposited in the New Orleans banks, in the names of the managers, and the properties transferred unincumbered, for the security of the prize holders.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners, appointed under the act, previous to their being put into the wheels. Each wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the prizes will remain in the Six Hundred Prizes, and the 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entered as blanks. Each ticket will be drawn by number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such properly transferred to them immediately after the drawing is numbered and without any deduction!

SYLVESTER & CO.

156 Broadway, N.Y.

May, 1839. (129 5m)

In chancery of New Jersey

July Term, 1839.

Between Zachariah Webster, Guardian of the persons and estate of the children of Ira F. Randolph, deceased, Complainant; and Herman Marseilles, John I. Guston, and Thomas Talmage, Executors of John Frelinghuysen, deceased, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Vail, and Abel Vail, defendants.

It appearing to this Court that the complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause against the said Herman Marseilles, John I. Guston and Thomas Talmage, executors of John Frelinghuysen, deceased, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Vail, and Abel Vail, defendants, and that process by subpœna to appear and answer, directed to the defendants hath been regularly issued returnable on the fifteenth of July instant, but that the defendants Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles, and Abel Vail could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and that the said Herman Marseilles Peter Marseilles and Abel Vail have not entered their appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear to Chancellor, by the affidavit of the Chancellor, that the said Herman Marseilles and Abel Vail do reside in the western part of the state of New York, and the said Peter Marseilles in the City of Philadelphia;

It is thereupon on this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, on motion of Cornelius Brice, Solicitor of the complainant by their order directed by the Chancellor, that the said defendants, Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles and Abel Vail do appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the eighth day of October next, or that in default thereof, the said Herman Marseilles and Abel Vail, defendants may think consistable and just. And it is further ordered That this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles, and Abel Vail, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them or be published within the said twenty days in the Plainfield Union, a newspaper printed at Plainfield, in this State, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week;

WM PENNINGTON, C.

A true copy. 131 6w

Stagg G. Potts, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Essex Common Pleas.

Abraham Cadmus vs. William Wells.—Alias Fi Fa debonis et servis.

BY virtue of the above named writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, at Craig's Hotel in Plainfield, on the 21st day of September next at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following property, viz: All the right, title, interest, claim and property which the said defendant, Wells, had on the day, and at the time the said writ of Fieri Facias was delivered to me, in the following lands and tenements, viz: A certain lot of land, situate, lying and being in the township of Piscataway, Essex county, and state of New Jersey.—The first parcel of land and premises is described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stake in the middle of Third street, and is Gale Borden's S. E. corner, thence along his line, N. 51 deg. W. 2 chains and 88 links to a stake, another of Borden's corners, thence along the line of Abraham Suydam's land, N. 46 deg. E. 37 chains to a stake in Yail & Acken's line, thence along their line, S. 52 deg. E. 2 chains 80 1-2 links to a stake, in the middle of Third street, thence along the middle of said street, south 39 1-4 degrees W. to the place of beginning, containing one quarter of an acre of land.

Also, all the following lots described in a deed recorded in book D. 5, pages 330 and 331. The 1st lot No. 15, begins at a stone in the middle of Fifth street and running N. 47 deg. W. 3 chains 61 links to a stone, W. 3 chains and 72 links to a stone, then S. 85 links to a stone, then with the line of lot No. 24 S. 47 deg. E. 2 chains and 72 links to a stone in the middle of Fifth street, with that S. 39 deg. W. 85 links to the beginning, containing 25-100 of an acre. The 2d lot begins at a stone, (and is No. 19) in the middle of third street, as is John Wilson, Esq.'s corner, and with his line and others, N. 47 deg. W. 3 chains and 61 links to a stone, then with the line of the rear of second street lot, N. E. 85 links to a stone, then with the line of lot No. 20, S. 47 deg. E. 3 chains and 61 links to a stone in the middle of third street, with that S. W. 85 links to the place of beginning, containing 25-100 of an acre.

The 3d lot, No. 53, begins at a stone in the middle of Fourth street, at the corner of Lot No. 52, with the line of that lot S. E. 2 chains and 79 links to a stone in the rear line of Fifth street lots, with that line N. E. 85 links to a stone and corner of Lot No. 56, with the line of that lot N. W. 2 chains and 78 links to a stone in the middle of Fourth street, with that S. W. 85 links to the place of beginning, containing 25-100 of an acre.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Aug. 12th, 1839. 111 tds.

New Grocery store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the building one door east of Dr. Craig's store where he intends to keep a general assortment of Groceries which he will sell as low as can be had in Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Pouchong Teas; White crushed, brown, Havanna lumps and New Orleans Sugars; Coffee, Rice, cheese and butter, Pickled and smoked salmon, anchovies, prunes, raisins, cocoa, chocolate, alum, Sal Æratus, Indigo, Salt Petre, Sock Salt, Cassia, cloves, nutmegs, powder and shot, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell as low for cash or barter as can be had elsewhere.

Call and see.

WM. WILLIS.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 13 tf.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber has com menced the Boot and Shoe making business in Plainfield, at the shop formerly occupied by Jarvis B. Ayres, as his front his shop. Front street, above the corner of Peace st. where he will be happy to wait on all who favor him with their custom. All orders will be strictly attended to at short notice.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and see.

April 23rd. 118 tf. WILLIAM HILL.

VARIETY.

To the Editor of the Farmers Cabinet.

Visit to an English Farmer!

SIR.—Will you indulge me with a page of your interesting periodical in which to give an account of a visit which I paid to a farmer in the old country, just before I quitted it for this, "the land of my adoption," a step which I have never regretted; and I often wish that I could have induced him and a few others of my agricultural friends to take the same, for such men would be an honor to any country.

I called upon him for the purpose of examining a very superior breed of very large black hogs, for which, as for many other things he was famous. After dinner he took me to the piggery, through the way he looked into his tool house, where he showed me a magnificent reuffler, with which he always works over the surfaces of his lands before ploughing, calculating that by this operation he saves about a third of all his ploughing and harrowing on the farm. It was a noble instrument; very large and heavy, and calculated for 4 horses; and when propelled by four of his fine "critters" it must walk into the weeds at a pace by no means slow. I found six very fine black dogs in the fattening pen, which he told me would average twenty score a piece, and that he had killed one which weighed thirty two scores. They were as beautiful as paint," and showed a remarkable aptitude to fatten; his mode of doing which was to begin with steamed potatoes mixed with the skimmed milk of the dairy, and a very small portion of ground meal consisting of a mixture of barley and oats, as they increased in fatness, he added to the proportion of meal, but the chief business was done by steamed potatoes, they having often but a very small quantity of meal when I saw them, although they would have nearly averaged as above stated. I inquired of him if they were not fit for the butcher? He answered "not yet, and if I were to kill them before they are quite ripe, I should lose a profit; they are now paying me good money for their keep, as they are increasing in size as well as fatness, but if they are kept after they are ripe, I shall lose—do you know how to judge of the ripeness of a pig?" "No" said I. "Then I will tell you; you see that they grow wild, their excrements in a round shape; when they are ripe, these will be of a shape as though they had been forced through a compressed or flattened tube—then is the time to kill them.

I then accompanied him to a field of fine turneps, in the centre of which was a single land, or ridge, to appearance a total failure in the crop. "Now" said he "in my experimental ridge, as generally I sow one in the middle of every field for this purpose; you see the turneps growing on it are not larger than walnuts, but they are all that ever grew upon it; the land was prepared and has been cultivated exactly in the way that the other parts of the field have been, and all the difference was, the remainder of the field being drilled with bone dust mixed with the seed; this ridge I sow'd none." There was as near one hundred per cent difference in the crop as could be imagined.

"But now," said he, "I will tell you of my grand experiment—having always noticed that if a few plants of wheat or any other grain come up accidentally in any other crop, there is an immediate strife for the mastery (I used to think it was for the love of opposition, or if you had rather, a hatred of persecution—persecution is a fine thing you know, the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the church) and I always found that these plants grew and yielded prodigiously, so I quietly made the experiement by mixing barley and oats, and sowed my middle ridge at the time of sowing the remainder of the field with oats; the result more than answered my hopes, and I have ever since continued to sow one field with this mixture, expressly for the purpose of feeding my hogs; the yield is always greater than it would be, and also weighs mighty so and the grain so mixed is, I conceive, preferable as food for fattening hogs, being of a less heatening nature than beans or barley." "But" said I, "you have broken the Jewish law, (Leviticus xix. and 19) "Thou shalt not sow thy field with mingled seed."—"Ah!" said he, "but I am a Christian you see."

This man was about the best manager I ever knew. He was always before hand with the seasons, although he had used unusually to observe (as calculated that the lazy farmer was right about once in fourteen days. His activity enabled him to indulge in what he termed a luxury, an opportunity to assist his neighbors in a time of need; and for many days after his own harvest had been housed, have I known his men and horses busily engaged in the delightful employment.

DR. C———, of New Jersey, is not only one of the most learned, experienced, and sagacious physicians in this country, but the most free from pedantry and pretence. A gentleman once asked him why certain diseases, such as measles, whooping cough and small pox could only be had but once. After considering a moment, the doctor replied, "Eh! if you will tell me why people have them once, then I will tell you why they could not be had them twice."

How to get a Practice.—A physician of Montpelier was in the habit of sanctioning a very large quantity of his medicines with the name of his office to Going by shade into notice with the public. When he came to a town where he was not known, he pretended to have lost his favorite dog, and ordered the public crier to search for with beat of drum, a reward of twenty-five louis to whoever should find it. The crier took care to mention all the titles and academic honors of the precipatetic physician, as well as his place of residence. He soon become the talk of the town, "Do you know," says one, "that a famous physician has come here? a very clever fellow, of high academic honors. He must be rich; he offers twenty five louis for finding his dog." The dog was not found, but patients were—*Physic and Physicians.*

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The Village Revisited.—Roberts, the shoemaker, was still visible, a grey-haired old man, pacing about the street with an unsteady step, his hands behind him. After many years of hard work, he has retired to live with a married niece, his sons are in Ohio, except one who keeps up the trade in an adjoining town. The old man has one serious calamity; he has no solace in his old age, either of mind or heart. In his younger days he had but one rule, *Be honest and industrious.* How many think this all sufficient! He observed it; he worked early and late, till his back was bowed down, and his eyesight gone. He succeeded; that is, he accumulated wealth. In order to do this, he saved both time and money. He had no books but an almanac, and voted at town meetings for the lowest possible sum to common schools. His charity began at home; and he took care to let it end there; and resolving to be just before he should be generous, he was all his life practising this first lesson. Now, in his old age, he is wealthy but wretched. The domestic charm which keeps some families together was unknown to him, and he is a solitary widower; though, if you number his children, the family is large. I have written down in my pocket-book the names. It will not do for a man to make a god of his trade, and that, in spite of Ben Franklin, there are other goods in life than popularity and thrift.

CHARLES QUIET.

A clergyman was once accosted by a Doctor, a professed dunce, who asked him if he followed preaching to save souls.

Yes.

Did you ever see a soul?

No.

Did you ever hear a soul?

No.

Did you ever taste a soul?

No.

Did you ever smell a soul?

No.

Did you ever feel a soul?

Yes.

Well said, the doctor there are four of the five senses against one upon the question whether there be a soul.

The clergyman then asked if he were a doctor of medicine.

Yes.

Did you ever see a pain?

No.

Did you ever hear a pain?

No.

Did you ever taste a pain?

No.

Did you smell a pain?

No.

Did you ever feel a pain

Yes.

Well then said the clergyman there are also four senses against one upon the question whether there be a pain, and yet sir you know that there is a pain and I know that there is a soul.

In the year 1662 the Legislature of Massachusetts passed the following law: "And hereafter no person whatever shall make any garment for women with sleeves more than an ell wide."

How to stop a Newspaper.—Call at the office and fork up arrearages and order it stopped like a man: and not refuse to take it out of the post office, and sneak away like a puppy.

Franking Privilege.—We perceive that errors are made on both sides in regard to the exercise of the privilege of franking. The following is an abstract of the Post Office law:

Each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives, may send and receive, free of postage, newspapers, and packets, weighing not more than two ounces, in case of excess of weight, excess alone to be paid for, and all documents printed by order of either House, from the period of sixty days before he takes his seat in Congress, till the next meeting of the next Congress.

The Richmond Enquirer speaks of a fine specimen of coal from the Mid Lothian Pits in Chesterfield county. It was taken from a new shaft in which it has recently be a struck at the distance of 180 feet from the surface of the earth. The depth of the seam had not yet been penetrated beyond 11 feet.

Good.—The theatre at Providence, which opened under the most flattering auspices," has been closed for the present for want of support.

The African church in Fenwick street, Salem (West Jersey,) was burned down on the 14th inst. It was the work of an incendiary.

Two stacks of Rye, on Samuel Bingle's farm yard, at Hopp, Warren county, were burnt during the fighting during the storm on the 5th inst. The barn was only saved with great difficulty.

Benjamin Lundy, an eminent philanthropist who published the Genius of Universal Emancipation and Philanthropist for 14 years, in the cause of modern abolition, died recently at Lowell, Illinois, at an advanced age. He was a Quaker, and a man of purest heart.—*Jersey City Advertiser.*

An editorial concention is proposed to be held early of our business in this State—probably in Trenton. We are decidedly favorable, believing that much good would result therefrom. It ought to be held while the Legislature is in session, that any new law, or modification of old laws, may be recommended. We would then suggest the duty of the assembling of our Legislature, for the editorial convention, and that our brethren at Trenton provide a place for the meeting.

TO CURE BUTTER.—Reduce saltpetre in a dry mortar to two pounds to a pound of salt peter, and mix one ounce of the powder to a fine powder. Mix two ounces of this powder with ten lbs. of fine salt, and work it well. One ounce of this is to be proportioned to every pound of butter, and it is to be well worked into the mass. Butter cured this way keeps in good shape for two years.—It should be kept from the mouth before it is used because eating the butter are not sufficiently blended into it.

TO CURE HAMS.—Pack your hams in a tub; to 4 gallons water put eight pounds of fine salt, and add to it well. When cold, add one ounce of saltpetre, a pint and a half of molasses, and one and a half brown sugar; Then boil and skim it well; when cold, pour it over the meat, which must be entirely covered with it three or four days.

Another.—For 500 lbs. meat or beef, take two ounces powdered saltpetre and two pounds of molasses, and warm and mix them well together, rub each ham or piece of beef well and pack so that they are completely covered with a thick coat of molasses and salt peter, and then let them lay for eight or ten days; then pack them in a cask and cover with a good brine not too strong, put a cloth over the cask and cover it. Time from the air for twenty days when they may be smoked.

You may keep them good through the summer, by rolling each ham in a clean cloth, tying two, and laying them in a dry place, and hanging in chest of or common house ashes. Let them to be completely covered, and they will keep very good.

To clean Black Silks.—Tie beef's gall with boiling water sufficient to make it warm, and with a clean sponge, rub the silk well wet it in several times. Rinse it in spring water till perfectly clean; dry it in the air, and iron it on the wrong side; but first dip the sponge in glue water, and rub it on the wrong side when dry, it fastens the fire.

To clean Scarlet cloth. Dissolve the best white soap; and if black looking coats appear, dry soap on them, while the other soap is dissolving: with hot water brush it off. If very shabby, immerse the article into the warm solution, and rub the stained parts. Dispatch it quickly, and as soon as the color begins to give, wring out and immerse it in a pan of warm water, wring it out and immerse in cold spring water, in which mix a table spoonful of a solution of tin. Stir it about, and in ten minutes hang it to dry in the shade, then cold press it.

To clean Woolen Dresses. Mix thoroughly half a pint of alcohol, half a pint spirits ammonia, 1 gill of beef's gall, and a piece of fine hard soap the size of a butternut, and keep it for use. It is a superior composition for cleaning coats, pantaloons, and indeed woolen garments of every kind and dirt. Put it on with a brush or sponge, and after it has soaked a while brush it out with a hard brush.

To clean white Satin or Silk. Make a solution of fine hard soap; when blood warm, draw the goods through the hands in it, and then rinse in luke warm water; dry it on a chair back, then if satin brush it lightly on the right side with the nap. Then make a size by boiling pure white colored isinglass in water, strain it well, and then with a sponge brush it over and dry the fire to dry. Silk is cleaned in the same way but should not be brushed, and it will restore its original brilliancy.

Black Veils. Pass them through a piece of beef's gall and water; rinse it well in cold water; then take a small piece of glue, pour boiling water on it, and when well dissolved pass the veil through it; then clap it well, and pin out as above and it will look as well as a new one.

For washing Chintz. Take two pounds rice, boil it in two gallons of water until soft, then pour the whole into a tub; let it stand till partially cool; then put in the chintz and use the rice instead of soap. Wash it in the usual way, dip it opposite to the lay; then boil the water you saw rice in three, an strain the rice from water in which the rice has been boiled, and use it as a wer instead of starch, and so finish your chintz it. After it is dry, rub it with a smooth stone, but use no iron.

To whiten straw hats. Steep them with chloride acid of sulphuric and saturated with pearl ash. The straw thus whitened will not be apt to yellow; and will resume its original whiteness.

☞ *A Great Lie,* says Cobbett, is like a big fish on dry land: it may flop and flounce and make a frightful noise, but it can't stir from the spot: it will by and by let it lie still, and it will die quietly of its self.

NEW YORK.

To the Editors of the New York American ;

"Evening papers, sir!" said a ragged urchin, thrusting them into my face, as yahoo in hand, I walked the plank of the "Utica" a few evenings since bound up stream. "Yes—give me the American and Post." The engine bell rings, the wheels set in motion, and St. John's is far behind. The cool breezes dance gaily on my flushed cheek, and tangle my locks with their zephyr fingers. Why will human flesh and blood bake and boil under the red and copper sky" of our city, when the God of seasons has furnished them a North River, and its glorious highlands, and steamers to "raise the wind."

We land at Albany just as the beams of the sun are kissing the gilded dome of the City Hall. The democracy of numbers press upon us at all points, determined, like its treasurers, to run off with our valuables, despite the lamentations of the people here and elsewhere." But, setting our faces like a flint, we break through the dense mass, and push our way to the cars. We are soon off through Judge Buel's farm and the pine woods to Schenectady. Here the valley of the Mohawk opens to the right and left, and our "fiery centaur" speeds up the grand avenue in gallant style, like a fairy of lice.

"See walks he how, so rare—so winged with joy
And rides he the sweets of every breeze."

A man fleet Providence has appointed the horn of Hal plenty all along the valley. The crops are bursting in the sheaf, and glistening on the hills in unprecedented abundance. At Little Falls, the floods clap their hands," as the little girls call you "diamonds," not half so bright as their eyes. But yonder comes Utica—and here we are in a car house. "Boy take my valise to Begg's hotel."

Fifty years ago, the spot where Utica now stands was the end of the world in this direction. In that year, John Jacob Astor, and Peter Smith (father to Gov. it) travelled the ground from Schenectady to Utica on foot purchasing furs at the Indian settlements on the route. The Indians aided them in carrying the furs back to Schenectady. Returned from their perilous adventure to "the Far West," they opened a little shop in New York City and sold the skins at retail. When their stock was exhausted, they again penetrated the lonely forests of "the frontier," and replenished their store. Astor continued the business many years; but Smith commenced the purchase of land. Summers went and came, and wave after wave of emigration rolled up the long defile of the Mohawk. Mark the change. Two years since, Smith died in Schenectady, leaving millions of acres to his heirs. Astor still lives, one of the wealthiest unlanded commoners on the world. Judge Smith failed to travel the route from Schenectady to Utica on foot. Burns, And to day, when the sun's evening rays shall hide from the undimmed eye of John Jacob Astor behind the blue hills of Jersey, its vertical beams will be falling on the fur traders of our new Ultima Thule, the mouth of the Oregon ! Bishop Berkeley never dreamed of such changes, when he penned the line,

Westward, the star of empire takes its way."

Jenkins' Ohio Gazetteer, just published at Columbus, represents that state as possessing more of the essential ingredients of future greatness, and more self sustaining and self creating principles than any other territory of equal size on the face of the earth. The population of the principal towns is as follows :

Cincinnati	41,000
Cleaveland,	7,000
Columbus,	6,000
Portsmouth,	3,000
Sandusky,	2,000
Dayton,	6,766
Toledo,	2,000
Zanesville	4,000
Chillicothe	4,000

In 1837 the state contained 1010 Post offices, 8 incorporated cities ; 33 banking companies ; 19 colleges and principal seminaries of learning, together with public institutions for the insane, the deaf and dumb and the blind.

Ohio covers an area of 40,000 square miles. It is therefore nearly as large as England. The state may yet sustain a population as large as the present population of the U. S.

Ohio cattle are coming this way in great numbers. Upwards of 1800 passed through Cleveland in one week, for N. Y.

War steamer.—The "Sea Steamer, now building at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is entirely in a frame," and presents a model combining the qualities requisite for being advantageously propelled by wind or steam. Her construction is to be in all respects that of combining speed, strength and durability, and no pains are spared to accomplish the object. She is to have 2 powerful engines, on the inclined principle, and purely American."

Her general dimensions are as follows :

Length of keel,	208 feet
" between perpendiculars,	220
" including cutwater,	240
Breadth of beam,	39
" outside of guards,	56
Depth of hold	23
Draught of water, load line,	18
Height above load line,	14
Measurement in tons,	1988.

Extraordinary Abduction.—The Worcester [Mass.] Spy of Wednesday gives the particulars of the abduction of a boy of 8 years, son of John F. Francis, a colored man of that place. The agents of this nefarious act are Perley Sheaver and John Dickenson, of Palmer, who on the 12th inst. obtained permission of the parents of the lad, for him to live with them to do light work. When it was found that the boy was missing, great excitement was produced ; but the following letter received on Monday by the town authorities reveals the fact that he had been carried into Virginia and sold as a slave ! Two persons have been sent on to reclaim him; the letter is highly honorable to the Mayor of Fredericksburg :

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Sept. 19, 1839.

Sir—On the 14th inst. a man calling himself Dickenson Shearer arrived here, and had with him a boy, who, he said, had been stolen from him, and who had followed him down. The parties have been here ever since, and it is discovered that the boy has been sold to a trader. The circumstances were so suspicious as to lead to enquiries and to his arrest. On his examination he admitted the boy to be free, that he came with him from Worcester, where his parents resided, that he did not know their names, had never seen them but once, and then for an hour only, and they permitted this boy to come with him. He admitted that he did not tell them he was bringing the boy to Virginia. The story is so absurd as to create a strong impression that he is a kidnapper, and information is sent to you that proper inquiries be made, and, if possible, evidence sent here to prove the boy's freedom, and to identify him. This of course must be some white person, and the Abolitionists of this place say among you, have now an opportunity of displaying their humane feelings This man says he came from Pelham, Mass. and has a brother, a Dr. Shearer, residing there. Enquiries of the truth of this statement may be material. All that humanity requires will be done here to recover the boy. A messenger will be dispatched to-night in pursuit, and the constituted authorities to aid him. This man is in custody, but cannot be long detained for our evidence. You will therefore reply by return mail, and let the advertisements be made on oath, and let the person to identify be sent immediately.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obt. serv't.

BENJ. CLARK, Mayor.

A true copy—attest,
Geo. M. Rice.

A man named Death, a till a resident of this state, formerly lived in this city, over the door of his store was the sign of "Rectified Whiskey," and directly under that his name, "Absalom Death." An old lady from the country, with her son, a hearty lad, was one day quietly wending her way through the street in a wagon ; the sign caught her eye. "Stop !—" Rectified whiskey, Absolute Death.' That's a fact ! Johnny let me get out, there is one honest man in Cincinnati ; I want to see what he looks like.—*N. Covington Whig.*

Immense Gun.—One of the most curious pieces of artillery in Europe exists at Mentz, and is known by the name of the Griffin, from its being ornamented with that fabulous animal. This gun was cast in 1529, at Ehrenbreitstein, near Coblentz, where the French army obtained possession of it in 1800. It is 17 feet in length, and 3 feet in diameter. Its mouth is 19 1-2 inches in diameter, and it weighs 22,500 lbs. The chase is 24 feet long, and the weight of the ball is 300 lbs. 107 lbs. of 12 lbs of powder required for its charge. Napoleon intended it for the hospital of the invalids at Paris, where a place was assigned for it.

Supply of Magnetic Iron Ore.—Professor Emmons one of the N. Y. State Geologists has, according to the Saratoga Whig, discovered a vein of magnetic Iron ore in Aroudack, Essex co 700 feet wide and 3000 feet long.

Massachusetts.—There is not another state in the Union, where there is so little poverty, ignorance or degradation. Massachusetts at this No. 1. in her benevolent and philanthropic institutions for the relief of the ordinary sufferings of humanity, and the thoroughness and extent of her system of education, is not surpassed in the world. Is requisite, an eminent and philosophical French writer, declares Massachusetts to be the first state in the Union, in the education prosperity and happiness of its citizens. Capt. Marryatt, an English writer of eminence, who has just returned home, in speaking of the conditions, character, and institutions of this country, pronounces Massachusetts the " pattern state."

Improvement on Mr. Espy.—Mr. Arago, an English philosopher, it was stated that he has discovered a mode of preventing the occurrence of hail and thunder storms. His plan is to discharge the electric fluid of clouds by means of a ball con furnished with small lightning rods, which are to communicate, probably by means of a wire, with the ground. So it seems that balllooning will positively be turned to some useful purpose.

New Jersey Rail road a Nuisance.—The grand jury of Bergen county have presented the crossing of the Newark turnpike at Jersey City, as a public nuisance.

Touch up the Publishing Agent.—Be it known that on Tuesday, the 17th of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., a gentleman called at the Anti Slavery office to purchase $5 worth of American Slavery as it is," for a worthy old gentleman in Shenandoah Co., who wanted them for distribution, when lo ! there was not a copy on hand, and the bearer was told to call next morning, by which time a supply would come from the bindery. The Publishing Agent, by way of apology for the emptiness of his shelves, told a story about his having sold, since the 7th May, at wholesale, 17,238 copies, of which more than 2, 000 had been ordered within the last fortnight. Besides these, the retail sales at the desk and the gratuitous distributions have been 4,057 ; making the whole number put in circulation, in four months and ten days, upwards of TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND.

If any body thinks the work ought to be driven faster, we advise him to send in his orders—with the cash,—and spur up the Publishing Agent.

The amount of paper consumed in the manufacture of 600 reams, medium size—for the good of trade.

Girard College.—A correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser gives the following description of the edifices connected with this institution —"The college is on an eminence about equidistance from the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers. Two buildings of the five are erected, and the walls of the large edifice, which will be the centre, are up. The buildings are of white marble and they will be the most splendid of any thing in the country. The pillars of the largest will cost, it is said, half a million of dollars, the cost of each being $16,000. They are about sixty feet, and the diameter of their base about six feet. The rooms in this building are to be forty feet square. The partitions will be of marble, the rooms are more than three feet in ch. From the top of this edifice, where temporary stairs have been erected, you have a view of the whole city and the surrounding country. The Pantheon fluitary is immediately before you—the Schuylkill and the water works on your right—and the Delaware on your left."

Worthy of Example.—We find the following instance of legal integrity in an exchange paper. What a pity it is that we have so few such lawyers ;

"Some years ago, a man who had more spare money than good sense, suffered himself to be sued for the sum of two dollars. Enraged at what he considered the audacity of the plaintiff, he resolved to put every engine of the law in force, to keep him out of his money, and accordingly applied to a gentleman of the bar for his professional aid to effect the object. After listening to his statement of the case, the attorney demanded a fee of only three dollars which the defendant promptly paid down, highly gratified with the soundness of the sum. The attorney went to the magistrate's office and paid the debt and costs with the three dollars which he had received from his client. They met in a few days after, when the man inquired of the attorney whether he had attended to the case, and what had been the result. Yes, sir, replied the lawyer, and I have completely non suited the plaintiff; he'll never trouble you more"

It has not fallen to our lot during a not very short Editorial life, to read any thing in the remarks of a brother editor which went more directly to the heart or made us more proud of our profession than the following touching and eloquent article from the American. There is something in it beyond the mere manliness of the rebuke which it administers to the paltriness of the assault. There is in it the very poetry of paternal pride—a just pride in the virtues of a son worthy of his distinguished ancestry, and depending alone on his own character for the good or ill opinion of his countrymen. What must have been the feelings of such a son when he first gleaned at *such* language from a father ! The Albany Argus had flouted Governor Seward for presuming to travel with the grandson of Rufus King, (the worthy son of the editor of the American,) in his recent tour through the state. Never, we venture to say, was a jester, a more cutting or a more withering response made to mortal man of mortal malignity. The American said—

"We certainly do not propose to vindicate Governor Seward—certainly not to those who, wherever born, have American hearts in their bosoms—from the crime of travelling with a descendant of one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States—of one whose life was devoted to the public service, and whose purity and patriotism were without alloy or stain. Nor of that descendant do we propose to say, either than in all humility, but with all conviction to say of him, in the language of Burke speaking of his own son, he " need not resort to any stagnant wasting reservoir of merit in any ancestry. He has in himself a salient living spring of generous and manly action. But we desire to put it to those even of the supporters of the Argus, who profess reg ut for and faith in, our institutions, whether an American is to be judged by his own actions and character, or by those of his progenitors, over which he has no control, and for which, either for good or for evil, he can claim neither merit nor responsibility. Wisely it has been ordained, that with us there are hereditary distinctions. Should there then be no hereditary proscriptions ? Or is it conducive to good morals, or to the perpetuation of those bonds of all associations which have their centre round the household hearth, to insist that the path to popular favor and confidence can only be successfully pursued by those who first is gin by trampling under foot the name and character of their own progenitors !"

A Freight.—The steamboat Pioneer, lately left this town and arrived in Philadelphia, with a freight of 200 barrels of apples, 200 baskets of peaches and potatoes. 80 dozen brooms, several calves, two wagons and 3 horses, besides other freight, and about 50 passengers.—*Salem, N. J Banner.*

Ohio Wheat.—The rich produces of the interior are finding an Eastern market. A single house in this city, Messrs Gillet & Hickox, has received and shipped from the 1st to the 18th inst. 49,225 *bushels of wheat.—Cleaveland Herald.*

"Marm," said a little urchin to his mother, as he stood licking a molasses cup, I want you to go and see an Indian rubber life preserver, so I needn't never die."

Banking Anecdote.—Before the commencement of the revolutionary war, a well known and eccentric gentleman of this city sold a bandsaw to a neighbor he one dollar and fifty cents. A note was given for the amount, which note had been regularly renewed and the interest added annually, until within a few months past, when it was paid and amounted to about fifty dollars. What other business will yield the same profit, on the same capital ?—*Prov. Jour.*

A grandson of the celebrated patriot and statesman, John Hancock, was recently brought up to the Boston Police as a common drunkard.

Cochrane's Many Chambered Cannon.—The 3 chambered Cannon invented by Mr Cochrane, and made at Chesapeak Ala of Virginia, was fired several hundred times on Thursday, in York in the presence of a large party of army and navy officers. It was found to work admirably. It was discharged 12 times in one second, less than a minute, and it is said that when properly manned it can be discharged 14 times a minute without the least danger. Six pound balls were fired from it, and as near as could be ascertained were thrown to the distance of one mile and a half. As an illustration of the regularity of the [illegible] it is stated that [illegible] six balls [illegible] a straight line.

Death of General Hayne.—It is with feelings of unspeakable pain, we have to state that Gen. Robert Y. Hayne, one whom both the state of South Carolina and the city of Charleston delighted to honor and cherished with a warmth of affection that never knew abatement—died at Asheville, N. C. on the 24th of September, after a few days illness of bilious fever, in the 49th year of his age. In the various offices which he held successively of Member of the House of Representatives and Attorney General of the State, Senator in Congress, Governor of the State, and Mayor of the city, he gathered increasing respect from the people and has, in descending to the tomb, left the rich legacy of his virtues to ennoble a name already illustrious in the annals of South Carolina.

The Kidnapped Boy, an account of whose abduction will be found in this paper, has been restored to his friends in Worcester. He is a bright intelligent little fellow, about 8 years of age, and the son of a very respectable mechdnic.—Shearer the kidnapper, was left in jail in Fredericksburg, awaiting a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts. He had two or three accomplices, and there is a strong reason to believe from what came out on the examination, that 3 or 4 colored boys have been kidnapped and sold by him and his confederates. Sydney, the boy now rescued, was sold for four hundred and fifty dollars.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The keel and floor timbers of a steam frigate are laid at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and the stem and stern timbers set up. Her dimensions are the same as those of the frigate now going up in New York.

Gen. Houston has been elected to the Texas Congress for San Augustine. Gen. Anava is negotiating with the Texas government for aid, in establishing a new republic out of a portion of the eastern states of Mexico, and opposing the power of the Central Government. He was one of the first heroes of the revolution of Mexico for her independence. He was a particular friend of Gen. Jackson, in Louisiana, in the year 1813 ; and fought at his side in the battles of the 23d and 28th of December, and 8th January.

The Houston Telegraph states that flour is selling at 60 to 75 dollars a barrel.

The British Queen left New York on Tuesday last for England, with 80 passengers, half she brought out, and with remittances in stocks, bills, and specie to the amount of a million and a half. The specie amounted to about $750,000.

The postage on the letters by the Queen amounted to $2,500.

The city attorney of Galveston, Texas, receives $1,000 per annum, and the city cart driver, 1,400.

A living Flamingo, has been presented to the Alexandria Museum by a merchant. This remarkable bird, which is the Phenicopter, upon which the old Roman epicures used to feed, is of deep red color, with black quills, and is familiar with the tropics. It migrates to the Southern states, though rarely, and very seldom to the middle states.

The body of the Flamingo is smaller than that of the stork, but from the extreme length of the legs and neck, the full grown bird stands over five feet in height.

Delaware.—Hon. Richard H. Bayard, late U. States Senator, has been appointed Chief justice of the supreme court of the state, vice Hon. John M. Clayton, resigned ; and hon. John Milligan, late Representative in Congress, associate justice of the same court, vice hon. J. R. Black, deceased. These appointments are said to give general and just satisfaction.

We learn, from the fact of Mr. Milligan's appointment, that he does not intend to contest the return of Mr. Robinson to congress over him at the election last November—a contest which has been vaguely threatened in some of the journals—*Jersey City Adv.*

The Disputed Territory.—Gov. Fairfield, of Maine, has addressed a letter to the Land agent of that state, Rufus M'Intire, Esq. apprising him that very extensive preparations are being made by a set of lawless men in the Province of New Brunswick for the cutting of timber the approaching season. He thinks a lenient course has been pursued long enough.

It is stated that the late Mr Leggett left a library valued by Mr Gorby at $7,000 which was bought by Mr. Forrest.

Good Yield.—Mr. John Frazee, of this town, raised from one seed nineteen pumpkins, weighing together 818 and a half pounds—the largest weighing 129 1-2, and 6 1-2 feet in circumference, can be seen at the store of David Day, Esq. One of these is deposited in our cellar, and we shall try the quality of it.—*Jerseyman.*

The extensive calico printing establishment in Southwark, a short distance below the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, known as the Mulhausen manufactory, was lately burned. The fire spread directly over the whole extent of the building, 280 by 140 feet, and four stories high, which was by day light one entire mass of smouldering ruins. By this conflagration about 100 hands are thrown out of employment, and suspension of the manufacture of 1500 yards of cotton goods daily. The aggregate loss is probably over $300,000 ; about 50,000 of which is said to be insured ; 10,000 in Providence, R. I. and about 40,000 in Philadelphia.

Counterfeit half eagles are in circulation near Louisville, Kentucky.

Exports of Flour to England.—Letters (Baltimore) price current says :—"The ship Robert Fulsford, which sailed for Liverpool a few days since from t is port had on board 4,000 barrels of flour, and the Galaxy, now nearly ready for London, will have also 4,000 barrels. This flour was purchased and shipped in pursuance of orders received by the Liverpool steamer, but by the arrival of the great Western, further orders were countermanded. The cargo of the latter, however, were received, intimating that probably a market might be found for some of our surplus wheat if the prices would justify shipments, to incorporate with the English for early grinding, as it might be doubtful whether the latter, from the harvest, would be in a proper condition for such process earlier than December."

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, October 8, 1839.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. Thomas Jefferson.

☞ By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Elec. & Sam. R. R. Co. have changed the hours of running the cars.

It will also be seen the New Jersey company have also changed their hours of running.

Elections.—The Election in this State, all our readers are well aware, takes place on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week ; and we are truly glad it will be so soon over, for the newspapers are all full and running over with politics—mis-representations, blackguardism, &c. &c. With difficulty, we could find room sufficient even to fill our sheet. We hope and expect that all entitled to vote will do so, and let every one vote as pleaseth him—and let us hear what New Jersey has to say on the great political questions of the times.

In this township the polls open at John M. Clark's, Westfield, on Tuesday, at 10, A. M. and closes at 7, P. M. same day. On Wednesday, the polls are held at George W. Anderson's, in Plainfield,—same hours.

In Warren township, the polls open on Tuesday, at David Coon's, near Plainfield,—On Wednesday, at William D. Cole's, near Mount Bethel church. Open at 10 and close at 7, both days.

The Election took place in Maryland, on Wednesday last.

The annual election in Georgia took place yesterday. It takes place to-day, in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

County Tickets

ESSEX —*Whig.*

Council.—Amzi Armstrong.

Assembly.—James H. Robinson, A. V. Speer, Wm. Stites, J. H. Gardner, Edw. Saunderson.

Sheriff.—Jonathan Osborn, jr.

Coroners.—David C. Berry, Archibald S. Woodruff, and Abraham Mandeville.

Essex Democratic.

Council.—David S. Craig, Rahway.

Assembly.—Thomas B. Pierson, Newark ; Simeon Harrison, Orange ; Thomas M'Kirgan, Clinton ; Geo. G. Sickels, Livingston ; Caleb L. Luster, Elizabethtown.

Sheriff.—Wm. Day, Union.

Coroners — Enos M. Leonard, Justus Burnet, and Silas Muon.

SOMERSET.—*Whig.*

Council.—Augustus R. Taylor.

Assembly.—Daniel Cory, Arthur V. P. Stelphen, and Henry H. Wilson.

Sheriff.—Peter A. Voorhees.

Coroners.—Henry Hoagland, Peter Van Arsdale, and Koertsenis G. Schenck.

Somerset Democratic

Council.—John Bresee.

Assembly.—Simeon Wykoff, Wm. J. Todd and John Sutphen.

Sheriff.—Peter A. Voorhees.

Coroners.—Peter P. Auten, Isaac Van Derveer, and Robert B Dunham.

Middlesex.—Whig—David B. Applegat, for Council.

Lewis Golding, David Dunn, Frederick Richmond and Cornelius C. Cruser, for Assembly.

James M. Brewster, for Sheriff.

Administration.—Littleton Kirkpatrick, for Council.

Abraham Cruser, James Dunham, John Hibbets, and Charles Morgan, for Assembly.

Thompson Edgar, for Sheriff.

Mercer.—Administration.—Henry A. Ford, for Council.

Jacob Hurd, Cornelius W. Mandeville, William Monroe, and William Dellicker, for Assembly.

Whig.—Jacob W Miller, for Council.

Abraham Britin, Ebenezer P. Smith, Jacob Wine and Paul B. Debow, for Assembly.

Benjamin McCoury, for Sheriff.

The whigs of this state held their State Convention on Wednesday, the 18th day of November last, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the State House, in the city of Trenton, to appoint delegates to attend the National Convention to be held in Harrisburg in December next, and to transact such other business as they may deem expedient.

From the Journal of the American Institute.

Messrs. Dennison and Kirkpatrick, of New-Jersey, have invented and patented a machine for clearing the tracks of rail-roads of snow, &c. which they claim to be a great improvement, not only for its safety, but also for its simplicity and economy. It is so constructed and positioned as to cause no interference, and is not subjected to accidents.

Those interested in rail roads, are respectfully invited to call and examine it, at the Repository of the Institute, rear of the City Hall.

☞ The persons referred to by the Jour al in the above notice, are Messrs. John N. Dennison and Elias Kirkpatrick, of Plainfield.

Late from Maryland.—Out of the eight Congressional Districts in Maryland, we have returns from seven; of which the administration have carried five, and the whigs two. The last congressional delegation from Maryland consisted of 5 whigs n 3 democrats. As far as heard, the administration have gained two members of Congress,—one district to hear from.

In the State Senate, elected last year the whigs have 12, and the administration 9. In the lower house, elected this year, the Administration have a majority.

☞ There will be a Centenary meeting in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place on Friday evening of this week, 11th. inst. Services will commence at early candle light. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev Mr. Lewis of Rahway, Mr. Felch of Elizabethtown,—and others.

☞ The Rahway Herald, Newark Daily, and other papers, which have the advertisement of Wm. Vail, Jr. and Peter L. Van Deventer for the Sale of Multicaulis Trees, &c. will please give notice that said sale takes place at 2 o'clock P. M.—as, in said papers the hour is not mentioned.

At the Wall street Stock Exchange Thursday U. S. Bank sold at 100. B. of Commerce 94. American Exchange bank 79. Mechanics 90. Harlem Railroad 43. Boston and Providence 99. Stonington 21.

The Rev. Mr. Pierpont, of Boston has been ejected from his pulpit by a combination of rum sellers, who purchased pews, on account of his eliquent services in the cause of temperance. If a company of religious men had united in such a scheme, it would have been denounced as persecution, intolerance, &c.

The Mobile Journal of the 20th September has the following paragraph:

Among the largest and most discriminating acts of charity to which the present season has given birth, that of Mr. Culnum at the Mansion house, deserves especial notice. He daily furnishes to the poor, a large quantity of nourishing Soup, accompanied frequently by liberal contributions of bread, tea, and other comforts for the sick and convalescent. The demand for soup increases daily, and the supply is constantly increased to meet all wants. We understand about 600 gallons were disposed of on Wednesday. The batches we believe, furnish the most from which the soup is made.

Profitable Stock.—The Legislature of Indiana, in 1834, '35 and '36 borrowed $1,200,000 to set their State Bank afloat; and it is ascertained by the Fund Commissioners that the profits arising from it, will, by the time the charter expires in 1860, pay off the loan and interest thereon, and will leave the principal to be disposed of as the state shall direct."

Halifax papers of the 21st ult. report numerous shipwrecks along our N. E. coast in the September gales.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

J. R. Van Norden, $5,00; J. Manning, Esq. 3,73; Joseph Vail, 2,00; Sylvester & Co. 156 Broadway, New York, 2,00; David Allen, 1,50; Leonard & Runyon, 1,50; David Lenox, 1,00; Berry & Dunham, 1,00; Peter Clarkson, 1,00; A. Westlake, 1,00; John M. Hand, 1,00; M. Hatfield, ,66; N. Elmer, ,62.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sack generally.

MARRIED.

At New Brunswick, on the 28th ult. Charles Van Horn, of Savannah, Ga. to Maria D. Cornel, of New Brunswick.

On the 26th ult. Wm. B. Watson, to Cornelia Conover, both of Piscataway.

On the 16th ult. Wm. D. Watertman, Esq. of New York, to Susan D. Frelinghuysen, of Somerville.

On the 20th ult. Mr. Simeon Rose to Miss Evaline Brand, both of Rahway.

On the 25th ult. Alva Dunham to Harriet Bond, both of Rahway.

DIED

In this place on the 6th inst Silas Nacy Bonnell, aged about 19.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber, Administrator of Miron G. Simonds, dec'd will, in pursuance of a decree of the Orphans's Court of Essex county, expose for sale, at Public Vendue on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 1st of October next at

2 o'clock, P. M. the Real Estate of said deceased, in Plainfield, consisting of one third of an acre of Land on the corner of Main and Peace streets, whereon there is a good Dwelling House, and a large two-story shop nearly new. Any person wishing to view the premises, can do so by calling on the subscriber. Conditions of sale made known and attendance given by

JOHN L. HEATH, Administrator

Plainfield July 30, 1839. 132 3w

☞ The Sale of the above Property stands adjourned to Tuesday, 8th inst. same place and hour.

October 7th, 1839. J. L. H.

LEHIGH COAL.

500 TONS of the First Quality Coal direct from the mines, For Sale in Lumps, or broken and screened, at the lowest market price

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Oct. 7th, 1839. 142 3m

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

ARRANGEMENT until further Notice.

On and after SATURDAY, the 5th inst. the cars will run as follows:—

Leave New York, from the foot of Market-field st. (Fast Sou. & N. R.) every day except Sundays, per steamboat Water Witch at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Elizabethport for Plainfield at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 1-2 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 6 o'clock, and a quarter before 12, A. M.

Stages leave Plainfield for Somerville, by way of Bonnell-brook, on the arrival of the last train.

Fare, if taken as usual which should be at the depot half an hour before the starting of each train.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 7th, 1839.

NEW ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing October 1st, 1839.

New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 *cts.;*
Elizabethtown, 87 1-2 *cts.—Rahway,*
50 *cts—New Brunswick* 75 *cts.*

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 7 o'clock, A. M. daily,
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7 1-2, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 11 1-2, noon, daily.
At 3 P. M. daily.

Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.
Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4 1-4, 7 & 12, P. M.

Leave Newark at 7 1-2, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, 6, 8, and 10, P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark 37 1-2 cents

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis.* And besides prevents confusion from delay a ter crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day they are purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Cortlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the train.

The Town Trucks in the city of Newark have been ordered, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

October 1st, 1839. tf.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. October 1st, 1839.

David Allen,	Moses Hatfield,
Cornelia Ausburn,	William Hill,
Thomas Barrett,	Martin Hansen,
Lewis D. Boggs,	Joseph Laing,
J. Boice,	Daniel W. Lowrid,
A. Campbell	Abraham Martin,
John S. Cox,	Jacob A. Moffat,
Higbie Carpenter,	Thomas T. Martin,
D. Cory,	Dr. Potter,
J. Compton,	Peter Pangborn,
Marshall Conant,	Phebe Ann Randolph,
Alice Cohen,	Sarah Randolph,
John Cory,	David N. Ruckman,
John N Dennison,	Rufus Sick,
Theodore A. Dunn,	John Stauber 2.
Henry Dayton,	Moses Sawyer,
Tunison & Davison,	J. C. Tunis,
Ralph G. Dunscomb,	J. D. Tillman,
Gideon M. Fagon,	Jacob Voorhis, 4,
J. D Frazee,	Elizabeth Woods,
John Frazee,	Gideon Wilson,
Sarah Grearson,	William Wells.

J. MANNING, P. M.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Scotch Plains, N. J. Oct. 1st, 1839.

Peter Brown,	Zebish Miller,
Mary Dolbey,	Ezra Hand.
Isaac Marsh,	

29 3w* JAMES FRAZEE, P. M.

☞ The Sale of the House & Lot of *Simeon Clawson* on Peace street, is postponed till *November 1st,* at 3 o'clock, P. M. to be sold on that day to the highest bidder. Any one wishing to see the house, apply to C. Boice, Esq.

STRAYED.

FROM Plainfield, about three weeks ago, a young BAY MARE, 4 years old. She had a scar on her back and one on her neck, with a few white hairs in her forehead. Her forewhere lips had spirit free. She has been broken under a saddle, but not altogether before a carriage. All expenses will be paid, and a liberal reward given to him who will restore her to the subscriber.

W. B. CRAIG.

Plainfield, Sept. 18th. 139 3w

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE Price Current.

Corrected weekly from the Advocate & Journal.

Shumac—Sicily,	90	95	to 0 1
Sperm,		12	to 13
Sperm,		41	to 43
Coffee—Cuba,		10	to 11
Java,		11	to 12
Cotton—New Orleans,		11	to 11
Upland,		10	to 11
Fish—Dry Cod, cwt.			4 00
Pickled Cod bbl	4 50	to	5 00
Mackerel, No. 1, bbl.	13 00	to	14 00
Mackerel, No. 2,	11 00	to	12 00
Mackerel, No. 3,	7 50	to	7 3
Flour and Meal—Western Canal,	5 88	to	6 12
Ohio,	6 25	to	6 31
Indian Meal,	4 06	to	4 00
Grain—Virginia Wheat,			1 20
Rye, northern, 56 lbs.			85
Corn ye...n northern,	84	to	—
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,	80	to	—
Do. southern,	80	to	—
Barley	70	to	75
Oats,	42	to	45
Peas, white dry,			1 00
White Beans,	1 50	to	1 70
Molasses—New Orleans,	34	to	37
Havana, Matanzas	29	to	33
Provisions—Beef, mess,	5 50	to	6 25
Do prime,	4 00	to	4 50
Butter, dairy	14	to	16
Do Goshen	17	to	18
Hog's Lard,	11	to	12
Pork go. bbl.	17 00	to	
Do. prime,	12 00	to	14 00
Cheese, American,	9	to	9
Hams,	12	to	
Rice, 100 lbs	4 37	to	4 87
Salt—St. Ubes, bushel,			29
Liverpool, blown, sack,	1 75	to	2 00
Sugars—St. Croix	8	to	10
New Orleans	6	to	8
Lump,	14	to	15
Loaf,	15	to	17
Tallow—American	11	to	12
Teas—Imperial and Gu powder,	42	to	1 50
Hyson and Young Hyson,	37	to	87
Boiea	17	to	90

Public Sale of MORUS MULTICAULIS, SILK WORM EGGS, and Rohan Potatoes.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale on

Tuesday, the 15th of October inst.

At 2 o'clock, P. M. on the ground.

30,000 Morus Multicaulis Trees, considered equal to any, now growing in this State.

100 bushels Rohan Potatoes.

6 ounces Mammoth White Silk Worms Eggs

80 ounces Mammoth White two crop do.

10 ounces large White and Yellow.

On the following terms: for all sums under $100 twenty five per cent cash, and the balance on delivery, for all sums over $100 twenty five per cent cash, twenty five per cent on delivery and the balance in notes at 3 months with approved security, made payable at the State Bank at New Brunswick.

WM. VAIL, Jr.
PETER L. VAN DEVENTER.

New Market October 1st. 1839.

$5 REWARD.

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber's heifers on the first mountain all branded on the buttocks J. V. Three 2 years old, one 1 year old. One red with a white face, 2 black, one a little blacker than the other, and 1 red with some white about her.

Any person finding said heifers and returning them to the subscriber or send of them so that the owner may get them and send a line to Plainfield Post Office, shall receive the above reward.

JOSEPH VAIL

Green Brook, Sept 20th, 1839 141 6wpd.

☞ The Morristown Jerseyman will please insert the above 3 weeks, and we will send $1 the first opportunity.—P.

Sale of Real Estate.

IN Pursuance of an order of the Prerogative Court of the State of New Jersey, the last subscriber commissioners appointed by said court, will offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 26th day of October next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of Phineas Stites, late of the county of Essex, deceased, consisting of from 14 to 15 acres of land, on which there is a good dwelling house, and a good proportion of wood, a never failing stream of water running through the same. Situated in the Village of Scotch Plains, in the township of Westfield and Warren, and within a few rods of the Baptist Church, and a good Grist mill and shops.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. Conditions will be made known by

JOHN WOODRUFF. }
DENNIS COLES, } Commissioners.
GIDEON ROSS. }

Aug. 23, 1839. 136 9w*

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail. The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Ices, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by WM. WILLIS.

May 14th. 1839.

Selling Off Cheap.

THE Subscriber about to make some different arrangement in his business now offer for sale, from 3 to 40 yards of Calicoes at Cost prices, also Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts French and English Merinoes which he will sell at very small advance from Cost. The Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Groceries, Flour, Pork and Liquors Cheap for Cash.

E. A. CORY.

Sept. 9th.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c.

For Sale at this Office,

October, 1839.

CHEAP FOR CASH, viz

THREE Experiments in Living.—Living within the means, living up to the means, and Living beyond the means.—Tenth Edition.—A very pope ular work.—6 cts.

Fourth Experiment in Living, living within the Means. Sixth Edition.—10 cts.

Fortune Telling Cards.—Hieroglyphic Bible, Chameleon Temple of Fortune, Napoleon's Dream, Wheel of Destiny, Mysterious Oracle, &c.

Anti-Slavery ALMANACS for 1840

SEAR'S PILLS.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Pinin Cap, Ruled do. as 1s 6d, or 3s per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or Gilt.

BIBLES, well printed, and handsomely bound, at only 87 cts. each, large and small.

Blank Books, Quills, Inks, and small editions.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

Tissue paper, assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine.

Day Books, Ledgers, Memorandum and Pass Books.

Pocket Books and Wallets, several kinds.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 7 and 50 cts. per hund.

Fine laid and wove paper, &c.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

Small Blank books.—Dress Books.

Song Books, assorted kinds, 6 to 8 cents

Album and Scrap Leaves.

Tablets to put into book, 50 cts. per hundred.

Pocket Books, with Memorandums, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 7 and 50 cts. per hund.

Fine laid and wove paper, &c.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

Small Blank books.—Dress Books.

Song Books, assorted kinds, 6 to 8 cents

Album and Scrap Leaves.

Tablets to put into book, 50 cts. per hundred.

Pocket Books and Wallets, several kinds.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders

Peter's Pills.

SECRET MACHINERY OF VEGETABLE PILLS

"The widely acknowledged reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill as the first curative in every form of obstruction of body proves its medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, whereby the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify and thus create a healthy food for the support of the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that position of their component parts which has given to such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the conclusion that the discovery's secret was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, which predominates in the profession they have given the testimonial that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the same shape, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself, so that the former has the most superficial and immediate touch as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, is owing to a property which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the incident matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the testimony of many scientific men who have analyzed the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel. The diseases which especially yield to the influence of Peters' Pills are as follows:—Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick head ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the spleen, Worms, Colic, Female obstructions, Heart burn, Furred tongue, Nausea, Distention of the stomach and bowels, Incipient Diseases, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Retched and sallow complexions, and in all cases of Torper of the Bowels, when a Cathartic or aperient is needed.

Dr. Peters heathens other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely their unostentatious quality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine than any that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes Peters' Pills owe to his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turn out 300,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that the pills are made by the hand in the preceding machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing secretions or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agencies into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be as efficacious as certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or sickness, and answering all the purposes to be derived from ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families where such medicine is usually administered in affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN L. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Cincinnati, Va., Dec. 2, 1838. 3m

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price. 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

In Chancery of New Jersey

July Term, 1839.

Between Elston Marsh, Complainant, and Wilkins Wells, Alfred Berry, Phineas F. Randolph, and Abraham Cadmus, defendants.—On Bill, &c.

It appearing to this Court that the Complainant doth filed his bill in the above cause against Wilkins Wells, Alfred Berry, Phineas F. Randolph, and Abraham Cadmus, the defendants above named, and that process of subpoenas to appear and answer directed to the defendants hath been regularly issued, returnable to the present term of this Court, last and the defendant, the said Wilkins Wells could not be found in this state, to be served thereswith, and that the said William Wells hath not caused his appearance to be entered in the office of the Register and hath duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said William Wells cannot be found in the state of New Jersey, but that he resides in the city of New York.—It is thereupon on this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, on motion of Cornelius Bogert, solicitor of the complainant, it is ordered by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendant, William Wells, do appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill on the first Monday of the eighth day of next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against him as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that this order shall, within two days hereafter, be served personally on the said William Wells by a delivery of a copy thereof to him, or be published within the said twenty days in the Plainfield Courier, a newspaper printed at Plainfield in the county of Essex, in this state, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week:

WM. PENNINGTON, C.

A true Copy.

Stacy G. Potts, Clk. 20 6w

BRASS KETTLES.

FROM 30 to 34 lbs. best English Brass, large and small sizes, which I will sell cheap, call and see them.

Also, Tin Ware Kettles, warranted fire proof, very cheap.

HOLLOW WARE.

Pots, Kettles, Cast Iron and Portable Air Furnaces Coppers, Tin and Tea Kettles, Griddles, Shovel, Tong & Kitchen Fire Dogs, Sauce Pans, Frying Pans, &c.

Wanted in Exchange,

All kinds of Country Produce, Old Copper, Pewter, Brass, Lead, Rags, Bees Wax, &c. at the highest prices.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of the most well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 8th, 1838. 29 tf

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in South Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 2d, 1838. 9 tf

Just made up,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer, which can be taken out and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Rail Road Hotel.

THE Subscriber having taken the Rail Road Hotel, at the junction of the New Jersey and Somerville Rail Roads in Somerville, would inform the public that he will provide with every comfort and attention, and solicits a share of public patronage.

FREEMAN COLE.

Somerville, April 23d, 1839. 18 tf

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE Spring Session of this Institution for the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, as well as all the useful branches of a thorough English Education, in the accomplishments, and in all things necessary to the attainment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its object aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure as far as possible the health, comfort and safety of the pupils, the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. These are expected to be present at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its stupendous rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD,

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c. M. F. CUSHING.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand, where he will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, March 25, 1839. 14

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash pais for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837.

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 22d. 1364

The Farmer's 'Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch.—To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages of fine wove paper and clear type. The work will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One Dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the direction of the Post Master general, is subject only to the paper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 300 miles two cents, and over three cents and a half on each number to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1 or the half volume, No. 13.

March, 1838.

More New Goods

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black and Fancy Doeskin Cloths, colored Cassimeres, Nos. 1 plaid Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and American goods.

☞ The friends heretofore favored upon as we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1839. 16 tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION

THE second session of this Institution for the year 1839, will commence on the first Monday in May next, under the direction of Mr. JOEL GRANT, as principal.

Mr. Wheeler is a graduate of Yale College, and for three years past, has been successfully engaged in the business of instruction. His recommendations both as a scholar and a teacher, are found in the best persons of the highest order. The Trustees, therefore, with pleasure announce their entire confidence in his ability and intention to make this one of the best schools in the country.

As the Institution is sufficiently large and commodious, one half of it has been so altered and fitted up as to make an airy and convenient boarding house; and the trustees have made arrangements with Mr. Wheeler to reside in the building, so that these persons at a reasonable rate, can have a home under the immediate care of the principal both as boarders and pupils and can do so, by paying for English, scholars $150, and for Classical, $175 per year, including board, tuition, washing, lights and fuel—Beds and bedding to be furnished by the pupils.

The Female Department will be under the direction of Miss Brown, a Lady of superior attainments, from the Hartford Female Seminary; and instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries.

The year is divided into two sessions of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

Common English branches, per quarter, $2 to 4.00
Higher " " " 5 to 6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course 7.00
Collegiate Studies 10.00

Modern Languages an extra charge.

One half of the bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid at the beginning of the session, and the other half at the close.

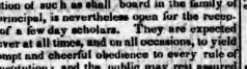
To those who are acquainted with the delightful situation of Plainfield together with its nearness to, and speedy communication with New York, Newark, and other large places, by means of Rail Roads and steam boats, no recommendation will be necessary—these place it presents no ordinary advantages for those who wish to educate their children from home.

JAMES LEONARD
BENJAMIN STELLE,
JAMES I. COMPTON,
ELISHA RUNYON,
ALLEN WILSON,
} Trustees.

Plainfield, N. J March 26, 1839. 14 tf

Will the Editor of the Gospel Witness, please insert the above in his paper?

NEW ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing May 27th, 1839.



New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.
—Elizabethtown, 87 1-2 cts.—*Railway*, 50 cts—*New Brunswick*, 75 cts.

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 8 A. M. daily,
At 3-4 P. M.
At 6, P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 M. daily.
At 5, P. M. daily.

Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.
Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 6, 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4, 6, & 8, P. M.

Leave Newark at 5 1-2, 7 1-2, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M., and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, and 5 1-2, P. M.

SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and at 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Newark Night Line.

Every night except Sunday.

Leave New York at 12 o'clock.
Leave Newark at 10 o'clock. (Phil. trains.)

Pass in the Night Line, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers will receive their tickets at the Turnstile, which will prevent any ticket frauds and tenders prevents confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the hours above. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick a private starting place of the trains.

The Town Trucks in the city of Newark have been engaged, passengers will be carried to and from the depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

March 26th, 1839. 15 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 22, 1838. 26 tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID Assortment of first quality Britannia nett Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Milk Cups, for Sale cheap at the new Hollow Ware Establishment. M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 14, 1839.

POWER OF ATTORNEY, Blanks for sale at this Office.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested. M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

New Goods,

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of the most fashionable style of Spring and Summer Goods, and will sell them very low.

Call and see. H. A. CORY.

April 6th, 1839. 16 tf

Journeymen Wanted.

WANTED a Journeyman and a Cashesman. Apply at the Plainfield Shoe Store.

June 6th, 1838. THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

New Volume,

The First Number of the Seventeenth Volume OF THE

NEW-YORK MIRROR,

Will appear on Saturday, June 8th.

It contains two splendid steel plate engravings, with original articles by T. S. Fay, Cor. Hallock, Lt. Sargeant, (the editor,) and other writers of unbounded popularity. A piece of popular music, arranged for the Piano, and six superb engravings, with a number of etchings on wood, will embellish the present Volume, while its literature will be of the highest order. Original correspondence, translations from the French, German and other languages, Tales, Essays, Curious Historical Legends, American Reminiscences, Indian traditions, &c.

No volume of the Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months, the subscription list has increased with a rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. The friends of the work may, in consequence, be more ample, and its conductors promise that their exertions to render it one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unremitting as heretofore.

The reader will admit, that a work embracing an immense variety of choice matter, most of it expressly written for its columns—containing superior engravings on steel, will, upon comparison, be found to be the beautifully printed—elongated form, containing numerous volume of 416 imperial quarto pages—is, at the trifling subscription of five dollars per annum, afforded at a price unprecedented in cheapness by any periodical ever published in any country.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay street, at the corner to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with interior, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with splendid superroyal quarto engravings, and several pieces of music, arranged for the Piano, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title page, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are Five dollars per annum, in advance. No subscription is received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

☞ Important to the Public. ☜

AN agency has just been obtained by

P. MOSHER,

DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.

FOR the sale of, Dr. Beach's Medical remedies, with a pamphlet illustrating the principles of the Reformed or Medical Botanic Practice of Medicine, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author of the American Practice of Medicine, 3 vols. octavo, of which a few copies are now offered for sale.

Those afflicted with disease of any kind, the cure of the highest importance, as they have now within their reach, valuable medicines, the virtues of which have been well tested by the Proprietor. W. Beach, in New York in his valuable and extensive practice, for upwards of twenty years. The horrid effects of the common MERCURIAL treatment of the day are too well known to require any remarks here; you or some of your friends, have experienced some of the baneful effects of it. Their health, or lives, have been injured by it or destroyed; and why persist in following it, merely because it is fashionable to administer mercury, when within your reach, mild, safe and efficacious Vegetable medicines, such as are congenial with the system, and act in accordance with the laws of Nature—consequently be calculated to restore you to health? Be persuaded then, to renounce such a practice, and embrace a rational treatment, which experience has proved beneficial and salutary. Dr. Beach, in our first visit, left with confidence, and ever after remain an advocate of the Reformed, or Medico-Botanic Practice of Medicine, and while health, is correct and scientific.

Dr. Beach's remedies, with plain directions for their use, are as follows:

Family Pills.	
For consumption, cough, &c.	" Pulmonary Syrup,
For Weakness and debility,	" Restorative Bitters,
For Piles,	" Pile Electuary,
For Liver Complaints,	" Hepatic Pills,
For Dyspepsia,	" Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
For Fever and Ague,	" Fever & Ague powder
For sevens,	" Warm powder,
For Fever,	" Diaphoretic or Fever Powder,
For Bowel complaints,	" Neutralizing Mixture,
For affections of the Kidneys, Bladder,	" Diuretic Drops,
For salt rheum, tetter, &c.	" Hepatic Wash and Ointment,
For Inflamation,	" Compound Laurus Poultice.
For Rheumatism,	" Rheumatic Oil and alcanive Syrup,
For Sore and weak eyes,	" Eye balsam, or water,
For pain in the back, side, or Breast,	" Strengthening plaster,
For Bleeding, Burns, &c	" Black or healing salve
For Fits, Croup, complaints in the stomach,	" Emetic powders.

P. MOSHER, Druggist.

New Market, N. J. Jan. 1838. 105 1y

DOLLARS WANTED.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS, in small sums are wanted by a man engaged in a safe, permanent and profitable business. The several sums will be taken for a longer or shorter time, according to the will of the lender. Enquire of CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq.

Plainfield, May 6th, 1839. 139 tf

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

PLAINFIELD FACTORY

AT 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bullman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, For Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 21, 1839. 129 6m

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

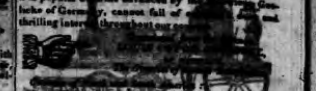
☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting and Paper hanging will also be attended to. C. KIRKPATRICK.

LOST, A GOLD WATCH KEY,

A Short time ago, with a red ruby stone in the end, very handsomely chased. Any person who will leave it at the Union Office, or with the subscriber, shall be rewarded with a liberal reward will be given to the finder by leaving it for Mr. Waldron, at Mrs. Bush's.

Plainfield, Sept. 12th. 120 1w*

☞ The [illegible] published below, [illegible] the case of a [illegible] of Germany, cannot fail of [illegible] thrilling interest throughout our country.



DR. D. ANSPACH'S

PRECIOUS DOCTRINE

to the sorrowful & afflicted

Of all the discoveries that have been made in the history of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be the well founded in truth as any discovery of body. What is doctrine upon the variety of diseases that afflict the human system? Of one thing he boldly challenges his opponents to refute, and that is, as a disease always originates from the impurities of the blood, the Doctrine of the Restorative Principle of the Blood, is the best complement of the kind—most certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common pill or a simple beverage. An invaluable precious declaration as "Inspiration Immortal" is the restoration to the purity of both organs, teaching them that this disease may be an unobserved invader of their delicate frames of which they imagine themselves secure from its attacks; teaching them that the best preservative to preserving health is to check not the disease while in the bud, and cut off the first premonitions.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE*, which has so signally triumphed over one of the most common enemy of CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled that position in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the *Conqueror of Physicians*, and a medicine which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the benevolent heart of Providence.—a medicine, whose wonderous virtues have been proved beyond the power of any one of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of restoring the despondency into hope and joy into health, and redness of countenance into [illegible]

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Africa, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a remedy for [illegible] a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption, will positively, be found sure of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of [illegible] in families and [illegible] to the public.

DOSE.—Of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter, drop more or less, as directed.

PRICE.—Three and one-half [illegible] ($2.50) per HALF OUNCE.

☞ A German Coin, value 75 cents.

☞ A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in Germany, Europe:

"We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the family, but not of its true and intelligent members, who are influenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new remedy, we can say with truth that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold, and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Odion Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt; believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor, and one of the quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to go to the trial of it, and to try it upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to declare the efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our astonishment at the unexpected results; and, as a friend of our abuser of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him as philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to the country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. Intended not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAURT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1838.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in declining state of health twelve years, and unable to any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Reagg was given over by all who knew him to be in a confirmed consumption, confined to his room and nearly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a pint of the Sanative, and was able to do his own farming last summer. Yours, POPE, Esq.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the Consumption for a great number of years, has taken part of a pint of the Sanative, and by it alone he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, was able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Sad Irons and Chidirons,
Spiders and Fry Pans
Bell Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin do
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Britannia Tea Pots,
Cutlery, &c.
Table Knives and Forks
Fancy and Common Bellows
Britannia Table and Tea Spoons
Britannia Lamps
Brass and Iron Candle sticks
Large and Small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andirons with brass tops,

Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Plain Tin, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Roofing, Leaders, and all jobbing done at short notice.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 12, 1838. 3tf

Gold's Patent Rake Over!

JUST RECEIVED, Gold's Patent Rake Over, which for durability, ease of draft, and perfection of work, is unrivalled by any Rake over offered for sale in this place. Call and see it.

July 21, 1838. M. HATFIELD.

Loco Foco Matches.

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office.

March 26th, 1839.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15. 1839. Number 143.

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $1.00 per annum, if paid during the 5 first months; $1.25 if paid after the expiration of 5 months and not paid till the close of the year; $1.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters will be taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning; if short, they will be received if sent in by 9 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCEME.

THE following detail of a Scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is, indeed, a rare chance. Blanks but one other hand, the extremely low charge of 20 dolls. per Ticket—the Value and Number of the capitals, and the Period of the good cash Distribution of the immense prize shall be drawn and Sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those desirous of investventure, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and transmit us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and remittance made to SYLVESTER & CO. 126 Broadway, New York.

☞ Observe the No sheet, 126

1 Prize of		$700,000!
1	of	$500,000!
1	of	$25,000!
6 prizes of		$20,000!
2	of	$15,000!
3	of	$10,000!

GRAND REAL ESTATE & BANK STOCK LOTTERY

Of Property Situated in New Orleans.

The Richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the public, in this or any Country.

Tickets $20—No Shares

Authorized by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1st, 1839.—Selmes & Hamilton, Managers, *Sylvester & Co. 126 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.*—No Combination numbers.

The Deeds of the property, and the Bank Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners, for the security of the Prize-Holders.

Splendid Scheme.

1 Prize—The Arcades Hotel square, Natchez and Lower streets. Rented at about $ 7,000 per annum. Valued at		$ 60,000
1 Prize—Mansion City Hotel. Rented at $35,000, and valued at		$500,000
1 Prize—240 shares Canal Bank stock, $100 each,		$21,000
1 Prize—200 shares Commercial do 50 each,		20,000
5 Prizes—5 Dwelling Houses in the best part of New Orleans, each rented at 1200 to 1500 dollars per annum, and each valued at 20,000. Each prize 20,000,		100,000
1 Prize.—Dwelling House. Rented at $1000 Valued at		15,000
1 Prize.—1000 shares Mechanics' and Traders' bank stock. 100 dollars each.		15,000
3 Prizes.—Each 100 shares City Bank Stock, each share 100 dollars.		30,000
1 Prize—50 shares Exchange bank, 100 each.		5,000
1 Prize.—50 do. do. do.		5,000
1 Prize—25 do Gas Light bank do.		2,500
1 Prize—60 do. do. do.		24,000
1 Prize—15 do. Mechanics' & Traders' do.		1,500
1 Prize—15 do. do. do.		1,500
20 prizes—each 10 shares the Louisiana State bank, 100 dolls. each, each prize 1000,		20,000
1 prize—each 2 shares of 100 dolls. each, prize 200 dolls. of the Gas Light Bank,		2,000
200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dolls. of the Bank of Louisiana,		20,000
200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dolls. of the N. Orleans Bank,		20,000
150 prizes—each 1 share of 100 dolls. of the Union bank of Florida,		15,000
600 Prizes,		$1,600,000

It shall be at the option of the winners of prizes of Bank stocks, either to take the stock itself, or the par value thereof in cash.

☞ The proceeds of the sale of tickets are deposited in the New Orleans banks, in the names of the managers, and the properties transferred as incumbered, for the security of the prize holders.

A list of the Tickets with their numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the act, previously to their being put into the wheel. Then wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the whole will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prizes as may be drawn to the same. The fortunate holders of prizes will have such proportion made out to them immediately after the drawing and transmitted and forwarded to them.

SYLVESTER & CO.

Sep. 1839. (126 3m) 126 Broadway, N.Y.

In chancery of New Jersey

July Term, 1839.

Between Zachariah Webster, Guardian of the persons and estate of the children of Ira F. Randolph, deceased, Complainant; and Herman Marseilles, John L. Gaston, and Thomas Talmage, Executors of John Prelinghuysen, deceased, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Wall, and Abel Vail, defendants.

Happearing to this Court that the complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause against the said Herman Marseilles, John I. Gaston and Thomas Talmage, executors of John Prelinghuysen, deceased, Peter Marseilles, Alexander Vail, and Abel Vail, defendants, and that process has been issued against the defendants and returned to the defendants hath been regularly issued returnable to the fifteenth of July instant, but that the defendants Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles, and Abel Vail could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and that the said Herman Marseilles Peter Marseilles and Abel Vail have not caused their appearance to be entered in in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Herman Marseilles and Abel Vail reside in the western part of the state of New York, and the said Peter Marseilles in the City of Philadelphia.

It is thereupon on this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, on motion of Cornelius Boice, Solicitor of the complainant by this order directed by the Chancellor that the said absent defendants, Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles and Abel Vail appear, plead answer or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the eighth day of October next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor may think equitable and just. And it is further ordered That this order shall within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said Herman Marseilles, Peter Marseilles and Abel Vail, by delivery of a copy thereof to them or be published within the said twenty days in the Plainfield Union, a newspaper printed at Plainfield, in this State, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week.

WM. PENNINGTON, *C.*

A true copy.

STACY G. POTTS, Clerk. 13† 6w

SHERIFF'S SALE,

Exercit common Pleas.

Abraham Cadmus vs. William Wells.—Alias Fi. Fa de bonis et terris.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, at Craig's Hotel in Plainfield, on the 21st day of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following property, situate, lying and being in the said township, County and state of New Jersey. Beginning at a parcel of land and premises is described in a deed from Laing Webster and wife to the said debtor dated. recorded in book 5 of deeds page 330 and 331. The 1st lot No. 15, begins at a stone in the middle of Third street and running with the rear of lots 14, 13 and 12, N. 47 deg. W. 24 links to a stone, thence S. 43 deg. W. 97 links to a stone, then with the line of lot No. 24 S. 47 deg. E. 2 chains and 92 links to a stone in the middle of Fifth street, with that S. W. 85 links to the place of beginning, containing 23 100 of an acre. The 2d lot begins at a stone, (and is No. 19) in the middle of third street, as to John Wilson, Esq's corner and with his line and rear, N. 47 deg. W. 2 chains and 92 links to a stone, then with the line of the rear of second street lot, N. E. 85 links to a stone, then with the line of lot No. 20, S. 47 deg. E. 2 chains and 24 links to a stone in the middle of third street, with that S. W. 85 links to the place of beginning, containing 21-100 of an acre.

The 3d lot, No. 33, begins at a stone in the middle of Fourth street, and is corner of lot No. 32, with the line of that lot S. E. 2 chains and 78 links to a stone in the rear line of Fifth street lots, with that the N. E. 85 links to a stone and corner of lot No. 35 with the line of that lot N. W. 2 chains and 78 links to a stone in the line of Fourth street, with that S. W. 85 links to the place of beginning, containing 23-100 of an acre.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Aug. 12th, 1839. 11† 3d.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the building one door east of Dr. Craig's office where he intends to keep a general assortment of groceries, consisting in part of the following articles viz: Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin Souchong and Pouchong Teas; White crushed, brown, Havanna lumps and New Orleans Sugars; Coffee, Rice, cheese, lard, butter, hams, candles, soap, starch, pepper, spices, raisins, cocoa, chocolate, alum, Sal Æratus, Indigo, Salt Petre, Sack Salt, Cassia, cloves, nutmegs, powder and shot, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention all of which he will sell as low for cash or barter as can be had elsewhere.

Call and see.

WM. WILLIS.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper. For Sale at the Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By name this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1839.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 19 tf.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber has come around the Boot and Shoe Making business in Plainfield, at the shop formerly occupied by Jarvis E. Ayres, as his front building, Front street, where he will be pleased to wait on those who may favor him with their custom.

All orders will be punctually attended to at short notice.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order.

April 23d. 1839. 17 tf. WILLIAM SICL.

POETICAL

The Fountain

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

On the declivity of a hill in Salisbury, Mass. is a beautiful fountain of clear water, gushing out from the very roots of an ancient and venerable oak. It is about two miles from the junction of the Powwow river with the Merrimack.

Traveller! on thy journey toiling
By the swift Powwow,
With the summer sunshine falling
On thy head and brow,
Listen, while all else is still,
To the a rmulet from the hill.

Mild and sweet the flowers are blowing
By their streamlet side,
And the timber sensitive is showing
Where its roots are wide—
Down the hillside pouring on,
Over rock and mossy stone.

Where yon oak its broad arms flingeth
O'er the sloping hill,
Beautiful and freshly springeth
That soft flowing rill.
Through its dark roots scratched and bare,
Gushing up to sun and air.

Brighter waters sparkled never
In that muggy well,
Of whose gift of life for ever
Ancient legends tell,
In the heavy drought unsated,
And by morning lip untasted.

Waters which the proud Cassilian*
Sought with longing eyes,
Underneath the bright pavilion
Of the Indian skies;
Where upon his latest way
Bloomed the flowers of Florida.

Years ago a lonely stranger,
Was the dusky brow
Of the ourious forest ranger,
Crossed therewith his bow;
And he took him to the hill,
And the oak upon the hill.

O'er his face of moody sadness
For an instant shone
Something like a gleam of gladness,
As he stooped him down
To the fountain's grassy rim
And his eager thirst supplied.

With the oak its shadow throwing
O'er the mossy seat,
And the cool, sweet waters flowing
Softly at the feet,
Closely at the fountain's rim
That lone Indian seated him.

Autumn's earliest frost had given
To the woods below
Hues of beauty, such as heaven
Lendeth to its bow;
And the soft breeze from the West
Scarcely broke their dreamy rest.

Far behind was ocean striving
With his clasping sand;
Southward sunny glimpses giving,
Through each swelling land,
Of its calm and silvery track,
Rolled the tranquil Merrimack.

Over village, wood and meadow,
Gazed that stranger man
Sadly, till the twilight shadow
Deepened into night;
Over all his native hills
Save where spire and Westward pass
Flamed the sunset hues again.

Gazing thus upon the dwelling
Of his warrior sires,
Wherewing lingering trees were telling
Of their greenness fled,
Who the mighty thoughts might know
Of that wandering child of woe.

Naked lay, in sunshine glowing,
Hills that once had stood
Down the slope its shadow throwing
Dim and tall the wood;
Where the beechen bowl was found,
Cover'd now the hunter's mound.

Where the bird-haunted rivulet sang,
And the buck and doe
Drank and glossy forms bounded
Through the blossoming grass below—
Could it be, his fathers were
Loved to linger here!

These bare hills—this conquered river—
Could they hold them dear,
With their native loveliness
Tamed and tortured into this!

Sadly as the shades of even
Gathered o'er the hill,
While the Western half of Heaven
Blushed with sunset still,
From the Fountain's mossy seat
Turned the Indian's weary foot.

Year on year hath flown for ever,
But he came no more
To the hill-side or the river
Where he came before.
But the villager can tell
Of that savage man's story well.

And the merry children, laden
With their fruits or flowers—
Rowing boy and laughing maiden,
In their school-day hours,
Love the simple tale to tell
Of the Indian and his well.

* De Soto, in the sixteenth century, penetrated into the wilds of the then undiscovered Florida in search of gold and the fountain of perpetual youth.

VARIETY.

A waggish fellow, somewhat troubled with an impediment in his speech, whose quips and quibbles have been heard and relished by many of us, while one day sitting at a public table had occasion to use the pepper box. After shaking it with all due vehemence, and turning it in various ways he found that the ground pepper corns were in no wise inclined to come forth. "This 'his p-pe-pepper box." he exclaimed with a ferocious grin, "is something like myself."

"How so?" said a neighbor.

"P-po-poor delivery," was the reply.

Oriental Anecdote.—A young man going on a journey, entrusted a hundred dinars to an old man, who deemed having any money deposited with him, and he was ordered before the Kazee. "Where were you, young man," said the Kazee, "when you delivered the money?" "Under a tree." "Take my seal and summon that tree," said the judge. "Go, young man, and tell the tree to come hither; and the tree will come hither when you show it my seal." The young man went in wonder. After he had been gone some time, the Kazee said to the old man, "He is a long time; do you think he has got there yet?" "No," said the old man, "it is at some distance; he has not got there yet." "How knowest thou old man," cried the Kazee, "where the tree is?" The young man returned, and the tree did not come. "He has been here, young man," said the judge, "and given evidence—the money is thine."

Anecdote from Maryatt's Journal.—An American told me one day that a company had been working a gold mine in an Eastern state, which pointed to be of a very bad quality; they had sent some to an influential person as a present, requesting him to give his opinion of it as that would be important to them. After a certain time he forwarded to them a certificate couched in such terms as these: "I do hereby certify that I have tried the coal sent me by the company at ——; and it is my decided opinion that when the general conflagration of the world shall take place, any man who will take his position on that coal mine will certainly be the last man who will be burned."

Receipts.

To dye pink on silk.—Rinse them clean in a strong soap suds; boil a strong dye of nicaragua, and when a little more than blood warm, put in a little yellow spirits, (see directions for making it on the preceding page,)—put in your goods until quite full. Make a strong suds of soft soap as hot as you can bear it; put in the goods until they are of a good pink colour, and rinse them in cold water.

To dye salmon colour on silk. Warm your water in a copper kettle; put in madder little at a time until the desired color is produced; then put in oil of vitriol until it tastes quite tart; put your goods until the color suits. The dye is to be kept at a large warmth, but not to a boiling heat.

To dye crimson on silk. Give a cold preparation in alum water; rinse, take a strong dye of nicaragua, and let it cool till little more than blood warm; put the goods in them till full; take out the goods to air; raise the dye to a large warmth, put in below a boil, put in the goods large warmth, put in below a boil, put in the goods and add cochineal and chamber ley enough to crimson it. Rinse in cold water.

To dye last Green on silk.—Prepare in blue vitriol; then put three parts of fustic and one part of logwood, in warm water, according to the shade required; then put in a little chamber ley to make it dark and keep off the yellow shade.

BLACK IN A COLD DYE. To 15 lbs. woollen goods, or 10 lbs. cotton or linen, take 7 lbs. logwood, cut and rasped fine; boil the strength out, and prepare a composition with one ounce copperas, two ounces blue vitriol, 2 ounces verdigris, or 6 ounces pot-ash, and 1-4 ounce white arsenic; put them in one quart of chamber ley; stir until dissolved—add the composition to your dye, stop the boiling; let it stand until you can hold your hand in it; then prepare your goods in hot water; let them drain; then while the pot them into your dye; rest or stir for 15 minutes; air your goods, and you have a good black. This dye will not rot your goods.

Variations of Difference in Reading the Scriptures

Read and reverse the second page of a page;
Which use the whole creation could perform
When not the reading-room shall disarm.

Josephus testifies of his countrymen, that if asked concerning the laws of Moses, they could answer as readily as to their own names. The Bereans are commended for *searching* the Scriptures. Timothy knew the scriptures from a child. Aquila and Priscilla were so well acquainted with them, that they were able to instruct the eloquent Apollos, and were regarded unto him the way of God more perfectly.

Erasmus, speaking of Jerome, says, "Who ever learned by heart the whole Scripture, or published or meditated upon it, as he did?" Tertullian, after his conversion, was engaged night and day in reading the scriptures, and got much of them by heart.

The emperor Theodosius wrote out the whole of the New Testament with his own hand, and read some part of it every day.

The second, dedicated a great part of the night to the study of the scriptures. George, prince of Transylvania, read over the Bible twenty-seven times. Alphonsus king of Aragon, read the scriptures over, together with a large commentary, fourteen times.

The venerable Bede is said to have been a great reader of the Bible, and that with such affection, he often wept over it.

Bonaventure wrote out the scriptures twice, and learned most of them by heart. Zanchius wrote out St. Paul's Epistles, and committed them to memory.

Cromwell Earl of Essex, in the journey in exile from Rome, learned the New Testament by heart.—Bishop Ridley thus attests his own practice, and the happy fruit of it; "The well and diligent reading of the scriptures is the special help that ever I had, and could there speak good bear witness that there I learned by heart almost all the epistles; of which study, although in time a greater part was lost, yet the sweet savor thereof, I trust I shall carry with me to heaven."

Dr. George used to read 15 chapters of the scriptures every day; five in the morning, five after dinner, and five before he went to bed. Mr. Jeremiah Whitaker usually read all the Epistles in the Greek Testament twice every fortnight.

Joshua Barnes is said to have had a little pocket Bible, which he usually carried about with him, a hundred & twenty times over. Mr. Roger Cotton read the whole Bible through 14 times in a year. The celebrated Wilkins was able to recite almost any passage of scripture in its proper language, together with its context, and the criticisms of the best commentators.

The learned Usher Paul read over the Greek Testament seventy-six times, that having accustomed himself to mark every word, and note he had fully weighed the import of it; by so going often over it, and observing what he had passed by in a former reading, grew up to such ripeness, that every word in the New Testament was marked.

Sir Henry Wotton, after his customary public devotions, used to retire to his study, and there spend some hours in reading the Bible. The excellent Sir John Hartop, in like manner, amidst his many other vocations, made the book of God so much his study, that it lay before him a-gin and day. James Bonnel, Esq., made the daily scriptures his constant and daily study; he read them, he meditated upon them, he prayed over them. M. DeBeuly, a French nobleman, used to read daily, three chapters of the Bible with his head uncovered, and on his bended knees.

Lady Frances Hobart read the Psalms over twelve times every year; the New Testament three, and the other parts of the Old Testament, once. Susannah, countess of Suffolk, for the last seven years of his life, read the whole Bible over twice annually.

The celebrated John Locke, for forty years of his days applied himself closely to the study of the holy scriptures, and employed the first hour of the day scarcely in any thing else. He was never weary of admiring the grand views of that sacred book, and the just relation of all its parts. He every day made discoveries in it, which gave him from cause of admiration. And so earnest was he for the comfort of his friends, and the diffusion of sacred knowledge among them, that even the day before he died, he particularly exhorted all about him to read the holy scriptures.—His well known recommendation to a person who asked him which was the shortest and surest way for a young gentleman to attain to the true knowledge of the Christian religion, was the full and just extent of it, *to study the Bible.* "Let him study the holy scriptures, especially the New Testament. Therein are contained the words of eternal life. The Holy Ghost is the best expositor for it, and the Truth, without any mixture of error, for its matter."

The Rev. Wm. Romaine studied nothing but the Bible for the last thirty or forty years of his life. A poor prisoner, being confined in a dark dungeon, was never indulged with a light, except for a short time when his food was brought him; he used to take his Bible and read it closely, by-and-by, he found that his mouth to his dismay, when he could not read. Thereby he lost, in the aged 87, several almost every day, and was obliged to be separated from his labor, during the night, to lay a fire, to the service and comfort of the holy scriptures." He not read them with the most intense attention, all the powers of his mind, and New Testament, and Old Testament, and

proceeded as far as the book of Job in his ninth reading when his meditations were terminated by death.

It has been the regret of several eminent men at the close of life, that they had not studied the scriptures with greater assiduity. Salmasius, who was one of the most consummate scholars of his time, saw cause to exclaim bitterly against himself. "Oh," said he, "I have lost a world of time! time, the most precious thing in the world! but I have misemployed it. I should have spent in perusing David's Psalms, and Paul's Epistles! Oh, alas," said he to those about him, "unto the world less and God more!"

From the New Jersey Journal.

Mr. Editor;—I find in the writings of Lord Chief Justice Hale, some very excellent remarks respecting the observance of the Sabbath, and I have thought them not inappropriate in our day and have therefore taken the liberty to translate them for your paper. He observes after a long experience;

"I have most industriously observed in myself and my concerns, these three things;—1. That whatever I have undertaken, any secular business upon the Lord's day, (which was not absolutely and indispensably necessary,) that business never prospered or succeeded well with me. But if I could set myself that day to forecast or design any temporal business to be done or performed afterwards, though such forecast were just and honest in itself, and had as fair a prospect as could possibly be effected, yet I have been always disappointed in the effecting of it, or in the success of it; so that it grew almost proverbial with me, when any importuned me to any peculiar business that day, to answer them, that if they expected it to succeed amiss, then they might desire my undertaking of it upon that day. And this was so certain an observation to me, that I feared to think of any secular business that day, because the resolutions then taken would be unsuccessful or disappointed. 2. That always the more closely I applied myself to the duties of the Lord's day, the more happy and successful were my business and employments of the week following; so that I could, from the strict or loose observation of the day, take a just prospect and true calculation of my temporal successes in the ensuing week. 3. Though my hands and mind have been as full of secular businesses, both before and since I was a Judge, as it may be any man's in England, yet I never wanted time in my six days to open and fit myself for the businesses and employments I had to do, though I borrowed not the minute from the Lord's day to prepare for it by study or otherwise. But on the other side, if I had at any time borrowed from the day any time for my secular employments, I found that it did further me less than if I had let it alone, and therefore when some years experience, upon a most attentive and vigilant observation had given me this instruction, I grew peremptorily resolved never in this kind to make a breach upon the Lords day which I have strictly observed to the above 30 years; this relation is most certain and experimentally true, and hath been declared by me to hundreds of persons. He also remarks, "That of all the persons convicted of capital crimes, while he was on the bench, he found a few only who could not confess on inquiry that they began their career of wickedness by a neglect of the Sabbath and vicious conduct on that day."

In connection with the above the following fact is worthy of notice, as coming from a merchant of very high standing.

I have particularly noticed, he observes "that those merchants in New York, who have kept their counting rooms open on the Sabbath, during my residence there, twenty five years, have failed without an exception."

If the above remarks be true it becomes all persons to see to it that they pay a proper regard to the Sabbath and not let business or pleasure interfere with its due observance. The desecration of the day, is one of the most alarming features of the times. The example is set by those who are high in authority, and is followed by many, in all classes of the community.

CYRUS.

Commendable Courtesy.—Mr. Holmes, the General Agent of the American Bible Society in the Western country, returns his acknowledgements in one of the Cincinnati papers to the many landlords of public houses who have entertained him without charge, during his travels as agent, and also to masters of steamboats on the Western waters, who allowed him to make long and, in some cases, repeated passages, and, declined receiving any compensation. These acts of politeness to the agent, and of benevolence to the Society, says Mr. Holmes, "call for and have my most sincere thanks."

In many parts of the country, especially West and South, it is common with tavern keepers to refuse any emolument for the entertainment of clergymen. This custom, which arises from feelings of respectful courtesy towards men who have devoted their lives to the promulgation of the gospel of peace, is of a kindred nature with that which Mr. Holmes experienced as the agent of a benevolent Society. It is a custom honorable to the country. The clergy are the great public teachers of the community, and constitute if true to their calling, the strongest conservative principle of the republic. Leaving it to others to accumulate wealth, and to enjoy political distinctions, asking no support from government, but depending on the liberalizing influence of the gospel which they preach, their claims to high respect, which they themselves urge not, it becomes to all invariably to feel and acknowledge. Nothing seems to have arrested the attention of Dr Tocqueville, during his travels in this country as strongly as the regard which was entertained by all classes towards their spiritual instructors, and the unhesitating confidence which clergymen themselves expressed in the certainty of the tenure by which their functions were upheld. He declares that in all his intercourse with religious pastors of nearly every denomination in the United States, he found not one that expressed a wish for a union of Church and State, with a view to the better security of the former; but all declared it as their opinion, that such a measure would be in the highest degree inimical to the interests of both. We may here observe, that as where this has been tried it has terminated in the ruin of the religion to take care of itself without the aid of government to sustain it. The successful action of the system is one of the most distinguished features of our social and political fame.—*Boston Atlas.*

American Fashion—The Virginia Springs.—There is a sort of *ton*, or fashion, here who regulates every movement of all beneath its law, and his fiat unquestionable, and he presumes not a little upon his power; a circumstance not to be surprised at, as he is much courted and is as despotic as all the lady patronesses of Almack's rolled into one. He is called the Metternich of the mountains. No one is allowed a recommendations at these Springs who is not known and, generally speaking, only those families who travel in their private carriages. It is not this place that you find those immensely aristocratical and exclusive the American would be, and indeed will be, in spite of their institutions. Spa, in its palmiest days, when princes had to sleep in their carriages at the doors of the hotels was not more in vogue than are the Sulphur Springs with the *elite* of the United States: and it is here, and here only, in the States, that you do meet with what may be fairly considered as select society, for at Washington it is a great mixture. Of course all the celebrated belles of the different States are to be met with here, as well as all the large fortunes; nor is there a scarcity of pretty and wealthy widows. The President, Mrs. Calhoun, the mother of Lady Wellesley, Lady Strafford, and Lady Caermarthen, the daughter of Carroll of Carrollton, one of the real aristocracy of America, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and all the first old Virginia and Carolina families, many of them descendants of the old cavaliers, were at the Springs when I arrived there; and I can plainly must say that I never was at any watering-place in England where the company was so good and so select as at the Virginia Springs in America.

Capt. Maryatt.

The cause of ladies' teeth decaying at so much earlier a stage of life than those of the other sex is attributed to the friction of the tongue upon them. But according to the Hartford Courier, it is owing to the sweetness of their lips, as it is a fact well established by every body's say so, that sweet things rot the teeth.

Dynamometer.—The Boston Daily Advertiser, thus notices a machine in the "Mechanics' Exhibition" of that city;

"The next most use in order is a Dynamometer by Enoch Bowling, of Salem. This, we believe, is a machine entirely new, and it supplies a want which has long been felt. Its object is to measure the amount of power used in moving any quantity of machinery, or the degree of power with which any steam engine or water wheel is working at any time. It is so constructed that the whole power communicated from the wheel, or drum of the engine, either by a belt or gearing, may be made to pass through the machine, and while so passing through it, the amount of power exerted is weighed by means of a steel yard scale and weight, with the accuracy of Dearborn bal nce. At the same time the velocity is indicated by a clock index showing the number of feet the band moves per minute. The weight indicated by the balance, multiplied into the number of feet indicated by the clock, shows the number of pounds raised one foot per minute. This balance is the successful attempt to attain this object, and it is here attained, as is obvious on inspection of the machine, with mathematical accuracy. The machine will be for many purposes, of considerable practical utility."

The Mechanic's Fair at Rochester has proved highly successful. The exhibition has attracted great crowds, and in order to give visitors an opportunity to inspect the various articles, the managers have been forced to announce that it will be kept open till Saturday evening, instead of closing on Thursday, as originally intended. The list of articles published in the Rochester Democrat, embraces a great variety, and speaks well for the progress of the mechanic arts in Western New York. Among the queer things exhibited, were two stockings knit at the same time, by Miss Robinson,—The Rochester Advertiser says of her:—

"She used but 4 needles, knits one stocking within the other; the same as if knitting but one—and yet when she "narrows all" the stocking is toe, both are finished."

Cash System.—We see by advertisements in the New York papers, that the merchants are adopting the '*cash system*,' in business. This is beginning at the right end. If they will but adopt it generally and adhere to it, they will do more to prevent the revulsions we periodically experience, than can be done by the combined efforts of the legislatures of all the states in the Union. Here is what is said upon the subject by Gen. Jay. We are surprised that a class so proverbially sagacious as the merchants are, should not, ere this, have discovered the true source of these commercial embarrassments, and adopted this most simple and efficient corrective of the evil. It requires no argument to prove that a community free from debt will also be free from commercial embarrassment.

The extent to which the credit system has been carried, is a great moral evil. It has caused thousands to abandon their regular habit and industry, and to embark in hazardous speculative enterprizes, in the expectation of speedily making a fortune. In pursuing their object they have been led on, step by step, till embarrassed by an unwieldly mass of debts, and to extricate themselves have been obliged, in the end, to sacrifice all they had made to satisfy one half their creditors, while the other half, subjected to unexpected loss, have been compelled in like manner to sacrifice their property to meet the just demands of their creditors. This is but one of the evils occasioned by this system. To enumerate the whole would require a volume. And the cunning, crafty and dishonest are the winners in this system of gambling—for such it really is.—*Bridgeport (Ct.) Farmer.*

The Worcester Mass. Spy states that a young man in that vicinity, a few days ago, dug up a metal vessel containing nearly three pecks by measure of the old coin of various denominations, about twenty years old, and mostly of silver. The vessel was found by accident, by a man who was digging potatoes, and who, fortunately for himself, had the sense to stop and look for a return in his labor.

Mob Law in Cincinnati.—On the night of Friday, the 27th ult. a mob of 30 or 40 persons, in disguise, attacked the frame dwelling of Dr. Woodward, the colored physician who cruelly flogged two women, in order to cure them of insanity. The mob tore out the front of the house which, with the furniture, they put in the street and set fire to. The engines were called out, but on observing whose property it was, no attempts were made to rescue it from the flames. An attack was also made on a fine new brick house adjoining, which Woodward was erecting, but a cry from the crowd that the workmen had not been paid, prevented any further injury.

Methodist Conference.—The minutes of the several annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, show an aggregate increase of the past year to be 44,208—for the two last years about 95,000.

"The Boston Notion" is the title of a large weekly paper, issued by the publishers of the Boston Times. It is said to be the largest paper in the world.

By a law of the Legislature of Alabama of the last session, all free negroes, who remain in the state after the 1st of last August, are to be enslaved.

Camp Washington, at Trenton has been broken up. The 4th regiment of Artillery has gone to the north, and will be stationed at Buffalo, Cleveland, and Detroit. The troops left Trenton in fine spirits, in 30 cars drawn by one locomotive engine, and rent the air with shouts.

Burned to Death.—Margaret Starkey, wife of Wm. Starkey, rope maker of Trenton, was found on the morning of the 24 inst. burned to death, at her residence in the north western end of the town. About 10 o'clock the neighbors became alarmed, as the house remained fast, and no answer was made to their knocking.—Several small children were heard crying in the house. On breaking open the door, the body of the deceased was found on the floor, near a chair, from which it appeared to have fallen. The clothes on the upper part of the body were entirely burned off, and the body itself had been literally burned to a crisp. The floor where the body lay was also burned; but providentially for the children, one of whom was an infant, the fire had not extended.

The premises were visited and the circumstances inquired into, by Horace Smith, esq., Justice of the peace, who was satisfied that no blame attaches to any person whatever—and that the unfortunate event was purely accidental. The deceased having been subject to fits, it is probable she had fallen, and her clothes taken fire from a candle, as the remains of one was found on the floor near the body. Three small children were sleeping in the same room at the time, the oldest but four years of age. All providentially escaped without injury.—*Trenton State Gazette.*

☞ A female about 23 years of age was lately wandering in the woods at Catskill. She seems to be partly deranged—says her native place is Woodbridge, Middlesex county, N. J. where she has a mother living named Bethia Van Horne, and a brother, Randolph Edgar Van Horne.—That she was an instructress in a high school at that place up to May last, when she went to New York, and worked as sempstress for a few days at No 39 Greenwich street. From thence she went to Ash ay. She seems to have no distinct recollection of what has occurred since she left New York. Says her father is dead, and she expresses a wish to return to her friends at Woodbridge. She says she has repeatedly essayed to commit suicide, was as often stayed from committing the rash act, by a remaining sense of its guilt and consequences. She is of light complexion, light brown hair, and blue eyes.

A violent Hurricane visited the Bermuda isles on he 11th of September, damage at Hamilton and St. George, and destroying large numbers of cedar trees in every part of the island. The gale was accompanied with most violent torrents of rain, and the gusts of wind caused the waves of the ocean to cast showers of sea water far over the land, so that many of the tanks of drinking water throughout the country are brackish, and various kinds of fish were found on land hundreds of yards from the shore.

Another Slaver has been brought into New York, the schooner Catharine, Capt. Dundas, 29 days from Sierra Leone. She is a prize to H. B. M. brig Dolphin, under suspicious circumstances, supposed to be a slaver. Four of her original crew are on board, the remainder, about 30, were discharged on the coast of Africa. The Catharine has an American register on board, and was fitted out at Havana. She is said to be owned in Baltimore.

A single acre of land in Gloucester county produced this year 400 bushels of potatoes which were sold for $200. There is on the same farm a nursery of 40,000 peach trees.

The First Baptist church in Providence, Rhode Island, has recently erected a new edifice for worship, having a spire 200 feet high, with a bell weighing 3357 lbs. Roger Williams, the famous pilgrim, and the father of the R. Island colony, was the first minister of this church.

The Mulberry Culture.—Messrs. Princes of Flushing sold $50,000 worth of Morus Multicaulis trees by auction at their garden on Thursday. The prices were high. The Mulberry Fever finds no abatement.

The public debt of Philadelphia is $2,004,300.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.
Of Monday, the 7th inst.

Extensive and Destructive Fires.

The New York and Philadelphia papers of this morning are nearly filled with the accounts of several extensive conflagrations, which occurred in those cities on Saturday evening, the latest of the Philadelphia being the largest ever experienced there, and last in New York being the greatest fire that has occurred since December 1835. Property valued at $600,000 was destroyed in Philadelphia, about half insured, and 200 families are said to be houseless. In New York the loss is guessed at a million.

The whole city and its vicinity seems to have been threatened with a general conflagration, as will be seen from our extracts. A large plan ng mill and a stable in Brooklyn, and South's grocery at Jersey City were burning at the same time.—Two individuals barely escaped with their lives from this building. Mr. Geo. L. Th Ener's loss in Brooklyn is $15,000;—insurance $5000.

We compile the following from the N. Y. Gazette and our other papers;

The angel of destruction has again been upon us, again brandished his red brand over our dwellings, and "walked in blazing majesty" through our streets. From seven o'clock on Saturday evening, to broad daylight yesterday, the city scarcely ceased for a moment to hear the solemn fire bell, or to see the red flames of conflagration casting their glare over almost every point of the city—and not only from the city but from Long Island and New Jersey: for while near extensive fires were going on their work of destruction as at many points in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, sent upward their blazing columns of fire.

The first of the series of disasters occurred at about the time first mentioned, at No. 8 Albany street, near Washington, and at about 12 o'clock another small fire broke out in the top chamber of Anne street. Shortly afterwards the bells were tolled for fire, which proved to be in Eldridge st. near Delancy, which destroyed a large number of houses—some twelve or fourteen tenements in one whole. While the firemen were engaged in combatting the flames in Eldridge st. and at a little before two o'clock, the alarm sounded in the lower part of the city, a fire having broken out in the large brick store 189 Water street, between Fulton street and Burling slip occupied by S. A. Halsey, and this spot soon became a scene more awful and distressing than any thing that has witnessed since the awful conflagration of '35. Before the fire company had time to arrive from Eldridge st. the flames had made such progress that it was quite impossible to save the buildings on fire, or more than a small portion of their contents; and the wind blowing at that time very fresh, the fire spread with frightful rapidity in various directions.

The supply of water had become very much exhausted by the previous drains upon the reservoir during the night, and the hydrants yielded so scantily that the Third Ward Hose Co. which was promptly on the spot, found its efforts partially so.

The United States Hotel was in the greatest danger, but the spirited exertions of the inmates of the establishment, by keeping the roof and dome covered with wet blankets, preserved the building. These efforts were aided by the fire engine belonging to the house, or it would probably have shared the fate of the building next to it, which was destroyed.

By half past 3 o'clock, nearly the entire square between Front, Fulton and Water sts. and Burling slip—thirty two buildings was one sheet of living flame, and presented a scene grand even in its gloom. Nothing remains but a few of buildings on Fulton st. much injured, but not destroyed. The rest are but a heap of smouldering ruins. At four o'clock, the aspect was most terrific, and there seemed no bounds to the extent of the threatened calamity, but fortunately a favorable change of wind took place at this time, and lines having been formed to the river, a plentiful supply of water was obtained, and the firemen took heart. The farther progress of the flames was stayed.

On Sunday morning about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the fur store of Messrs D. D. Halsey and Co. No. 189 Water street, which destroyed over thirty buildings. There was a fresh wind blowing at the time, and the destructive element swept through water st, and threatened at one time to burn every building from water street to the East river, taking in the blocks on Burling Slip, Front and South streets. Towards morning, however, the firemen, by great exertions, got the master hand, and, by seven o'clock had stopped the fire from spreading any further than it did.

The United States Hotel, lately Holt's, a marble building, seven stories high, was in imminent danger, it having taken fire in the gutters and on the dome twice, but it was saved. During the conflagration it presented a most splendid scene.

Fire in Albany street.—On Saturday night a fire broke out at No. 6 Albany st. which burned out several poor families.

About midnight a fire broke out in *Eldridge* st. which did considerable damage.

Sunday night a house was consumed at Manhattanville.

About 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon a two story brick building at Red Hook, with its contents were destroyed.

On Friday morning, two stores in Troy were destroyed by fire.

Philadelphia—Fifty Houses Burnt—Lives Lost.

Philadelphia, Saturday, 6 A. M.

It began about 10 last night at the store of D. W. Prescott, No 13 on the South Wha ves, which runs through to Water street, where the store of Burton No. 10. This is close to the foot of Chesnut street. The wind blew violently from the North East, and drove the fire through the entire block to Front street. And although this is a very wide street, it crossed front street and set fire to several houses on the opposite side. Fears were then entertained for the large block through to Second st. the wind, however, changed and the fire went as far to the West as it has extended South, and burnt all the buildings (except two) on both blocks clear through to Chesnut St. The fire extended no further North than in a line with Prescott's store; but crossed Chesnut street, and burns along Front St. for the space of four houses which were destroyed; the fifth house in Front st, from the corner of Chesnut st was the wine store of Mr. M'Ilvaine, and here the fire was stopped. All the houses between on the south side of Chesnut street from the corner of Front st. to the water's edge were destroyed, with the exception of the New York and Philadelphia Rail Road depot. This was on fire, but by great exertion was saved. It was full of merchandize of all kinds—nearly all of which was thrown out on the wharf, and some was stolen.

The extent of the fire, then, was this; the houses on the south wharf from the corner of Chesnut street; ten from the same place, facing on each side of water street; and ten from the same corner on the east side of Front street; and ten on the south side of Chesnut street, between Front and the water side.

P. S. A quarter past four o'clock.—The fire had just broken out in the store of Carter's Alley, on the South side of Chesnut and on the east of Front street, more than *four blocks* from the range of the fire. In the alley there is an immense mass of small frame houses. The firemen have worked incessantly for seven hours, and are exhausted; the head of water is much diminished, and it seems probable that the fire will spread still further.

The most painful of this recital yet remains.—Several we know not how many, have been killed or severely wounded.

☞ *Death of Judge Buel.*—It is with great regret that we are obliged to add the name of Judge Buel to the list of honorable men departed. He was seized with disease at Danbury, Ct. 10 or 12 days ago, when on a journey from his residence at Albany, to New Haven, for the purpose of delivering an agricultural lecture there. In spite of the attendance of friends and the skill of physicians, the disease terminated in death on Sunday last, and his remains were immediately taken to Albany. Judge Buel has filled various offices of trust and honor. But his cherished field of usefulness, was in the pursuits of agriculture, and the diffusion through the medium of the "Cultivator," of the results of his intelligence and sagacity. Some years ago he took possession of a portion of the barren sand plain two miles west of Albany, and converted it into one of the most fruitful spots on earth.—*Jour. Com.*

Judge Buel was a printer by profession, and started the Albany Argus, but retired from that establishment some 12 or 15 years ago, with a ample fortune.—*Brieg port, Ct. Farmer*

Missionaries to Oregon.—A large company of Missionaries, under the charge of the Methodist Missionary Society, are to leave this port on Monday or Tuesday, in the ship Lausanne, capt. Spalding, for Oregon Territory, via Valparaiso. It is supposed to be the largest expedition of the kind that ever left our shores, consisting of about fifty individuals. The sending of this large expedition to Oregon is an important event whether considered in its religious or political bearings. Among other things, it will expedite the settlement of the territory; and we may hope, also, that it will give a tone to the moral and religious character of the people. Its primary object, we believe, is to carry the Gospel to the Indians.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Corn Crop has generally proved an abundant one that of wheat. The Washington Republican says that in that section of Virginia a better crop was never secured. A correspondent of the Virginian says that he attended the husking and measuring of one acre of corn for Capt. G. C. Harness, of Hardy county, and that it amounted to 178 bushels! The editor adds—"Extraordinary as this may seem, it will not be doubted by those who know the quality of the land on the South Branch. We understand that corn has been offered and refused at that town at 50 per barrel of five bushels. That year is sold for $4, and since then has in some instances commanded a higher price."

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRANT.

Corrected weekly from the Advocate & Journal.

Candles.—Mould,		90	13	to 0 18
	D pped,		12	0 13
	Sperm,		41	0 46
Coffee.—Cuba,			10	to 0 11
	Java,		12	0 14
	New Orleans,		13	to 0 14
	Upland,		10	to 0 11
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,			4	00
	Pickled Cod, bri		4 50	to 5 00
	Smoked Salmon, lb.		18	to 20
	Mackerel, No. 1, bri.		13 50	to 14 50
	Mackerel, No. 2,		11	00 to 12 00
	Mackerel, No. 3		7 25	to 7 50
Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,			5 68	to 6 12
	Rye Flour,		4 25	to 4 31
	Indian Meal,		4 00	to 4 00
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,				00 to 00
	Rye, northern, 56 lb.			00 to 00
	Corn, yellow, northern,		83	to —
	Do. white, L. I. & Jersey,		80	to —
	Do. southern,		80	to —
	Barley		75	to 80
	Oats,		40	to 42
	Peas, white dry,			12 00
	White Beans,		15 00	to 16 00
Molasses.—New Orleans			34	to 37
	Havana, Matanzas,		32	to 34
Provisions.—Beef, ness,			12	00 to 13 00
	Prime,		11	50 to 11 75
	Butter, dairy		14	to 16
	Do shipping		11	to 12
	Hog's Lard		11	to 12
	Pork, mess, bbl.		17	00 to 17 50
	Do. prime,		12	00 to 13 00
	Cheese, American,		9	to 11
	Hams,		12	to 13
	Shoulders,		8	to 9
	Rice, 100 lbs.		4	25 to 4 87
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,				00 to 00
	Liverpool, blown, sack,		1	75 to 2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix			8	to 8
	New Orleans		7	to 7
	Havana,		7	to 7
	Loaf,		11	to 12
Tallow.—American			11	to 12
Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder,			50	to 60
	Hyson and Young Hyson,		37	to 40
	Bohea,		27	to 28

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, October 6, 1840.

God have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

☞ The whigs are again triumphant! Full returns have not yet been received, but sufficient to show that the whigs have carried 16 counties out of the 17; and will have a majority of 3 in Council, 13 in Assembly, and 16 on joint ballot, which is a whig gain of 4. Last year the whigs had 9 counties and the half of Cumberland, and now they have all of Cumberland.

The parties in the Legislature stand thus—

	Whig. C.	A.	Van Buren C.	A.
Bergen,			1	3
Essex,	1	5		
Passaic,	1	2		
Morris,	1	4		
Sussex,			1	3
Warren,			1	3
Middlesex,	1	4		
Somerset,	1	3		
Hunterdon,			1	3
Mercer,	1	2		
Monmouth,			1	4
Burlington,	1	5		
Gloucester,	1	4		
Atlantic,			1	1
Salem,			1	2
Cumberland,	1	3		
Cape May,	1	1		
	10	33	7	20

SOMERSET.

Whig maj.	V. B. maj.
Bridgewater 10	Bedminster 89
Franklin, 177	Bernard, 89
Hillsborough, 90	Warren, 13
Montgomery 80	
357	191

Whig majority in the county 166.

MORRIS.

Morris,	54	Roxbury, 143
Chatham	85	Jefferson, 46
Mendham,	47	Randolph 56
Pequannock	225	Chester 70
Hanover	131	Washington, 75
	542	390

Whig majority in the county, 152.

Middlesex.—Whig majority on Council, 92—on Sheriff, 137. In South Amboy township—the democratic majority was 254!

Cumberland.—Whig majority 60. In Millville township, the democratic majority was 56, last year it was 106!

Essex.—Newark whig majority, 518,—Abolition votes, 7. In this town, Westfield, whig majority on Council, 2, on Sheriff 7.

Mercer.—Whig majority 268.

Gloucester.—Whig majority 209.

Passaic.—Whig majority 124.

Sussex and Warren,—No opposition to the Van Buren ticket.

☞ *Bank Suspension in Philadelphia and Baltimore.*—The Philadelphia and Baltimore banks on Wednesday last determined to suspend specie payments—though all the banks have not come into the measure. Much excitement was produced in New York on that day by a notice that the Branch of the U. S. bank in New York would no longer receive the notes of the U. S. bank; and from the fact that the U. S. bank notes were protested.

The New York banks say they will not in any case suspend—that they never were so strong as at this time, having over 4,000,000 in specie, which is a thought will be all that the necessary business will require.

In connection with the above we would call the attention of our readers to the alarming and extensive fires, which have lately occurred in our largest cities, an account of which will be found in the and the last week's paper. Is it not evident that God is angry with this nation? We well know that in His Providence He always punishes nations for national sins. He cannot tolerate the sins of Sabbath-Breaking, Money-worshipping, Slavery, Lynch-Law, Intemperance, and Licentiousness, in all of which, we must acknowledge that our nation is exceedingly guilty, and in some of them pre-eminently so among the nations of the earth. Slavery and Sabbath-desecration are countenanced and supported by the Government itself—in Intemperance we exceed all other nations,—and in the other sins mentioned we are inferior but to few if any. We must repent and forsake all these great transgressions or it will be worse for us than it has ever been,—He only has shut out our sister from among the nations. Look at the nations who sacrificed Poland. God raised up Napoleon to punish them, by the loss of an incalculable amount of blood and treasure, from which they have scarcely yet recovered. Look to France herself! Deeply stained with vice in every form,—the blood of her greatest and best citizens flowed in many a bloody street, through success,

ing revolution and carnage, for the establishment of the Goddess of Reason. At last God in his wrath poured triumphant upon them, in the person of Napoleon, and they were punished by the loss of their liberties, and the misery of a whole nation.

If we then as a nation are guilty as were they, can we expect to escape the righteous judgments of Heaven? If the guilt remains unforsaken, no change of rulers, or form of Government can help us. It is as easy for God to afflict under one system as another, and by one means as another. No professedly Christian nation has ever yet prospered, and never can prosper, in wickedness and oppression. Our only salvation is in ceasing to do evil, and in doing right.

"In the day of adversity, consider."

Eighteen days later from Europe.—The steamship Liverpool arrived at New York on Thursday morning, from Liverpool, with 92 passengers. The commercial intelligence is still quite unfavorable. Cotton is declining, money scarce as ever, the crops below an average, and American securities very much depressed. *Times are hard* in England.

The rains had fallen in torrents from Sept. 14, to Sept. 17, all over England and Ireland, causing general destruction of the crops. Similar accounts are given of nearly every agricultural district in the United Kingdom.

The unexpected arrival of large quantities of specie from the United States, had produced a favorable effect on the aspect of our fiscal relations with England.

The civil war in Spain is ended.

France has recognized the Independence of Texas.

The Way our Specie goes.—The Liverpool brought into New York, near $3,000,000 worth of silks!!!

☞ We learn by the Somerset Messenger that Israel S. Tucker has been appointed Post Master at Boundbrook, in the place of Mr. Vosseller, who declined the appointment,—and that Mr. Tucker has entered upon the duties of the Office.

Awful Mortality.—From the 1st to the 24th of Sept. inclusive, at Mobile, the deaths by yellow fever, in a popu ation of 2500, were *three hundred and twen y nine.*

Hard Case.—To work hard half your life to amass a fortune, and then spend the remainder of life in watching that fortune, just for victuals and clothes.

The New York Daily Express says—"That is all John Jacob Astor gets."

The dog population of the United States is estimated at about two millions, and the cost of keeping them at upwards of ten millions of dollars, per annum.

Every thing which tends to decompose or agitate th mind, whether it be excessive sorrow, rage or fear, envy or revenge, love or despair—in short, whatever acts violently on our mental faculties, tend to injure the health.

Corn at Auction.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, this afternoon, (Monday, October 14,) at one o'clock, about Twenty acres of Corn in the Shock, on the Farm known as the Garrison Farm, near the Canal, opposite Bound brook.

STEPHEN VAIL.

Oct. 14th, 1839.

The whigs of this state hold their State Convention on Wednesday, the 13th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the State House in the city of Trenton, to appoint delegates to attend the National Convention to be held in Harrisburg in December next, and to transact such other business as they may deem expedient

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Stephen Vail, $3,13; H. C bb, 2,00; Augustus Rogers, 1,00; J. C. Ayres, 50.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

MARRIED.

At New Brunswick, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Robert Burch, Mr. Alexander Vermule, of Plainfield, to Miss Henrietta Blue, of New York.

On the 3d inst. Wm. R. Bowne, of Westchester, to Sarah S daughter of the late Luther B Hendricks, of Elizabethtown.

On the 3d inst. Walter F. Sayre to Rachel Luster, both of Elizabethtown.

On the 6th inst. Wm. Flagg of New Brunswick, to Adelice Horton, of Elizabethtown.

Near Morristown, on the 3d inst. Ezekiel A. Pope, of Washington Valley, to Mary Ann Armstrong.

DIED

In this place, on the 10th inst. Capt. Samuel Phillips, of the United States Navy, aged about 57 years.

At Metuchin, on the 8th inst. Dr. William Martin, aged 60.

In New Brunswick, on the 4th inst. Robert Letsen, an old and respectable inhabitant.

Also, on the 6th inst. Peter V. Pool, formerly of Raritan Landing—54 years old

Also, on the 7th inst. Azariah Dunham, formerly of Piscataway, at an advanced age—a soldier of the Revolution.

PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he is now offering for sale A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced purchaser in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage and as he intends to sell

At very reduced Prices,

for cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will state it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries. China, Tin, Queens and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

Victoria Robes,

A New and Splendid Article, for sale by

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield Emporium, Oct. 14.

Kelpie Shawls,

A New Article, such rich patterns, very heavy, & a Suitable for Winter.

D. LENOX.

Chinaie, Brocha, Plaid & Rob Roy Shawls, a good assortment, at very re uced prices.

DAVID LENOX.

Public Sale of MORUS MULTICAULIS, SILK WORM EGGS, and Rohan Potatoes.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale on

Tuesday, the 15th of October inst.

At 2 o'clock, P. M. on the ground.

30,000 Morus Multicaulis Trees, considered equal to any, now growing in this State.

100 bushels Rohan Potatoes.

6 ounces Mammoth White Silk Worms Eggs

80 ounces Mammoth White two crop do.

10 ounces large White and Yellow.

On two following terms: for all sums under $100 twenty five per cent cash, and the balance on delivery. for all sums over $100 twenty five per cent cash, twenty five per cent on delivery and the balance in notes at 3 months with approved security, made payable at the State Bank at New Brunswick.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

PETER L. VAN DEVENTER.

New Market, October 1st, 1839.

LEHIGH COAL.

500 TONS of the First Quality Coal, direct from the mines, For Sale in Lumps, or broken and screened, at the lowest market price.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Oct. 7th, 1839. 142 3m

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

ARRANGEMENT until further Notice,

On and after SATURDAY, the 5th inst. the cars will run as follows:—

Leave New York, from the foot of Market field at. (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, per steamboat Water Witch at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Elizabethport for Plainfield at 8 o'clock, A. M. and at 5 1/2, P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 6 o'clock, and a quarter before 12, A. M.

Stages leave Plainfield for Somerville, by way of Bound Brook, on the arrival of the last train.

Freight taken as usual which should be at the depot half an hour before the starting of each train.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 7th, 1839.

$5 REWARD.

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber's heifers on the first mountain all headed one the horns, J. V. Three 2 years old, one a year old. One red with a white face, 2 black, one a little larger than the other, and 1 red with some white about her.

Any person finding said heifers and returning them to the subscriber or securing them so that the owner may get them and send a line to Plainfield Post Office, shall receive the above reward.

JOSEPH VAIL.

Green Brook, Sept. 26th, 1839 141 6wpd.

☞ The Morristown Jerseyman will please insert the above 3 weeks, and we will send $1 the first opportunity.—Ed.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. October 1st, 1839.

David Allen,	Moses Hatfield,
Caority Ausburn,	William Hill,
Thomas Barret,	Martin Hatton,
Lewis D. Bogg,	Joseph Laing,
J. Boice,	Daniel W. Lawrid,
A. Campioni	Abraham Mundy,
John S. Cox,	Jacob A. Moffat,
Higbie Carpenter,	Thomas Martin,
D. Cory,	Dr. Porter,
M. F. Compton,	Peter Pangborn,
Marshall Conset,	Phebe Ann Randolph,
Alice Cohen,	Sarah Randolph,
John Core,	David N. Ruckman,
John N Dennison,	Rufus Riley,
Theodore A. Dunn,	John Stanber, 2,
Harry Dayton,	Moses Sawyer,
Tunison & Davison,	J. C. Tunis,
Ralph G. Dorenus,	J. H. Telsen,
Gideon Dugan,	Joseph Tomkins, 4,
J. D. Fraser,	Elizabeth Woods,
John Fraser,	Gideon Wooden,
Sarah Greerson,	William Wells.

J. MANNING, P. M.

☞ The Sale of the House & Lot of *Rincon Clawson* on Peace street, is postponed till *November* 1st, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to be sold on that day to the highest bidder. Any one wishing to see the house, apply to C. Boice, Esq.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bonnell Field, N. J. Oct. 1st, 1839.

Peter Bonnell,	Richard Miller,
Mary Bonnell,	Ira Reed,
Isaac Mundy,	

2 cents.

JAMES FRAZEE, P. M.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. For Sale at this Office,

October, 1839,

CHEAP FOR CASH, VIZ.

THREE Engravings in Living.—Living within the Living, Living up to the means, and Living beyond the means.—Tenth Edition.—A very popular work.—25 cts.

Fourth Experiment in Living, Living without Means. Sixth Edition.—25 cts.

Fortune Telling Cards.—Hieroglyphic Bible.

Charlotte Temple.—Poet Braddock Letters

Daily Food.—Primers and Juvenile Books.

Anti-Slavery ALMANACS for 1840

A SAB'S FILLAGE.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 8s. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, well printed, and handsomely bound, at only 50 and 67 cts. each, large and small

Watt's Psalms and Hymns, large and small editions

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

Tissue paper, assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine.

Day Books, Blank, Memorandum, and Pass Books.

Pocket Book's and Wallets, several kinds.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

Perforated Card paper, &c. &c.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

Small Blank books.—Dream Books.

Song Books, several kinds, 6 to 9 cents

Album and Scrap Leaves.

Labels to put into book cts. per hundred.

Friction Matches, Pocket Combs, Wafers, Writing Ink, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,

Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas.

Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic.

Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.

Colburn's Arithmetic.

Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books.

School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.

Adams' Latin Grammar,

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.

Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.

Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.

Murray's small English Grammar,

Do. do. English Reader.

Mills' Rectoric,—Grimshaw's United States,

Hutchinson's Xenophon, Clark's Cæsar, Vince's Fluxions, and other second-hand Classical Books.

Miscellaneous,

Missionary Gazetteer, with plates

The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott

Whittier's Poems,

Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P Lovejoy,

Memoirs of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,

The Golden Rail Road,

Bunyan's Holy War,

Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.

Illinois, with a map; containing also the emigrant's Guide to the West.

Pollok's Course of Time.

Baxter's Saint's Rest,—The Young Husband

Bible Dictionary, 18 cts. per copy.

Moore's Lalla Rookh,—Cowper's Task

Young's Night Thoughts.

Winter Evening Tales, by James Hogg

Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by the Walter Scott,

Moore's Melodies,—Thompson's Seasons,

Routes between New York and Washington.

Alonzo and Melissa,—The Guilty Tongue.

MARRYATT'S Novels, complete in one large octavo Volume, well bound.

Oliver Twist, a Novel, complete in 1 vol. by the celebrated Boz.

Japheth, search of his Father, 2 vols. bound in Morocco and gilt.

Mohammedan Easy, vols. do. do.

Frank Middnay, or the Naval Officer, 2 vols. do. do.,

Paths of Many Tales, 2 vols de. do.

Newton Forster, 2 vols. do. do.

Peter Simple, 2 vols. do. do.

King's Own, 2 vols. do. do.

Jacob Faithful, 2 vols. do. do.

Monsieur Violet, Cutters, 1 vol. do. do.

Baron Munchausen,—Providential Care.

William's Poems.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,

Life of Gustavus Vassa, with plates,

Memoirs of Phillis Wheatley, with plates,

Slave's Friend, 3 vols. with cuts,

Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix, well bound

The same in pamphlet form

Alton Trials, with a plate.—Rural Code of Mayhi

Channing on Slavery,—Morris's Speech

Jay's Inquiry into Corruption and Anti-Slavery

Anti-Slavery Manual.—Mrs Child's Appeal

Testimony of God against Slavery

Life of Tilberforce,—Life of Granville Sharp,

Star of Freedom, with plates—Light and Love

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,

Button on the Slave Trade,

Jay's Views

Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs

American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.

Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.

The Fountain, &c. &c.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Foot's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's Instructor.

Child's First Book,—Arithmetical Table Books.

Child's Lessons,—Story Telling by Thomas Boston.

Three Last Children.

Bonaparte's Greatness; or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.

Goldsmith's History of Greece.

Present from Rahway.

The Approved RULE OF BOOK.

CONVEYANCING CARDS, 75 cts.

MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,

POWER OF ATTORNEY,

CONSTABLES' SALES,

WARRANTS,

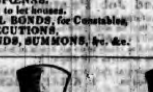
SUBPŒNAS,

Bills to let houses,

BAIL BONDS, for Constables,

EXECUTIONS,

BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.



Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, which we will execute with neatness and despatch on the most reasonable terms. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it.

April 16th.

NOW IS YOUR TIME! STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber would inform the inhabitants of this and the adjacent country, that he has opened a large assortment of the most approved kinds of stoves, among which are the following,

Carcle's Premium Cook Stove,

Pentley's Union

Nine Plate stove, all sizes, for cooking,

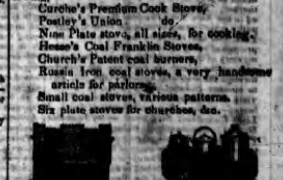
Lincoln's Coal Franklin Stove,

Church's Patent coal burners,

Russia iron coal stoves, a very handsome article for parlours,

Small coal stoves, various patterns,

Six plate stoves for churches, &c.



Stove pipe, drip pans, boilers, tea kettles, all kinds Stove fixtures made to order, together with a general assortment of hollow ware.

The subscriber trusts that from 15 years experience in the stove business will enable him to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 1839. 40 tf

N. B. Always on hand, plain and japanned tin at wholesale and retail.

Sale of Real Estate.

IN Pursuance of an order of the Prerogative Court of the State of New Jersey, we the subscribers commissioners appointed by said court, will offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 26th day of October next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of Henry Stiles, late of the county of Essex, deceased, consisting of about 14 to 15 acres of land, on which there is a good dwelling house, and a good proportion of wood, a never failing stream of water running through the same: situated in the Village of Scotch Plains, in the township of Westfield and Warren, and within a few rods of the Baptist Church, and a good Grist mill and store.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. Conditions will be made known by

JOHN WOODRUFF, }
DENNIS COLES, } Commissioners.
GIDEON ROBS, }

Aug. 23, 1839. 136 3m*

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness of the receipts of those which it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings, &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by WM. WILLIS.

May 14th, 1839.

Selling Off Cheap.

THE Subscriber about to make some different arrangement in his business now offer for sale, from 3 to 5 hogsheads of Cuba and Campeachy Molasses, Sattinetts French and English Merinoes which he will sell at very small advance from Cost. The Subscriber has also a good assortment of Groceries, Flour, Fish, and Hardware Crockery &c. &c.

H. A. CORY.

Sept. 9th.

GROCERY AND SHOE STORE!

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their store in Plainfield, on the corner of Somerset street and Factory Lane, opposite Peace street, various Goods that they will sell cheap for cash or country produce, such as Oats, Corn, wheat, buckwheat, rye, potatoes, and hay, by the load, or single, for Wood.

The articles offered, all wanted to be good, are as follows. Those who wish to buy would do well to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere, viz.

Fresh loaf sugars and coffee, Teas, pickles, spices, rice, ginger, cocoa, chocolate, allspice, pepper, mustard, saleratus, starch, saltpetre, indigo, alum, gum arabic, butter, lard, beef, hams, Pork, Flour, Soap, flour, meal, and corn for Wood, all cash.

Boots, shoes, gaiters, Morocco, calf skins, Hemlock & sheep, spanish, dongola, Essence of Cinnamon and Peppermint, British oil, balsam of honey, cedar, bear's oil, Bakers shoes—Crockery, China and China ware—Blacking, segars—snuff, tobacco, brooms, Bellows, knives, scythes, rakes, hoes, ropes, baskets, butter trays, buttons, combs, pins, needles, clothes pins, razor strops, hooks and eyes—Pocket knives, screws, cutlery—Crackers—Sand.

GEO. FOX POUND.
SAMUEL L. POUND.

Plainfield, Sept. 3d, 1839. 2t 34 tf

Notice.

THE Farmers of Piscataway and its vicinity will take pleasantly informed that the *BOUND BROOK HAY PRESS* will open its to receive Hay at the Market Price on the 10th of September inst.

Bound Brook, Sept. 3d, 1839. 37 Sep. HENRY T. TAYLOR.

Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts against the late firm of ST. V. TRUMP & CO. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without delay.

June 4, 1839. THOS. F. ALBERSON.

Dr. Peter's Pills.

A SCIENTIFIC AND VEGETABLE PILL

[illegible] Dr. Peter's Pills [illegible]

[illegible] the necessity of any further elucidation of their great merits. It is well known to the public, that they not only [illegible] blood, but also on the chyle, which is the nutritious part of the food we eat, and from which the blood is formed. Many eminent physicians and learned men have analyzed Peter's Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their composition which gives to the human system such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discovery's secret was too many for them.

With this guarantee of spirit, however, society has a right to demand the reasons why Dr. Peter's Pills do not equal Dr. Peter's Pills have the advantage over other nostrums in the same shape, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself, and not upon the blood after it is formed, and consequently they are much more efficacious in the cure of disease than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Review, "is owing to a very slight which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the incipient barrier while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of their composition, that no improper particle can be found in them, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed in to another channel. The diseases which especially yield to the influence of Dr. Peter's Pills are as follows:—Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick head ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Retention of urine, Piles, Costiveness, Scrofulous obstructions, Heart burn, Furred Tongue, Sick Stomach, Distention of the stomach and bowels, Nervous Diseases, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Inflammation of the Bowels, Diseased liver, and in cases of Torpor of the Bowels, when a Cathartic medicine is needed.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely, their mildness, their safety in all cases and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine which has been heretofore in existence. These happy attributes are produced by a peculiar machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turns out 500,000 pills daily. And the proprietor would further state that the pills are packed into the box by a peculiar machine, not being touched by the hand, from the most grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing secret medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, yet my experience has led me to the conclusion that Dr. Peter's pills are known as "Dr. Peter's Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them. I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a safe[illegible] as certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nauseating effects. I will add, that they are not to be used by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not excelled, either in safety or in effectiveness of the bilious coat cannot be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRATH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va., Jan. 19, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D., inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 30th, 1839. 14 tf

In Chancery of New Jersey

July Term, 1839.

Between *Elston Marsh, Complainant*, and Wilham Wells, Alfred Berry, Phineas F. Randolph and Abraham Cadmus, defendants.

On bill, &c.

It appearing to this Court that the Complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause against William Wells, Alfred Berry, Phineas F. Randolph, and Abraham Cadmus, the defendants above named, and that process of subpœna to appear and answer directed to the defendants hath been regularly issued, returnable to the present term of this Court, and it appearing that the said William Wells could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and that the said William Wells hath not entered his appearance herein, so as to entitle him to process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said William Wells cannot be found in the State of Jersey, but that he resides in the city of New York.—It is thereupon on this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, on motion of Cornelius Bogs, Solicitor of the complainant, by the direction of the said Chancellor, that the said absent defendant, William Wells, do appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill on or before the first day of October next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against him as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that this order shall within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said William Wells by a delivery of a copy thereof to him, or be published within the said twenty days in this newspaper called the Plainfield Union, printed in the county of Essex, in the state, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week.

WM. PENNINGTON, C.

A true Copy.

STACY G. POTTS, Clk. 30 6w

BRASS KETTLES.

FROM $1 to $1 per lb. for English Brass, large and small sizes, which I will sell cheap, call and see them.

Also—Tin Wash Kettles, warranted *fire proof*, very cheap HOLLOW WARE.

Pots, Kettles, Cast Iron and Portable Air Furnaces Copper, Tin and Tea Kettles, Gridirons, Shovel, Tongs Fenders Fire Dogs, Steam Pans, Frying Pans, &c.

Wanted in Exchange,

All kinds of Country Produce, Copper, Pewter, Brass, Lead, Rags, Bone Ware, Furs, &c. at the highest prices. JOHN N. DENNISON.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of the most celebrated watches in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALLERTON.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 7tf

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Church Place adjoining Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Dec. 23d, 1838. 29 tf

Just made up,

A VERY superior Cake and Gingerbread, which I can recommend as being of the best quality, and will be sold at a small advance. A very useful improvement.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Rail Road Hotel.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has taken the house at the junction of the New Jersey and Somerville Rail Roads, in Plainfield, where he will accommodate travellers and boarders on reasonable terms. The house is well supplied with the best of liquors, and no pains will be spared to render it a pleasant stopping place.

FREEMAN COLE.

Plainfield, April 3d, 1839. 16 tf

New Volume.

The First Number of the Seventeenth Volume of the

NEW-YORK MIRROR,

Was issued on the 20th day of July.

It contains two splendid Steel plate engravings, with original articles by T. S. Fay, Con. Hoffman, Lev. Sargent, (the editor,) and other writers of acknowledged talent.

Fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano, are given during the year, together with a number of other engravings. It will embrace the present number, while in its every character will be maintained, in its foreign correspondence, translations from the French, German and other languages, Tales, Essays, Curious Historical Incidents, Literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

No engravings of the Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months, the subscription list has increased with a rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Its friends are more numerous, its resources more ample, and its conductors promise that their exertions to render it one of the most interesting and valuable re-unions of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

The reader will admit, that a work embracing an immense variety of choice matter, most of it expressly written for its columns, and accompanied by engravings of the most exquisite execution, and at a cheap rate, cannot but command a rapid sale, and its consequent extensive circulation, and that the *original* articles, are from writers of acknowledged talent, and the *selections* from the most beautifully printed—altogether forming an immense volume of 416 imperial quarto pages—at the trifling subscription price of $3 per annum, is a circumstance of price unsurpassed in cheapness by any periodical ever published in any country.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay street, near door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with steel, and other engravings, executed in the first rate[illegible] on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, &c. At each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title Page, and a copious index to the contents. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the City of New York. Communications, post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

Important to the Public,

AN agency has just been obtained by

P. MOSHER,

DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medical remedies, with a pamphlet containing the principles of the Reformed, or Medico Botanic Practice of Medicine, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author of the American Practice of Medicine, 3 vols. octavo, of which a few copies are still on hand for sale.

To those afflicted with disease of any kind, it is of the highest importance, as they have now within their reach, a reliable medicine, the virtues of which have been well tested by the Proprietor, Dr. W. Beach, in New York, in his valuable and extensive practice, for upwards of twenty years. The horrid effects of the mercurial system of treatment are now too well known to require any remarks here; you, or some of your friends, have experienced some of the baneful effects of it, in the destruction of health, or lives, have been injured by it, or destroyed; and why persist in following its use? because it is fashionable or customary, when you have within your reach, mild, safe and efficacious Vegetable medicines, which are now offered you, which are compounded in accordance with the laws of Nature—consequently calculated to restore you to health? Be resolved then, to renounce such a practice, and therefore a trial of genuine medicines, by which your lives

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1839. Number 144.

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J. every TUESDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the 6. at three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications, and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 9 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of comm. nadvertisements.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCEME.

THE following detail of a Scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public, in a scheme, whereby all blanks but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of 20 dols. per Ticket—the Value and Number of the capitals, and the reward of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and Sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially, to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To insure the utmost advanture, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but if more remit and transmit us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to SYLVESTER & CO. 186 Broadway, New York.

☞ Observe the Number, 186

1	Prize of	$700,000!
1	of	$500,000!
1	of	$25,000!
6	prizes of	$20,000!
2	of	$15,000!
3	of	$10,000!

GRAND REAL ESTATE & BANK STOCK LOTTERY

Of Property Situated in New Orleans.

The Richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the public, in this or any Country.

Tickets $20—No Shares

Authorized by an Act of the Legislature Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1st, 1839.—Schmidt & Hamilton, Managers.

Sylvester & Co. 156 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.——No Combination numbers.

The Deeds of the property, and the Bank Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners, for the security of the Prize-Holders.

Splendid Scheme.

1 Prize.—The Arcade—One magazine, Nauches and Gaster stories. Rented at about $7,000 per annum. Valued at		$ 60,000
1 Prize.—New Orleans City Hotel.—Rented at $25,000, and valued at		500,000
1 Prize.—250 shares Canal Bank stock, $100 each.		$25,000
1 Prize.—200 shares Commercial do. 10 each,		20,000
5 Prizes.—Dwelling Houses in the best part of New Orleans, each rented at 1,200 or 1500 dollars per annum, and each valued at 20,000. Each prize		100,000
1 Prize.—Shilling House. Rented at $1000. Valued at		15,000
1 Prize.—250 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank stock, 100 dollars each.		25,000
3 Prizes.—Each 100 shares City Bank Stock, each share 100 dollars, each prize		30,000
1 Prize.—50 shares Exchange bank, 100 each,		5,000
1 Prize.—50 do. do.		5,000
1 Prize.—25 do. Gas Light bank do.		2,500
1 Prize.—25 do. do. do.		2,500
1 prize.—10 do. Mechanics' & Traders' do.		1,500
1 prize.—15 do. do. do.		1,500
20 prizes.—each 10 shares the Louisiana State Bank, 100 dols. each, each prize		20,000
10 prizes.—each 10 shares of 100 dols. each, prize		10,000
1 prize 200 dols. of the Gas Light Bank,		2,000
200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the bank of Louisiana,		20,000
200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the N. Orleans Bank,		20,000
150 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the Union bank of Florida,		15,000
600 Prizes.		$1,500,000

☞ It shall be at the option of the winners of prizes of 5 or more to take the stock itself, or the par value thereof in cash.

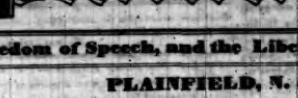
☞ The receipts of the sale of tickets are deposited in the New Orleans banks, in the names of the managers, and the Deeds of property transferred, to secure the security of the prize holders.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and mixed by the Managers, in the presence of such persons as may choose to come into the room for the purpose, in a wheel that contains the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first drawn number shall be drawn a prize, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such drawn prizes will have such property transferred to them, as they may choose the drawing unincumbered and without any deduction.

SYLVESTER & CO.

May, 1839. (186 3m) 156 Broadway, N.Y.

POETICAL



From the London Weekly Dispatch.

There's a Star in the West.

There's a star in the west that shall never ge down
Till the records ot valor decay ;
We must worship its light though 'tis not our own,
For liberty burst in its ray.
Shall the name of a *Washington* ever be heard
By a freeman, and thrill not his breast ?
Is there one out of honage that hails not the word
As the Bethlehem Star of the West ?

"War, war to the knife ; be enthralled or ye die!"
Was the echo that waked in the land,
But it was not his voice that prompted the cry,
Nor his madness that kindled the brand.
He raised not his arm—he defied not his foes,
While a leaf of the olive remained,
Till goaded with insult his spirit arose
Like a long baited lion unchained.

He struck with firm courage the blows of the brave
But sighed o'er the carnage that spread ;
He indignantly trampled the yoke of the slave,
But wept for the thousands that bled.
Tho' he threw back the fetters that bended the strife,
Till man's charter was fairly restored,
Yet he prayed for the moment when freedom and life
Should no longer be pressed by the sword.

Oh, his laurels were pure, and his patriot name
In the page of the future shall dwell,
And be seen in all annals, the foremost in fame,
By the side of a Hofer and Tell.
Revile not my song, for the wise and the good
Among *Britons* have *ably* confessed,
That h a was the glory, and ours was the blood
Of the deeply stained field of the West.

The Lapse of Time—By Wm. C. Bryant.

Lament who will, in fruitless tears,
The speed with which our moments fly ;
I sigh not over vanished years—
But watch the years that hasten by.

Look how they come !—a mingled crowd
Of light and dark but rapid days ;
Beneath them, like a summer cloud,
The wide world changes as I gaze.

What ! grieve that time has brought so soon
The sober age of manhood on !
As idly might I weep at noon,
To see the blush of morning gone.

Could I give up the hopes that glow
In prospect like Elysian Isles ;
And let the charming future go,
With all her promises and smiles ?

The future ! cruel were the power
Whose doom would tear thee from my heart ;
Thou sweetener of the present hour,
We cannot—no, we will not part.

Oh, leave me still the rapid flight
That makes the changing seasons gay.
The grateful speed that brings the night,
The swift and glad return of day ;

The months that touch with a kind grace,
This little prattler at my knee,
In whose arch eye and speaking face
New meaning every hour I see :

The years that o'er each *snow* land
Shall lift the country of my birth,
And nurse her strength till she shall stand
The pride and pattern of the earth ;

Till younger commonwealths, for aid,
Shall cling around her ample robe ;
And from her frown shall sink afraid,
The crowned oppressors of the globe.

True, time will seem to bleach my brow ;
Well, I shall set with aged ease,
And my good glass will tell me how
A grizzly beard becomes me then.

And should no foul dishonor lie
Upon my head when I am gray,
Love yet shall watch this fading eye,
And smooth the path of my decay.

Then haste the day, 'tis kindness all
That speeds my winged feet so fast ;
Thy pleasures stay not till they pall,
And all thy pains are quickly passed.

Then fleet and hear'st away our years,
And as thy shadowy traces depart,
The memory of sorrow grows
A lighter burden on the heart.

VARIETY.

THE BAG OF GOLD.

The following well told story, by the poet Rodgers will be read with interest—even by those who have read it before

"There lived in the 14th century, near Bologna a widow lady of the Lambertini family, called Madonna Lucrezia, who, in a revolution of the State, had known the bitterness of poverty, and had even begged her bread ; kneeling day after day, like a mutor, at the gate of the Cathedral, her rosary in her left hand and her right held out for charity ; her long black veil covering a face that had once adorned a court, and had received the homage of as many sonnets as Petrarch has written to Laura.

But fortune had at last relented ; a legacy from a distant relation had come to her relief ; and she was mistress of a small inn at the foot of the Apennines—where she entertained as well as she really could, and where their only stranger who were contented with little. The house was still standing when in youth I passed that way ; though the sign of the White Cross of the Hospitallers, was not, any longer to be seen over the door—a sign which she had taken if we may believe the tradition there, in honor of a gallant uncle, a grand master of that order whose achievements she would sometimes relate. A mountain stream ran through the garden, and at no great distance, where the road turned on its way to Bologna, stood a little chapel in which a lamp was always burning before the picture of the virgin. a picture of great antiquity, the work of some Greek artist.

Here she was dwelling ; respected by all who knew her, when an event occurred which threw her into the deepest affliction. It was at noon day, in September when three foot passengers arrived, and seating themselves upon a bench under a vine trellis—were supplied with a flagon of Montepulciano by a lovely girl, her only child, the image of her former self. The eldest was he like a Venetian, and his beard was short and pointed after the fashion of Venice. In his demeanor he affected great courtesy but his look inspired little confidence : for as he smiled, which he did continually, it was with lips only, not with his eyes ; and they were always turned from yours. His companions were bluff and frank in their manner, and out-spoken—were many a oath. On the r hats they wore a medal, such as that age was often distributed in war ; and they were evidently subalterns in one of those bands which are always ready to serve in any quarrel, if a service it could be called, where a battle was so more than a mockery, and the slain as an open stage, were up and fighting to-morrow. Overcome with the heat, they threw aside their burdensome cloaks, and with their gloves tucked under belts, continued for some time in earnest conversation.

At length they were to go, and the Venitian thus addressed the hostess :

"Excellent lady, may we leave under your roof for a day or two, this bag of gold ?"

"You may,' replied she gaily, "but remember, we fasten our doors only with a latch. Bars and bolts we have none in our village ; and if we had where would be your security ?

"In your word lady."

"But what if I died to-night, where then would it be ?" said she, laughingly "The money would go to the church, for there would be none to claim it."

"Perhaps you will favor us with an acknowledgement.'

"If you will write it.'

An acknowledgement was written accordingly, and she signed it before Master Bartolo, the village physician, who just at that moment called by chance to learn the news of the day ; the gold to be delivered when applied for, but not to be delivered if (these were the words) in a year or two, but to three ; words wisely introduced by those to whom it belonged, knowing what they knew of each other. The gold they had just released from a master's chest in Perugia, and they were now on a scent that promised more.

They and their shadows were no sooner departed, than the Venetian returned saying ; " Give me leave to set my seal on the bag, as the others have done," and she immediately placed it on the table before him. But at that moment she was called away to secure a traveler, who had just dismounted from his horse ; and when she returned it was gone, the temptation had proved irresistible—had the man and the bag had vanished together.

"Wretched woman that I am !" she cried, as in an agony of grief, she fell on her daughter's neck "what will become of us ? Are we again to be cast out upon the wide world ? Unhappy child, would that this hand never had been born !" And all day long the household, but two, were awake over her loss. The others were not slow in returning to claim their due ; and there were no tidings of the thief : he had fled far away with his booty. A process against her was instantly begun at Bologna, and what defence could she make ? how release herself from the obligation of the bond ? Wilfully or negligently she had parted with it to one, whom she should have kept it for ; and inevitable ruin awaited her !

"Go thy ways my child," said she to her young daughter, "take just what will carry a mounted messenger, and wipe those eyes, and implore Consolatrice Calderone to plead for us on the day of trial. But it his will not, go from door to door—Beneficence cannot refuse us. Make haste my child, but remember that God is upon you pass by it. Nothing prospers without a prayer."

Alas! she went—but in vain. Those were retained against them ; others demanded more than they had to give, and every one bade them despair.—What was to be done ? No advocate and the cause was to come on to morrow !

Now Giannetta had a lover, and he was a student at law, a young man of great promise, Lorenzo Martelli. He had studied long and diligently under that learned lawyer, Giovanni Andreas who, though little of stature, was great in renown, and by his contemporaries was called the rabbi of doctors the light of the age. Under him he had studied, sitting on the same bench with Petrarch ; and als under his daughter, Novella, who would often lecture to the scholars when she was not otherwise engaged, placing herself behind a small curtain, lest her beauty should divert their thoughts, a precaution in this instance unnecessary, Lorenzo having lost his heart to another.

To him she flies in her necessity ; but of what assistance can he be ? He has just taken his place at the bar ; but he has never spoken, and how stand up alone, unpractised and unprepared as he is, against an array that would alarm the most experienced ?

" Were I as mighty as I am weak" said he, my fears for you would render me as nothing. But I will be there, Giannetta, and may the friend of the friendless give me strength in that hour. Even now my heart fails me, but come what will, I am for you ; for you to share, you and your mother shall never want. I will beg through the streets for you."

The day arrives, and the court assembled.—The claim is stated and the evidence given—and now the defence is called for ; but none is made, not a syllable is uttered—and after a pause and some minutes in consultation, the Judges are proceeding to give judgment, silence having been proclaimed in the court, when Lorenzo arises and thus addresses them :

"Reverend Seigiors.—Young as I am, may I venture to speak before you ? I would speak in behalf of one who has no one else to help her, and will not keep you long. Much has been said much on the sacred nature of the obligation, and we acknowledge it in its full force. Let it be fulfilled ; and to the very last letter. It is what we solicit—what we require. But to whom is this bag of gold to be delivered ? What says the bond ? for by that alone can it be given ? To Three ! Let the THREE stand forth to claim it ?"

From that day, (for who can doubt the issue ?) none were sought, so e were employed but the subtle and eloquent Lorenzo. Wealth followed fame ; nor need I say how soon he sat at the marriage feast or who sat with him.

DIRECTIONS FOR FAMILY DYES.

In dyeing, every article to be colored should be perfectly clean. Wool should be scoured, and silke washed with warm water and soap.

Most colors are not permanent unless the articles to be dyed are previously immersed in a *mordant*, commonly made by a solution of alum in which is also put a small quantity of tartar or sour cider. The longer they remain in this mordant, say 24 hours, the more permanent the color. Then without wringing hang the article out to dry without heat.

ALUM WATER for a Mordant. Boil 2 pounds alum in two gallons water ; put in tartar or sour cider enough to give it a tart taste, and a table spoonful of salt to raise the scum, which must be skimmed off.

FOR YELLOW, boil yellow oak bark or fustic in sufficient quantity to give the requisite water the depth of color desired ; let it gut below a boil. then put in the articles, let them be wholly covered, yet frequently raise them out to air them, and so continue till the color suits. You can dye any shade by increasing or decreasing the coloring matter. An hour's dying will do.

GREEN is made from two colors, yellow and blue. First prepare the alum water as above directed. Next prepare the yellow dye separate as above. Then take one ounce or more indigo, powder it, and put it into a clean earthen vessel ; pour on 3 ounces oil or vitriol ; cover it tight immediately, and if it does not ferment, throw in a table-spoonful of salt, and cover it tight.

First dip the cloth or yarn into the alum water while warm, 15 minutes, rinse it in cold water, and then dip it into the warm yellow dye, as in yellow. Then hang it out to air. Now mix the yellow dye and warm water together ; then stir the above prepared indigo and vitriol, spoonful at a time, until the whole is added or until the color suits the fancy. While still wet, dip the yarn or cloth at once into this dye in a warm state, and keep stirring and occasionally raising it to air, for about 20 minutes. If it turns a blue wash it in a strge soap suds, and then put it into the dye again 15 minutes, keeping it quite warm. If a green RED.—Prepare the alum water as above and keep separate. Next take 3 quarts wheat bran to 4 quarts water, let it ferment and get sour ; settle and strain it ; let it stand 6 hours —throw it into a brass or copper kettle with 4 gallons water and boil it about half an hour, put in two quarts of good sour vinegar and one table spoonful salt ; boil it six hours ; keep it separate —dip the cloth or yarn into the alum water and rinse in cold water ; then put it into the madder dye and keep it in it warm simmering state for 6 hours, stirring and raising it frequently to air it. After wards wash it in strong soap suds and dry it ; and if the color does not suit, heat the dye and put in the goods again.

Another Method.—For six yards of cloth, put four gallons soft water in a kettle, add half pick wheat bran, 4 ounces crude tartar and 4 ounces of alum ; bring it to a boil and put in the goods 6 hours, then rinse them. Having emptied the dye out of the kettle, put in it four gallons soft water and bring it to a state a little below a boil ; add 12 lbs madder and keep it regularly just below a boil ; put in the goods 2 hours or until the color suits. A teaspoonfulof a quart of water of the following tin liquor may be added to brighten it ;

THE LIQUOR for Madder and Scarlet Dyes.—Take a phial and fill it with aquafortis ; put in 2 or 3 small pieces of tin at a time until as many are added as will dissolve. Keep it stopped tight. It is a good composition to add to Dyes in small quantities to brighten the colors.

A Real monster.—We understand there is a " squash" in town, (not at our office, which weighs about 150 lbs. and measures near 6 feet in length ?

An Irish tailor making a gentleman's vest and coat *too small*, was ordered to take them home and let them out. Some days after, the gentleman enquiring for his garments, was told that the clothes happening to fit a countryman of his, he had *let them out* at a shilling a week !

Proverbs.—If a man cheat thee once, shame on him ; if he cheat thee twice, shame on thee. If a man deceive thee, trust him not again ; if he insults thee, go away from him ; if he strike thee thrash him like smoke. If you have lost your credit, be industrious and you will gain it. If you have lost your property, be industrious, honest and frugal, and you will acquire more. If you have a good wife, take care of her ; and if you have not, get one immediately.

Ladies, fill your flower vases with soap suds instead of clear water, and your flowers will not only preserve their brilliancy much longer, but many of them will actually grow from the nutriment which they will receive from the suds.

A little girl having been told that the name of the first man was Adam, was asked what was the name of the first woman ?—she paused for a few moments and then answered, " Why, Mrs. Adam, I suppose."

A Yankee Tar.—During the engagement between the frigate Constellation and the French National frigate La Vengeance. an American sailor intent on nothing but capturing the Frenchman examined, " Blast it, lieutenant, don't put any more balls in the guns, you will spoil the prize !"

" Friend," said a smuggler to the custom-house officer, " if I should put a dollar on each of your eyes could you see ?" " No, said if you were to put one on each of my ears I could not hear."

" The worst pig often gets the best potato," is a true maxim, of which we are daily reminded.

Look out for another Panic.—The N. York Times gives the following statement of the amount of duties paid in the district of New York, during the first quarter of 1838, and the first quarter of 1839.

1838,	$2,407,753
1839,	4,309,500
Difference,	1,901,745

Now, if we assume this as a criterion for the three coming quarters of the year, it will give an aggregate of $7,606,972. as the amount of duties upon foreign importations, paid in the district of New York in 1839, over and above what was paid upon the like importations in 1838. This immense sum of seven and a half millions of dollars, the reader will bear in mind, is not the cost of the foreign articles we import, but merely the *duty* which is exacted by our laws on their introduction into our country. And if we consider that almost every foreign article not coming in competition with our own manufactures is imported duty free ; and that many other articles pay merely a nominal duty, we may with safety assume, that the duties payable at the custom house do not amount to more than one-tenth of the cost of the foreign merchandize imported. We arrive then at 1 is result, that the foreign goods imported into New York during the present year, will exceed in amount the importations of 1838, *seventy-six millions of dollars ! ! !*

And who is to foot the bill ? Who is to pay the balance ? Here is an extra charge against us of seventy-six millions, to a single port, to a great measure for articles which we can either produce within ourselves, or do without. We may boast of this as an era of commercial *prosperity* ; we may boast that it fills the coffers of our national treasury ; but we cannot conceal the apprehension, that it is pregnant with future and direful evils to our country ; that it is the prelude to another commercial panic, more dreadful in its effects than the one from which we are just recovering. Really, we are getting commercially mad. Like the reckless spendthrift, we are cumbering our patrimonial inheritance, and selling upon our posterity a ruinous debt, and compromising our independence as a nation, from a vain estimation of buying what we do not want, or what at all events we are unable to pay for.

We repeat the question—by whom, and how is this seventy-six millions of debt to be paid ? As a nation be it, if we would sustain our character for honesty and fair dealing. The true amount of our exports a but little over one hundred millions ; some millions less than our imports but yes ; according to the data we have, they are likely to fall short of the imports of the

For the Plainfield Union.
Baltimore, Oct. 8th, 1839.

Mr. Editor:

Baltimore is all hurly burly, and hurry. Carts are literally cramming the streets. Every merchant is running to and fro to dispatch orders and seek note-shavers, as money is as scarce as snow in dog-days, and the banks discount but very little. The brokers are living upon the fat of the land, but the whigs say their days are numbered. The entire defeat of the whig ticket in this state, renders the crisis doubly important, as the most sanguine anticipations of both parties are disappointed. The whigs say 'we are going to ruin,' and the locos say 'roll on that ball.' The whig party carry faces as long as an ancient Hebrew's life, if I may be allowed the illustration; while the locofocos have distorted their features grinning at their fortunate redemption as they call it.

The President is expected here soon on his return to the 'White House,' and preparations are being made to receive him in a manner befitting his high office, if the 'sober second thoughts' of the whigs do not counteract the intentions of his friends, as they profess too much economy to expend much in extending the, hospitality of the city to a political opponent, and denounce it upon the ground that all ostentatious parades bear too much affinity to monarchical institutions, excepting always such cases as the reception of Mr Clay at Buffalo. However I did not intend to get into a political strain, fearing that the 'expunging resolution' might be carried unanimously at your office, as you profess neutrality in order to "shave both sides."

There are two splendid monuments erected in this city which have given Baltimore the appropriate appellation of the "Monumental city."—one is called the Battle Monument,—the other is erected in memory of Gen. Washington. It is a noble piece of architecture, and a peculiar sensation is experienced in the breast of all who are familiar with our country's history in looking up on it. Our mind is referred back to time when the colonies were unjustifiably oppressed, and the glorious deeds of our ancestors pass before us. Painful indeed will be the recollection of these events if our liberties are lost by unwise and injudicious legislation. Our country's history already bears record of deeds of bloody violence, —already has the assassin's instruments of death glittered in our Senate chambers, which too plainly indicate that as we grow as a nation, we degenerate from the primitive principles of virtue and republicanism of our fathers.

Were I not afraid that your correspondent 'A Church Goer' would say I was imitating a certain notorious editor he adverted to in one of his communications, I would write something relative to the Baltimore ladies, for the interest of your numerous fair readers. Although to me they are 'forbidden fruit,' yet I am not insensible to their charms. If virtue, industry, economy and cousmen seem made the modern lady instead of consigning the job to the milliner, female qualities would be paramount objects of worldly adoration; whereas they now are subordinate to every thing else with men of sterling sense, from the fact that they are artificial affairs. Oh, Mr. Editor, I sigh for the days of yore, but they have fled, and the good examples of our old-fashioned home-spun mothers are consigned to oblivion, because the boarding school miss has seen fit to denounce them as "vulgar in the extreme," and we must submit, believing that "every generation grows wiser." Yours respectfully,

V. N.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, October 28, 1839.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Late New Jersey Election.—The whigs are making great rejoicings on account of the ascendency that the late election has given them. Well they may; for we happen to know that the anticipations of the Democratic party generally have been most grievously disappointed. They had strong expectations of carrying nine counties in the state, and thus to obtain all the State patronage. Notwithstanding their defeat and disappointment they have still good courage, as they affirm they have a large majority in the popular vote,—that if the Governor had been elective by the people, Gov. Pennington would have been signally rebuked by a majority of 1400 to 2000 against him—and that the state without a shadow of a doubt will go for Mr. Van Buren next fall.

Let us see how near they are right in their claim of 1400 to 2000 majority in the popular vote. As there was no contest in several of the counties, we can take the vote of last year in those counties, and find how much the democrats have gained in the remaining counties, in most of which the contest was as strong as it well could be. Take four counties on each side, Essex, Gloucester, Burlington, and Cape May, on the Whig side,—Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon and Atlantic, on the side of the democrats, as the counties in which there was no contest, and the account will stand thus:

Counties.	*Dem. maj.*	*Whig maj*
Bergen,	351	
Essex,		1591
Passaic,		124
Morris,		152
Sussex,	1637	
Warren,	871	
Hunterdon,	950	
Somerset,		166
Middlesex,		100
Mercer,		268
Cumberland,		50
Gloucester,		507
Monmouth,	500	
Burlington,		521
Cape May,		264
Atlantic,	161	
Salem,	140	3743
	4616	
	3743	

Democratic majority, 867 in the state.

Our only object in making the above calculation is, as a neutral, to come at the truth; and we could not invent a fairer plan. All that can be urged against it is, that scarcely any where were there as many votes polled as last year, and consequently the vote not being a full one, cannot be relied on as the voice of the people, —and again, that the new election law would have much diminished the majorities of the large democratic counties.

As the democrats have gained in every county except two, (the whigs having gained 15 in Somerset, and 67 in Cumberland,) it is probable they would have gained in the eight counties thrown out in the above estimate, as much as they could have lost; therefore, as far as this election can be a test, we conclude, that if the governor had been chosen by the people, a democratic governor would have been chosen by a majority of about 800, which is about one half of that claimed by the Democratic Press. The Whig Press, so far as we have seen are entirely silent on the subject.

Party Names.—We have no doubt that the great majority of the people in these States are true republicans. They are divided into two parties, one calling itself the Whig party, and the other taking the name of Democratic party. The signification of the two names are very similar, both meaning republican. Why then do the democrats call the whigs, Federals, when it is universally well known that the old federals have dwindled down to a very small number, and what few there are left are about equally divided among the whigs and democrats? Why do the whigs call their opponents tories and locofocos, when these are no tories in the country and but few locofocos, (all reading in the Public New York?) Why do the whigs sometimes call their Republican or Democratic whig, when the term whig has the same meaning? Is there not difference enough in principle and practice between the two parties to contend about, that they must quarrel about names? Let each party have the name it has chosen, and let the terms Federal, Tory and Locofoco, as applied to the democrats generally, be dropped from party-use, and let principles, practices and men be discussed. No benefit can accrue to any party from calling names.

Suspension of Specie Payments.—Most of the banks south and west of Philadelphia, so far as we have heard, have followed the example of the Philadelphia banks, and have suspended. Much difference of opinion is expressed in the newspapers, in respect to the necessity, expediency, and honesty of this second suspension. It appears that the suspension began at the United States, and Girard banks. The democratic papers say that they suspended to keep from breaking, and that they have been calculating upon it for a month. The whig papers say the suspension was rendered necessary from the drain of specie to Europe, and that it was highly expedient, in order to enable them to assist the merchants by increasing their discounts. When doctors disagree we shall not attempt to decide.

The Journal of Commerce, a paper always particularly hostile to the United States bank, thus discourses upon that institution:

"The indications yesterday were, that people here understand the real nature of the Philadelphia suspension. The stock of the U. S. Bank run down to 870. This could not be but upon the conviction that the U. S. Bank has not suspended merely, but is broke, in the common acception of that word. Such an idea seems hardly to have influenced the Philadelphia Board of Brokers. It is a most appalling truth, if truth it be. The stock of the bank is thirty five millions of dollars and we have no doubt its deposits, its post notes, and bills of exchange, now running to maturity, and its circulation, constitute an aggregate of as much more. Its post notes and bills on demand have been forced out to the utmost, up to the day of its stoppage. Its credit has been stretched to the maximum of its tearing for the last six months, and now it has suddenly broken down. Its bills are pouring in upon Wall street, in floods, and if the Philadelphia Bank continue to acknowledge them as the currency of the city, and receiving them in deposit, and in the payment of debts, they will be not only suspended, but worse than that in ten days, used up and gone. This is a vital point with Philadelphia. If they cast out the bankrupt paper, they will save themselves, and may resume when that is stamped with its proper character, and cleared out of the market as rubbish.

By the above it seems that the U. S Bank stock went down to 70, in New York. By the following, from the Newark Daily, of last Wednesday, we have the gratifying intelligence that the stock subsequently advanced to 80:

Stocks recovered a little yesterday in Wall st. The panic excited by the temporary suspension of the U. S bank—a thing deemed probable at its late session by the late head of that institution—having given place to sobered views—the stock went up again to 80—an advance of 10 per cent over the closing price of Saturday. Dry Dock sold at 98, an advance of 2 per cent. Delaware and Hudson rose from 54 to 56. Exchange on Philadelphia is 9 per cent. The sum of $9,000 sold at 91. About $300,000 in specie was received in the city from Baltimore and Philadelphia, in the regular way of trade for the purchase of goods."

During the day about 80,000 dollars in specie was drawn from the banks by an agent of certain banks and brokers. In order to prevent the shipment of specie by the Liverpool on Saturday the Wall st. banks will probably draw bills on a house in London at 60 days, at 9 per ct. The Philadelphia banks receive the United States bank post notes, in payment of debts, deducting the interest on the unexpired time.

The country banks in Maryland and Virginia have generally suspended.

The committee on ways and means in the Baltimore city Council, reported on Monday in favor of issuing small note certificates to the amount of 400,000, none of which to be under the denomination of fifty cents. The minority reported against it, and both reports were laid over for consideration.

The annual caravan of Santa Fee traders arrived at St. Louis on the 6th inst. in 20 wagons, with 150,000 dollars in specie.

It is confidently stated that all the New York and New England banks will continue to pay specie, as they are perfectly able to meet all demands against them. And we suppose the N. Jersey banks can be enrolled in the same class.

From the Newark Daily of Thursday evening we gain the following additional intelligence, on money matters:

The intelligence from Philadelphia this morning is that money matters are gradually becoming easier. The banks were discounting moderately yesterday, and business appears more cheerful. Stocks advanced. U. S. bank stock (in Philadelphia) which closed on Tuesday at 90 left off yesterday at 97—a very handsome advance.

The banks in Providence have, it appears, resolved to suspend cash payments, for the present.

It is stated that the Philadelphia banks are supplying themselves with small notes from Delaware and New Jersey, with the object of relieving to a me extent, the difficulty that exists with regard to change. We presume the Jersey banks will see no more bills than are necessary to keep up their ordinary circulation. They were not chartered for the convenience of foreign communities, and so far as we have any information on the subject, they will continue to act with a scrupulous regard to their own responsibilities and the interests of our own people. The present banks in New Jersey, it may be remarked generally, are in safe hands and in a perfectly sound condition.

Specie continues to ebb and flow in N. York as usual. About 100,000 dollars goes out today. It is said the U. S. schooner Boxer is daily expected from Mexico with a million and a half of specie—100,000 for English account, and the balance for the New York banks.

There was no material change in the New York stock or money market yesterday. 300 shares U. S. bank stock sold at from 90 to 92. It is stated that the agent of Baring Brothers in New York has offered to the city banks to credit of that house to the amount of a million, on a

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly from the Advocate & Journal.

Candles—Mould,	$0	15	to 0 16
Dipped,		12	to 14
Sperm,		41	45
Coffee—Cuba,		10	to 12
Java,		13	to 14
Cotton—New Orleans,		11	to 14
Upland,		10	to 14
Fish—Dry Cod, cwt,		4	00
Pickled Cod, bbl	4	50	to 5 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.		18	to 20
Mackerel, No. 1, bbl.	12	50	to 14 00
Mackerel, No. 2,	11	00	to 12 00
Mackerel, No. 3	7	50	to 7 50
Flour and Meal—Western Canal,	5	00	to 5 37
Ohio Ft. do.	4	75	to 4 81
Genesee Meal,	4	00	to 4 06
Grain—Virginia Wheat,			1 77
Rye, northern, 56 lb.			77
Corn, yellow, northern,		82	— —
Do. southern, N. J. & Jersey,		80	— —
Do. southern,		80	— —
Barley		75	to 79
Oats,		42	to 45
Peas, white dry,			1 12
White Beans,	1	50	to 1 75
Molasses—New Orleans		34	to 37
Havana, Muscovado,		29	to 32
Provisions—Beef, mess, bbl.	15	00	to 15 50
Do. prime,	11	50	to 11 75
Butter, dairy		14	to 18
Butter, shipping		11	to 12
Hog's Lard,		11	to 12
Pork, mess, bbl.	17	00	to
Do. prime,	14	00	to 14 00
Cheese, American,		7	to 10
Hams,		12	to 14
Rice, 100 lbs	4	37	to 4 87
Salt—St. Ubes, bushel,		28	to 30
Liverpool, blown, sack,	1	75	to 2 00
Sugars—St. Croix,		8	to 10
New Orleans		8	to 10
Loaf,		14	to 18
Lump,		14	to 18
Tallow—American,		11	to 12
Teas—Imperial and Gunpowder,		87	to 1 00
Hyson and Young Hyson,		37	to 50
Bohea,		29	to 30

and to draw against, in order to obviate the necessity of shipping specie on Thursday. A mighty scene of the contraction have commenced, drawing at 10 per ct. It is expected that a large amount of our specie must will be shipped, which is as good as specie. Exchange on Mobile was 11 per cent. and on Philadelphia about the same.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund had advertised for the purchase or a loan of one million, and a half for the enlargement of the Erie canal—which in four 5 per cent. interest, and loan to be repaid after 1855. Several of the city banks have taken the loan and made arrangements to dispose of the stock in London.

☞ The Legislature of this State meets at Trenton this day, Tuesday, the 22d.

Pennsylvania.—The Journal of Commerce says that the State of Pennsylvania has gone for the Administration by a greater majority than usual.

Maryland.—From the same paper we learn that three whigs and five democrats are chosen for Congress from Maryland. Democratic majority in the state 1077. The House of Delegates is composed of 46 democrats and 32 whigs—the Senate of 9 democrats and 12 whigs.—Democratic majority on joint ballot, 11.

☞ We learn from the Newark Daily, with much regret, that another dreadful fire has occurred in Mobile. About nine whole squares, and parts of three others, including nearly a hundred houses, in the heart of the city, but not in the principal business part, were destroyed. They were principally dwelling houses, of wo d, a great many of them handsome buildings. The fire occurred on the night of the 7th inst.

Still another fire in Mobile.—On the night of the 8th inst. the third fire took place, which though it spread not over so large a space, the property destroyed seems to have been more valuable than that destroyed on the 7th. The loss by the three fires cannot be less than two millions; and over 1000 families are rendered houseless.

Another Fire in Newark.—A fire broke out in Market st. Newark on Thursday morning last, which destroyed three wooden on Market street, and two on Washington street. Four of them were occupied by leather dealers, and one by a shoemaker. About 14,000 dollars worth of property was destroyed, all fully insured.

There was a great military parade in New York, consisting of twenty-five regiments of Infantry, comprising 15,000 troops, on Thursday. Gov. Seward was to review them at 12 o'clock. The line was formed on the 6th Avenue extending several miles in length.

☞ The article in this paper, commencing on the first page, on another panic, was written by Judge Buel, not long before his death, and consequently but a short time previous to the recent suspension of specie payments. It is a sound, well-written, and well-considered article.

The Examination of the Plainfield English School, under the direction of Messrs. Davison & Wallace will take place on Friday of this week, the 25th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. The parents of the scholars, and friends of education are respectfully invited to attend.

The next quarter of the school will commence on Monday next, 28th Oct. inst. 1wpd

A fire occurred in Alton, Ill. on the 2d inst. originated on the corner of Third and State streets, and destroyed 10 or 12 buildings. Loss 15 or 20,000 dollars.

☞ A lady gave birth to a fine boy in one of the rail road cars between Trenton and Brunswick on Saturday night, the 12th inst. She went through with the new passenger to Philadelphia.

Toast at the Rail road celebration, Springfield, Mass. last week:

The Atlantic and Mississippi Rail road.—The child is now born that will travel from Boston to St. Louis in *three days*, without losing a night's rest or a meal of victuals.

Arbitration between United States and Mexico.—It is asserted that M. de Rennie, Prussian minister to the United States, and now at Berlin, is to be the arbitrator under the king of Prussia, to adjudicate the differences between the United States and Mexico.

Public Buildings at the Capitol.—The new public buildings in Washington will be splendid edifices, and will add very much to the appearance of the Metropolis. The Treasury office, and the Post Office, (one last to be built of white marble) will arrest the eye of the stranger as he nears Washington. The old buildings now occupied by the State, War and Navy departments will soon come down next, and be replaced by other structures.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Horses in Mississippi.—It is stated in the Savannah Republican that 40,000 dollars have been paid and refused by a gentleman of that city for 40 mullions in bodo.

Texas recognized by Mexico.—The Gladiator, of Vera Cruz, Mexico, says that a traveller, who passed through that town on the 30th ult. from Houston, reported that the Morning Star of Houston had announced that Mexico had recognized the independence of Texas, and that the event was celebrating when he left, by the firing of cannon from the ashore.

The New York Mirror of this week contains a beautiful engraving, representing the landing of the Pilgrims at Jamestown. It is engraved by Danforth from a drawing by Chapman, being an illustration of a scene in Paulding's Tales of the Good Women." The literary contents of the number are more than usually attractive, comprising a London letter by Cor. an extract from Fay's forth coming novel, a tale by Jos. Alden, a song by Gen. Morris, a Wall street sketch, &c. &c.

The whigs of this state hold their State Convention on Wednesday, the 13th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the State House in the city of Trenton, to appoint delegates to attend the National Convention to be held in Harrisburg in December next, and to transact such other business as they may deem expedient.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

John L. Heath, 50.25; David Lewis, 4,00; Eli Pound, 1,63; Davison & Wallace, 1,31; Deborah Vail 1,00; Ephraim Drake, 75; Jonathan B. Randolph, 75; Dennis Vail, 75; G. F. Pound & Co. 50.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and myste rious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

MARRIED.

In New Brunswick, on the 8th inst. Richard Haslack, Esq. of New York, to Sophia W. daughter of Professor Theodore Strong, of New Brunswick.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affections of the Liver Costiveness, Head Ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine 3ly complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have tryed for the benefit of others to be relieved, that I have derived more benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, as I my family has used them and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX.

July 2d, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

Muslin, Muslin, Muslin,

CHEAP Domestic Sheeting and Bleached shirting, for sale at reduced prices by D. LENOX.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES, Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Fleeced, Cotton and silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s. D. LENOX.

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Silks. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

Blue Black and light colored Silks,

A FEW Pieces For Dresses, at the low price of 5s. 6d. per yard. D. LENOX.

Just Received at the Cheap Store,

1000 YARDS Dark Prints, at 6d. 8d. and 10d. per yard. Ladies, please call and purchase soon. D. LENOX

English Merinos,

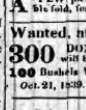
A FEW pieces English Merinos, fine quality double fold, for sale at 3s. 6d cash. D. LENOX.

Wanted, at the Plainfield Emporium

300 DOZ. EGGS, for which the highest prices will be paid. 6ts.

100 Bushels White Nuts, for New York Market. Oct. 21, 1839. D. LENOX.

RANAWAY,



FROM the Subscriber on Tuesday morning last, the 1 th inst. ALLEN WILLIAMS, an indented apprentice to the Tailoring business, about 19 years old. He had on when he went away an old straw hat, green Circassian roundabout, well worn—black cotinett pantaloons and neither shoes or stockings. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting said boy under penalty of the law as I will pay no debts of his contracting. One cent reward will be for his return to the subscriber

Oct. 21, 1839. CHARLES JOHNSON

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper. For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1839. 92 tf

Notice.

THE Farmers of Piscataway and its vicinity are respectfully informed that the *BOUND BROOK HAY PRESS* will open to receive Hay at the Market Place on the 10th of September inst.

Sept. 2d, 1839. 37 3m. HENRY T. TANNER.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

For Sale at this Office,

October, 1839,

CHEAP FOR CASH, VIZ.

THREE Copies Cousins in Living—Living within the Veil—Living by or Spiritual Gifts, and Living by or Natural Gifts.

Fourth Edition, Revised and Corrected.

Fourteen Copies Cousins in Living, Living a three Months, in one vol. 50 cts.

Fourteen Talking Cards—Illustrating Bible Subjects, Twenty-four Pictorial Illustrations of Bible Truths, Daily Food for Christians and Immediate Reading.

Anti-Slavery ALMANACS for 1840

FANCY BALL STATIONARY.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Pot, Foolscap, Gilded do. do. do. do. &c. &c. per quire or ream. Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or Gilded.

BILLS, well printed, and handsomely bound, at only 25 cents per 100, Drafts and small notes.

Gilt edge Note and Letter Paper, Drafts, Receipts, small notes, Assembly's Shorter Catechisms, Mother's Catechisms, Tracts, &c. assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, common and fine.

Drop Scarlet, Wafers, Sealing Wax, and Pen Racks.

Black Sand's and Walton's, several kinds.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

100 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small assortment.

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Drawing Paper, common and fine.

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100 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

Pocket Books and Wallets, large and small assortment.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

Small Pocket Books and Memorandum Books.

Gunny Sheeting, Unbleached Linens, Cut 9 cents

Albums and Drawer Leaves.

Letters to put in school, 40 cts. per hundred.

Friction Matches, Pocket Combs, Wafers, Writing Ink, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,

Peter Parley's Geography,—Goodrich's Do and Adam Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,

Angell's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.

Colburn's Arithmetic,

Porter's Elementary, and common Copy Books,

Pictorial Testaments.—Pocket Testaments,

Adams' Latin Grammar,

Grimshaw's Latin Dictionary

Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delabini

Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.

Murray's small English Grammar,

Do. Abridged Do. Do.

Mells' Rhetoric,—Grimshaw's United States,

Hutchinson's Xenophon, Clark's Cæsar, Virgil's Fluxus, and other second-hand Classical Books.

Miscellaneous,

Missionary Gazetteer, with plates

Tom Thumb's Christmas, by Jacob Abbott

Gardiner's Poems,

Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,

Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, Samuel Haynes, with a portrait,

The Golden Rail Road,

Bunyan's Holy War,

Conversations on Chemistry with plates.

Hymns, with a map; containing also the emigrant's Guide to the West

Pollok's Course of Time.

Hymns for Infant Minds, by the Young Husband

Bible Gazetteer, 18 plates and maps,

Moore's Lalla Rookh.—Cowper's Task

Young's Night Thoughts,

Wanderings of Warren, by James Hogg

Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,

Moore's Melodies.—Thompson's Seasons,

Routes between New York and Washington,

Abbott and Bell stories.—The Guilty Tongue,

MARRYATT'S Novels, complete in one large octavo Volume, well bound.

Oliver Twist, a Novel, complete in 1 vol. by the celebrated Boz.

Japhet: search of his Father, 2 vols. bound in Morocco and gilt.

Melodious Easy, 2 vols. do. do.

Frank Middnay, or the Naval Officer, 2 vols. do. do.

Pacha of Many Tales, 2 vols do. do.

Newton Forster, 2 vols. do. do.

Peter Simple, 2 vols do. do.

King's Own, 2 vols. do. do.

Jacob Faithful, 2 vols. do. do.

Pirate, and Three Cutters, 1 vol. do. do.

Baron Munchausen.—Providential Cure.

William's Poems

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,

Life of Unsavah Vassa, with plates,

Beauties of Philanthropy, with plates,

Slave's Friend, 3 vols. with cuts,

Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Appeal, well bound

The same in pamphlet form

Alton Trials, with a plate.—Rural Code of Hayti

Channing on Slavery.—Morris's Speech

Jay's Inquiry into Colonial rights and Anti-Slavery

Anti-Slavery Manual.—Mrs Child's appeal

Testimony of God against Slavery

Life of Witherforce.—Life of Granville Sharp,

Star of Freedom, with plates.—Light and Love

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,

Button on the Slave Trade,

Joy's Views,

Prose and poetical Works of E. M Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs

American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.

Anti-Slavery Reader in 2 vols.

The Fountain, &c. &c.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Frost r's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's Instructor.

Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.

Child's Guide in the Law by Thomas Boston.

Three Lost Children.

Bonaparte a Oracultist; or Book of Fate:—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.

Goldsmith's History of England.

Present from Rahway

The Approved RECIPE BOOK.

CONVERSATION CARDS, 18 cts.

MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,

POWER OF ATTORNEY,

CONSTABLES' SALES,

WARRANTS,

SUBPŒNAS.

Bills to let houses.

BAIL BONDS, for Constables,

EXECUTIONS,

BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Scotch Plains, N. J. Oct. 1st, 1839.

Peter Brown, Zubish Miller.
Mary Dolbeer, Lera Hand,
Isaac Merrin,

22 1m* JAMES FRAZEE, P. M.

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with sentences and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscribers have just added to their Store formerly occupied by Shotwell & Vail, a large and well selected ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles, constituting one of the most complete assortments ever offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced purchaser in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction sales, for the benefit of the Emporium, they feel confident that they can offer to the citizens of this place and vicinity as low terms as can be obtained in the city. We therefore solicit a share of their patronage, and as far as intends to sell

At very reduced Prices,

For cash, or its equivalent, for we invite the citizens and public to call and examine for themselves, and we will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries, China, Tin, Crokery and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market prices.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

Victoria Robes,

A New and Splendid Article, For sale by DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield Emporium, Oct. 14.

Kabyle Shawls,

A New Article, dark rich patterns, very heavy, 3-4, Splendid for Winter. D. LENOX.

4 bistelle, Broche, Plaid & Rob Roy SHAWLS, a good assortment, at very re duced prices. DAVID LENOX.

LEHIGH COAL.

500 TONS of the First Quality Coal, direct from the mines, For Sale in Lots to or load on and screened, at the lowest market prices.

CLARKSON & STEWSTER.

Railway, Oct. 7th, 1839. 142 2m

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

ARRANGEMENT until further Notice.

On and after SATURDAY, the 5th inst. the cars will run as follows:—

Leave New York, from the foot of Market-field st. (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, per steamboat Water Witch at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Elizabethport for Plainfield at 8 o'clock, A. M. and at 5 1-2, P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 6 o'clock, and a quarter before 12, A. M.

Stages leave Plainfield for Somerville, by way of Bonnebrook, on the arrival of the last train.

Freight taken as usual, which should be at the depot half an hour before the starting of each train.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 7th, 1839.

Sale of Real Estate.

IN Pursuance of an order of the Prerogative Court of the State of New Jersey, we the subscribers commissioners appointed by said court, will offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 30th day of October next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of Henry Stites, late of the county of Essex, deceased, consisting of from 14 to 15 acres of land, on which there is a good dwelling house, and a good proportion of wood, a never failing stream of water running through the same, situated in the Village of Scotch Plains, in the townships of Westfield and Warren, and within a few rods of the Old Baptist Church, and a good Grist mill and store.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. Conditions will be made known by

JOHN WOODRUFF, } Commissioners.
DENNIS COILES, }
GIDEON ROSE, }

Aug. 23, 1839. 136 2m*

☞ The Sale of the House & Lot of *Simeon Clawson* on Peace street, is postponed till *November* 1st, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to be sold on that day to the highest bidder. Any one wishing to see the house, apply to C. Boice, Esq.

$5 REWARD.

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber 4 heifers on the first mountain all branded on the horns, J. V. Three 2 years old, one 1 year old. One red with white face, 2 black, one a little blacker than the other, and 1 red, with some white about her.

Any person finding said heifers and returning them to the subscriber or securing them so that the owner may get them and send a line to Plainfield Post Office, shall receive the above reward.

JOSEPH VAIL

Green Brook, Sept. 28th, 1839 141 6wpd.

☞ The Morristown Jerseyman will please insert the above 3 weeks, and we will send $1 the first opportunity.—Ed.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. October 1st, 1839.

David Allen,
Uneriy Ansburn,
Thomas Bonnell,
Lewie D. Boggs,
J. Boice,
A. Canatonai
John S. Cox,
Higbie Carpenter,
D. Cuer,
A. F. Compton,
Marshall Conant,
Alice Cohen,
John Core,
John N. Dennison,
Theodore A. Dunn,
Henry Dayton,
Thomas S. Dehaan,
Ralph G. Doremus,
Gideon M. Fagon,
J. D Frazee,
John Frazee,
Sarah Greerson,
Moses Hosfield,
William Hill,
Morris Holland,
Joseph Laing,
Daniel W. Lorwid,
Abraham Mundy,
Jacob A. Mollet,
Thomas T. Martin,
Dr. Porter,
Peter Rayborn,
Phebe Ann Randolph,
Sarah Randolph,
David N. Ruckman,
Rufus Say,
John Stanber, 2,
Moses Sawyer,
J. Tuns,
J. H. Talman,
Jacob Veachie, 4,
Elizabeth Woods,
Gideon Woodse,
William Wells.

J. MANNING, P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half stories of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 13 tf.

Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of I. V. TRUMP & Co. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without further solicitation.

June 4, 183 . THO. S. ALBERTI.

Just made up,

A VERY superior pail with a silver milk strainer, 2 qts. that can be taken off and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful property neat. JOHN N. DENNISON.

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber would inform the inhabitants of this and the adjacent country, that he has opened a large assortment of the most approved kinds of stoves, among which are the following,

Carolus's Premium Cook Stove,
Pember's Union do
New Plate stove, all sizes, for cooking,
Howe's Coal Franklin Stoves,
Church's Patent coal burners,
Russia Iron coal stoves, a very handsome article for parlors,
Small coal stoves, various patterns.
Six plate stoves for churches, &c.

Stove pipe, drip pans, boilers, tea kettles, all kinds Stove fixtures made to order, together with a general assortment of hollow ware.

The subscriber trusts that from 15 years experience in the stove business will enable him to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, Sept. 22, 1839. 40 tf

N. B. Always on hand, plain and japanned tin at wholesale and retail.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the building one door east of Dr. Craig's Office where he intends to keep a general assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of the following articles:

Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Pouchong Teas; White crushed, brown, Havana lump and New Orleans Sugars; Coffee, Rice, cheese, ard, butter, hams, smoked beef, flour, molasses, prunes, raisins, pecon, chocolate, alum, Sal Æratus, Hodgy, Salt Petre, Sack Salt, Cassia, cloves, ginger, pepper and shot, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell as low for cash or barter as can be had elsewhere.

Call and see. WM. WILLIS.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woollen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by WM. WILLIS.

May 14th, 1839.

Selling Off Cheap.

THE Subscriber about to make some different arrangement in his business now offer for sale, from 3 to 50 yards of Calico at Castor prices, the Clothe Cassimeres, Satinetts French and English Merinoes which he will sell at very small advance from Cost. The Subscriber has also a good assortment of Groceries, Flour, Fish, and Hardware Crockery &c. &c.

H. A TOBY.

Sept. 9th.

GROCERY AND SHOE STORE!

The Subscribers offer for sale at their store in Plainfield, on the corner of Front street and Bowery Lane, opposite Peace street, various Goods that they will sell cheap for cash or country produce, such as Oats, Corn, wheat, buckwheat, rye, potatoes, and the highest prices paid for Wood.

The articles offered, all wanted to be good, are as follows. Those who wish to buy would do well to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

Free labor sugar and coffee, Tea, molasses, raisins, rice, ginger, cocoa, chocolate, allspice, pepper, nutmeg, saleratus, starch, saltpetre, salts of tartar, Sal gum arabic, butter, lard, beef, hams, Pork, Fish, Soap, flour, meal.—Ink.—Paregoric, oil spice, castor oil, salts, &c. Drops, opodeldoc, Essence of Cinnamon and Peppermint, British oil, balsam of honey, soda, bear's oil, —Boots and shoes—Crockery, Glass and China ware, —Bleaching, segars,—nails, hardware, brushes, bellows, sieves, spyders, rakes, brooms, ropes, baskets, butter trays, buttons, combs, pins, needles, clothes pins, razor straps, books and eyes—Patent thread, sewing silk, cotton,—Crackers—Salt.

GEO. FOX POUND.
SAMUEL L. POUND.

Plainfield, Sept. 3d, 1839. 37 tApd. 1

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 72 tf

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of
ATKES & DUBLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1839.

☞ The article published below, concerning the use of a popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

Translated from the German.
LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE.
OF GERMANY.
The Greatest Living Manufacturer.

Celebrated of North and South America:

To *Louis Offon Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the unperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by nine-*tenths of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,)* he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are hung the lives of millions of your race, and which he boldly challenges his opponents to refute, viz: *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of the Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle), of the human body!* He often secretly forbore it to the public for years before there *is the least compliment of the Lungs—and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* So invaluable a precious doctrine this, must appear as an important lesson to *the apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that *the great secret in the Art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.*

The illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE*, whose dazzling fame may justly claim for it such a title, *since it has so signally trampled over our great common enemy* ☞ CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages.—A medicine which has thoroughly filled the measure of its mission, and thereby proved itself the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence—a medicine, whose wonderous virtues have been lovingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing *mourning into hope and sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.*

GOELICKE'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of the Indies—a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE FOLD POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a *mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system*—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the inevitable grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop: for children, a half drop: and for infants, a quarter drop: the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third *ric dollars* ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of th MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may for ot the friendship of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, as to the *wonderous or unnatural* cause of *Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears have believed.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much and about the Sanative, we resolved to test it for ourselves, from *conscientiously merely*, to make trial of its reputed virtues in a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its sublime efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. On consulting with the discoverer, he informed us that we swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, as amends for our abuse of him, we cheerfully subscribe ourselves, what we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to *our country which gave him birth.*

The recent adoption of the medicine into some of our European hospitals is another guaranty in favor of the forms all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER KRAUFF, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.
Germany, December 16, 1836.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, *who has been in a debilitated* state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received the benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Reasoner was given over by all who knew him to be in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION, confined to his room and mostly to his bed: has received more than a pint of the benefit of the Sanative, and was able to do his own having last summer. Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the *Consumption* for a great number of years, has taken part of a phial of the Sanative: at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to do any work, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton. J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING.
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Sad Irons and Cridirons,
Spiders and Fry Pans,
Bell Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin do
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Britannia Tea Pots,
do Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Pearl and Common Hollows
Britannia Table and Tea Spoons
Britannia Lamps
Brass and Iron Candle sticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andirons brass tops,

Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Tea Ware, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Roofing, Leading, and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.
Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 21 tf

Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED, Gold's Patent Bake Oven, a very desirable article. Also, a lot of Britannia ware, for sale cheaper than ever, by

July 22, 18-3. M. HATFIELD.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at the office. March 26th, 1839. 13 tf

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to influence every officer and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its *ef ect* aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given, without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May, —the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of *the principal*, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indolent or unruly boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose *parents or guardians* do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of *the most quiet and healthy* villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The responsibility of the School has greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Marce 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate *their sons from home, are in the* mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for *the paper, &c. &c.*

M. P. CUSHING.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of C. & J. TRIPP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, March 25, 1839. 14

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, a few doors south of John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 6*2*

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 1104*

The Farmer's 'Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 128, Canal-st. Price, $1 a year.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octave pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance. The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1 or *half volume, No. 6.*

March, 1838.

More New Goods

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Cap de Berlin Silk, a few pieces colored Gro de Nap, 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks; and solicit a continuance of the same.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 6th, 1839. 16 tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION

THE next session of this Institution will open on Monday, the 6th of May next, under the direction of Mr. BENJAMIN WHEELER, as Principal.

Mr. Wheeler is a graduate of Yale College, and for three years past, has been successfully engaged in the business of instruction. His recommendations both as a scholar and a teacher, are from the best sources and of the highest order. The Trustees therefore with pleasure announce their entire confidence in his ability and intention to make this one of the best schools in the country.

As the Institution is sufficiently large and commodious, one half of it has been so altered and fitted up as to make an airy and convenient boarding house; and the trustees have made arrangements with Mr. Wheeler to reside in the building, so that these parents at a distance who choose to place their sons under the immediate care of the principal both as boarders and pupils can do so, by paying for English scholars $150, and for *Classics* $175 per year, including board, tuition, washing, lights and fuel—Beds and bedding to be furnished by the pupils.

The Female Department will be under the direction of Miss Brown, a Lady of superior attainments, from the Hartford Female Seminary; and instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most approved Female Seminaries.

The year is divided into two sessions of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

Common English, branches, per quarter,	$2 to 4,00
Higher " "	5 to 6,00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course	7,00
Collegiate Studies,	10,00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

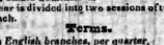
One half of the bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid at the beginning of the session, and the other half at the close.

To those who are acquainted with the delightful situation of Plainfield, together with its nearness to, and *speedy communication, with New York, Newark,* and other large places, by means of Rail Roads and steamboats, very little need be said to convince them that it possesses no ordinary advantages for those who wish to educate their children from home.

JAMES LEONARD
BENJAMIN STELLE,
JAMES I. COMPTON,
ELISHA RUNYON,
ALLEN WILSON.
} Trustees.

Plainfield, N. J March 20, 1839. 14 tf

Will the Editor of the Gospel Witness, copy the above in his paper?



NEW ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing October 1st, 1839.

New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 *cts.*
—Elizabethtown, 87 1-2 *cts.—Rahway,*
50 *cts—New Brunswick.* 75 *cts.*

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, foot of the foot of Liberty-street,
At 9 o'clock. A. M daily,
At 3-4 P. M. do.
Leave New Brunswick
At 7 1-2, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 -2 noon, daily.
At 9, P. M. daily.

Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.
Leaving each hour,

Leave New York at 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4-3-4, 7, & 12, P. M.

Leave Newark at 7 1-2, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M. and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, 6, 8, and 10, P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4-3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*, and besides prevents confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only, on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street, and Cortlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually *at the above named hours.* At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick a starting place of the trains.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the depot, to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

October 1st, 1839. tf.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by HENRON G. HAINES, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS ST.AATS.

Plainfield. Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID Assortment of first quality Britannia mits metal Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Milk Cups, for Sale cheap at the new Hollow Ware Establishment. M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 14, 1839.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Print ing, *such as*

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks,
LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. P. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1839.

New Goods,

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of the most fashionable *style of Spring and Summer Goods*, and will sell them very low.

Call and see. H. A. CORY.

April 22d, 1839. 18 tf.

Journeymen Wanted.

WANTED a Womansman and a Cackaman. Apply at the Plainfield Shoe Store.

June 4th, 1839. THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Take Notice.

THE Subscribers have taken Mr. EPHRAIM DRAKE into partnership with them, and their business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of BERRY, DUNHAM & CO.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, Sept. 10, 1838. 12tf

New Volume.

The First Number of the Seventeenth Volume of the

NEW-YORK MIRROR.

Was issued on the 23th day of June.

It contains two splendid Steel plate engravings, with the original articles by T. S. Fay, Mrs. Hallock, Leo, Sargeant, (the editor,) and other writers of acknowledged eminence.

Fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano, and historical engravings, with a number of etchings on wood, will embellish the present Volume, while its literary character will be maintained, in its foreign correspondence, by the contributions of French, German and other languages. Tales, Essays, Curious Historical Legends, American Reminiscences, Indian traditions, &c.

No volume of the Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. In the last few months, the subscription list has increased with a rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Its friends are more numerous, its resources more ample, and its conductors promise that their exertions to render it one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

It is readily admit, that a work embracing an immense variety of choice matter, most of it expressly written for its columns—containing superior engravings on steel, with copious selections of exquisite music, the printed in the most superior form, and in immense volume of 416 imperial quarto pages—is, at the trifling subscription of five dollars per annum, afforded at a price unsurpassed in cheapness by any periodical ever published in any country.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1 Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the most superior form, forming an immense volume of 416 imperial quarto pages—is, at the trifling subscription of five dollars per annum, afforded at a price unsurpassed in cheapness by any periodical ever published in any country.

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For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are invariably in advance. Five Dollars per annum. *It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York.* Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for less than a year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

☞ Important to the Public.

AN agency has just been obtained by

P. MOSHER,

DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medicai remedies, with a pamphlet illustrating the principles of the Reformed, or Modern Botanic Practice of Medicine, as practised by the W. Beach, author of the American Practice *of Medicine, 3 vols. octavo, of which a few copies are* now offered for sale.

To those afflicted with disease of any kind, it is of the highest importance, as they have now within their reach, valuable medicines, the virtues of which have been well tested by the Proprietor, Dr. W. Beach, in New York, with a valuable and extensive practice, for upwards of twenty years. The horrid effects of the common MINERAL treatment of the day are too well known to require any remarks here; you, or some of your friends of the family, have felt the dreadful effects of *calcis of it. Their health, or lives*, have been injured by it or destroyed; and why persist in following it, merely because it is fashionable to do so? Now is the time within your reach, mild, safe and efficacious Vegetable medicines, such as are congenial with the system, and act in accordance with the laws of Nature—consequent by can be restored to health! Dr. Beach has prepared them, to renounce such a practice, and embrace a rational treatment, which experience has proved beneficial and salutary. Make one trial, and you will realize the difference between the pain as advised of the Reformed, or Medico-Botanic Practice of Medicine, and which only, is correct and scientific. You have the medicines by which you can be cured with pain directed for the cases generally. You have only to reach forth your hand, and experience their blessings. The proprietor only asks of you confidence sufficient to give them a first trial.

Among the various medicines put up, and for sale by the subscriber, the following are particularly recommended as well deserving public attention and patronage.

For Bilious complaints,	*Beach's anti-bilious physic and Family Pills.*
For consumption, rough, &c.	" Pulmonary Syrup,
For Weakness and debility	" Restorative Cordial,
For Piles,	" Pile Electuary,
For Liver Complaints,	" Hepatic Pills,
For dyspepsy,	" Anti-dyspeptic Pills,
For Fever and Ague,	" Fever & Ague powder
For worms,	" Worm powder,
For Fever,	"Diaphoretic or Fever Powder,
For Bowel complaints,	" *Neutralizing Mixture,*
For affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.,	" Diuretic Drops,
For rheumatism, tetter, &c.	" Hepatic Wash and Ointment,
For Inflamation,	" Compound Laurus Ointment,
For Rheumatism,	" Rheumatic Oil and alterative Syrup,
For Sore and weak eyes,	" Eye balsam, or water,
For Pain in the back, side, or Breast,	" *Strengthening plaster,*
For Ulcers, Burns, &c	" Black or healing salve
For Fits, Crons, complaints in the stomach,	" Emetic powders.

P. MOSHER, *Druggist.*

New Market, N. J. Jan. 1839. 106 1y

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the *PAINTING BUSINESS,*

in the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting, with neatness and despatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

LOST, A GOLD WATCH KEY,

Short time ago, with a red ruby stone in the end. Lost between Cleveland's store and Mr. Roberti's store and the Rail road house. A liberal Reward will be given to the finder by leaving it for Mrs. Waldron, at Mrs. Dunn's.

Plainfield, Sept. 12th. 130 1wp

DOLLARS WANTED.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS, in small sums are wanted by a man engaged in safe, permanent and profitable business. The several sums will be taken for a longer or shorter time, according to the wish of the lender. Enquire of CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq. Plainfield, May 6th, 1839. 120 tf

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

PLAINFIELD FACTORY

AT 6cts. per lb CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bullman's stores, will be returned there when finished.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT BODIES,

OF all qualities, kinds of Wool, For Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 21, 1839. 125 6m

THE NEW-YORKER.

The Publishers of The New Yorker respectfully announce the commencement of a New Volume of their Journal on the 21st of September next, being the Eighth of the double Quarto Edition, and completing the Sixth year of its publication in the Folio or common newspaper form.

The New-Yorker is now so widely known as to render *superfluous any detailed statement of its objects.* Suffice it here that the work is intended to sustain the reputation of a Weekly Literary Journal not inferior in ability and strength to any on either side of the Atlantic. About two-thirds of each number will be devoted to the best Original and Selected Literature, comprising Reviews, Essays (Scientific and Literary) Tales, Poems, Sketches of Character and Life, Historical and Biographical Sketches, &c. &c. In this department the Critical Notices of nearly all new publications of importance will be given. The remaining columns will be devoted to a condensed Abstract of the Political and General Intelligence of the day, Domestic and Foreign. Under this head, the returns of all the important elections in the United States will be carefully compiled and compared with those of former years, so as to give a clear exhibit of the relative strength of each political party in the several states. All political movements of interest will be briefly and impartially chronicled. In fine, it will be the grand aim of this paper to be first useful and instructive, the agreeable and entertaining. The steady support through the last three years—or an average of more than 8,000 subscribers warrants the belief that the conduct of the work has not disappointed the hopes of its friends while it has secured the decided approval of an intelligent public. During the present year it will continue to be with the exception of *the additional* of *selected pieces* in its Editorial Department, to which it is hoped that still further strength will be added by arrangements now in progress. The publishers are resolved to spare no labor or expense which may tend to improve the character of their work can avail any thing, the unprecedented success that attends it, in ascertaining a confidence that their journal will at any rate maintain the standing it has already attained in the public estimation.

H. GREELEY & CO.

CONDITIONS.—The Quarto Edition of The New-Yorker is issued every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet (25 by 40 inches) of superior paper, each number containing sixteen large pages of three columns each. This edition forms two ample volumes of 416 pages each per annum, making 832 pages in a year, excluding advertisements and including 32 pages of popular music, of which one is given in each number. This edition is afforded to subscribers at Four Dollars per annum, or three and a half when absolutely paid in advance. Three Copies will be sent for Ten dollars remitted free of postage, or Ten copies for Thirty dollars.

The New-Yorker, *Folio Edition*, is printed on a large imperial sheet (2 - by 37 inches) of fine white paper, and afforded to subscribers at Three dollars per annum or Two dollars and a half if paid in advance. Five copies will be sent for Ten dollars remitted free of charge, and any larger number in proportion. Subscriptions to either edition are respectfully solicited. Address H Greeley & Co. 1 Ann st. New York.

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

This widely established reputation of Dr Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further testimony of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, whence the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thereby create a healthy fluid circulating in the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover the active principle or ingredient parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discoverer's secret was too many for them. With that knowledge which is the characteristic of great learning and genius, they have submitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other nostrums in the world, that they unite the best discovered in the whole circle of the Materia Medica in such a style which forces the blood itself so that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect as has been published in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in these Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of their formation." And to which is to be the mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed off directly through the style which forms

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29. 1839. Number 145.

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $1.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 9 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of comm. nd vertisements

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME.

THE following detail of a Scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. If it true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of 20 dols. per Ticket—the Value and Number of the capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting the every prize shall be drawn and Sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and transmit us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to SYLVESTER & CO. 156 Broadway, New York.

☞ Observe the Number, 156

1 Prize of	$700,000 !	
1	of	$500,000 !
1	of	$25,000 !
6 prizes of		$20,000 !
2	of	$15,000 !
3	of	$10,000 !

GRAND REAL ESTATE & BANK STOCK LOTTERY

Of Property Situated in New Orleans,

The Richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the public, in this or any Country.

Tickets $20—No Shares

Authorized by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1st, 1839.—Schmiet & Hamilton, Managers.

Sylvester & Co. 156 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.——No Combinative numbers.

The Deeds of the property, and the Bank Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners, for the security of the Prize-Holders.

Splendid Scheme.

1 Prize.—The Arcade—Or Magazine, Naticz-es and Gayoir streets. Rented at about $7,000 per annum. Valued at $70,000

1 Prize.—New Orleans City Hotel.—Rented at $65,000, and valued at ... $500,000

1 Prize.—250 shares Canal Bank stock, $100 each, ... $25,000

1 Prize.—200 shares Commercial do. 100 each, 20,000

5 Prizes.—5 Dwelling Houses in the best part of New Orleans, each rented at 1200 or 1500 dollars per annum, and each valued at 30,000. Each prize 30,000; 150,000

1 Prize.—Dwelling House. Rented at $1000 Valued at 15,000

1 Prize.—150 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank stock, 100 dollars each, 15,000

3 Prizes.—Each 100 shares City Bank Stock, each share 100 dls. each prize 10,000 30,000

1 Prize.—50 shares Exchange bank, 100 each, 5,000

1 Prize.—70 do. do. do. 7,000

1 Prize.—25 do Gas Light bank do. 2,500

1 Prize.—25 do. do. do. 2,500

5 prizes.—15 do. Mechanics' & Traders' do. 1,500

15 prizes.—15 do. do. do. 1,500

20 prizes.—each 10 shares the Louisiana State Bank, 100 dols. each, each prize 1000, 20,000

10 prizes.—each 2 shares of 100 dols. each prize 200 dols. of the Gas Light Bank, 2,000

200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the bank of Louisiana, 20,000

200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the N. Orleans Bank, 20,000

350 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the Union bank of Florida, 35,000

600 Prizes. $1,500,000

☞ It shall be at the option of the winners of prizes of Bank stock, either to take the stock itself, or the par value thereof in cash.

☞ The receipts of the sale of tickets are deposited in the New Orleans Bank, in the names of the managers, and the properties transferred unincumbered, for the security of the prize holders.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those remaining unsold, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn to its number, and the following drawn out will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing takes place and without any deduction!

SYLVESTER & CO.

Sept. 1839. (139 5w) 156 Broadway, N.Y.

POETICAL

For the Plainfield Union.

Brave Wolfe.

Cheer up, young men, let nothing fright you,
Be of a gallant mind, let that delight you,
Let not your courage fail when come to trial,
Nor let your finery move at the first denial.

I went to see my love thinking to court her,
I sat down by my love, not to undo her,
But when I went to speak my tongue did quiver,
I could not speak my mind while I was with her.

Love, here's a diamond ring, long time I've kept it,
It is for you alone if you'll accept it,
When you the writing read think on the giver,
Love and remember me, or I'm undone forever.

Brave Wolfe then took his leave of his fair jewel,
Most sorely did he grieve, saying don't be cruel
Although 'tis for a space that I must leave you.
Yet, Love, where'er I go I will not forget you.

So then this gallant youth crossed the ocean,
To free America from her destruction,
He landed at Quebec with all his party,
The city to attack, brave and hearty.

Brave Wolfe drew up his men in a line most pretty,
On the plains of Abraham before the city,
It was just before the town the French did meet them,
In double numbers they resolved to beat them.

When drawn up in a line for death prepared,
Whilst in each other's face the armies stared,
So pleasantly brave Wolfe and Montcalm talk'd
So martially between their armies walk'd.

Then each man took his post of his retire,
So then this numerous host began their fire,
The cannons on each side did roar like thunder,
Brave youths in all their pride were torn asunder

The drums did loudly beat, colors were flying,
The purple gore did stream and men lay dying,
When shot from off his horse fell this brave hero
We do lament his death in words of sorrow.

The French they seemed to break their rank—were flying,
Brave Wolfe seemed to awake as he lay dying,
And lifted up his head where the guns did rattle,
And to his aide de camp he said how goes the battle?

His aide de camp replied 'tis in our favor,
Quebec with all her pride we soon shall have her
She will fall into our hands with all her treasure,
Oh then replies brave Wolfe I die with pleasure.

So then he closed his eyes on human glory,
He's left all earthly joys so transitory,
Brave Wolfe is now enrolled the first of heroes,
And joins a host of those who feel no sorrows.

VARIETY.

A tall Jonathan, from Vermont, was patrolling the streets of Boston, a short time since, with a sheet of gingerbread under his arm, and gazing at the signs, when one which was labelled 'General Finding store,' attracted his attention. He entered, shewing at his gingerbread, and after a severe effort at swallowing like a hen swallowing dough, he exclaimed—'I swow! you must be darned lucky chaps to find all these here things—I 'spose you ha'nt found my rumberrellar, nor nothin' are you ?'

Big Squashes.—We lately stated that a squash was exhibited at the Horticultural room in Boston which weighed 115 lbs.! This we thought a pretty large one; but a New Haven paper *chronicles one raised by R. Johnson, of Middletown, weighing 150 lbs.* This, though we, on reading the paragraph, is surely a monster, and Massachusetts must give way. We reckoned without our host, however, for a squash raised in Lincoln, by Daniel Weston, may now be seen at the provision store of William Clark, in Court street, near Bowdoin square, weighing *one hundred and sixty-one pounds, avoirdupois!* Beat this who can!—*Boston Journal.*

A Rich Boy.—A lad 11 years of age, named Ramsden, grandson of Sir John Ramsden, of Yorkshire, has succeeded to the title and estates of the baronet, worth $500,000 a year.

'I feel melon-cholic,' as the loafer said, after eating six water melons.

A shoe being asked what he took for a cold, answered 'four handkerchiefs a day, madam.'

"*Let every Man mind his own Business.*"—This is a good maxim, but its application is sometimes questionable. We have lately seen it applied to the friends of temperance, who try to stop other people from drinking rum! Let every man drink who chooses, says one—it is nobody's business but his own.

Well, thought we, as we laid down the paper, perhaps it must be so—we cannot force people to be sober; so as the bell has rung for nine, we'll shut up the office, go home and go to bed.

On our way we heard a tremendous racket in a low, dirty looking building; and amid the din, the shrill cry of murder was distinctly heard. We rushed in and found a great ragged brute of a fellow with bloodshot eyes, mauling his wife and children with an old rickety chair. We wrenched his weapon from him and tumbled him into a corner, from which he was too drunk to extricate himself speedily. We asked him what *he meant by such conduct.* 'What is that to you' said he—"let every man mind his own business.

We cleared for home and went to bed.—About two or three o'clock in the morning we were awakened by a rumpus in the street.—There was loud swearing and cries of 'take him off—he is stabbing me.' We ran out and found two or three young men, all very much intoxicated. They had been playing at billiards for some other game at a gambling house till that late hour, and having been stripped of their money by blacklegs and a good deal fuddled withal, they were in a very savage humor, and fell out and quarrelled by the way. We ventured to say to at the place where they had been, ought to be shut up, but one of them indignantly replied "Let every man mind his own business."

So we went to bed again.

Next morning we went to pay our taxes.—'Higher than ever,' said we, 'how's this?'—'Oh,' said the treasurer, "The town has had so much to pay for paupers!" "It was rum I suppose.' We asked an old citizen if nothing could be done by striking at the root of the matter? Perhaps have some legal, (said he) but then people generally think it best to let every one mind his own business."

While we were at dinner that day, a poor woman, pale dirty and cadaverous, came to the door. She had two children with her as haggard as herself. She begged for cold victuals, old clothes—any thing. She did not tell her story, because she had been there frequently before, and told it to the good woman of the house. We inquired about her case, and were told it was pretty much like fifty others within a circuit of a few miles. Her husband was a poor drunken scamp, who spent all the money he could get for rum, while his wife and children were fed in part from our kitchen. Going to dinner we met the identical fellow in the street, and asked him why he did not leave off drinking and go to work.—What do think he said? Why "Let every man mind his own business."

Having a note to pay at the bank in a few days, we hurried back to the office and began to turn over the leaves of our big ledger, to see who owed money which ought to be collected. There was Tom Nokes owed $6, marked G. T. (gone to Texas.) Had been good but took to drink, and run away in debt.

Bill Swazle owed $7,50—always loved a drop but was formerly considered a moderate drinker; used to pay for his paper; since sold his farm and went into trade—sold rum, and was his own largest customer in that line; fell through, now good for nothing.

Ezekiel Swig owes $8,75—once quite respectable—had property, dead and estate insolvent, farm in possession of the man who sold him rum.

Benjamin Bruster, dead, balance against him of $9,25, for paper and advertising—broke his neck by a fall from his horse.

Jack Cockail died of delirium tremens—owes for three years—lost his property by gambling and drinking, family very destitute. Can't ask them to pay any thing.

Well, thought we, perhaps it is right that every man should attend to his own business, and let that of other people alone, but who is to pay our note in the bank?—Have we not some business in the matter?—*Kenebec Jour.*

Gov. Everett's Thanksgiving Proclamation, uniformly breathe the spirit of a devout and reverential mind. The following is worthy of the Chief Magistrate of a Christian commonwealth. It is a beautiful feature in New England character, this time honored custom of calling upon the whole people at the ingathering of the harvest to render thanks to the common Father of us all for the blessing of his Providence;

Whereas, Through the mercy of our heavenly Father, we again behold the fulfilment of the promise, that while the earth remaineth seed time and harvest shall not cease—I do with the advice and consent of the Council, and agreeably to established usage, appoint THURSDAY, the twenty-eighth day of November next, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving & praise to the Gracious Being, who has preserved our lives for another year, and crowned them with so many blessings.

Let our deepest gratitude be awakened, while we behold, in every direction, the fruits of the earth, mature at their appointed season, and up in ample stores, for the food of man. Let it be noted that the annual harvest is the result of the harmonious working of the great system of the material creation. When we consider that all the powers and properties of the natural elements, of the earth and the air of the winds and the latent principles which govern their movements, of receiving pleasure, and of the warming and enlightening sun must combine, in order to the ripening of a single grain of corn, let our thoughts arise from these second causes to the Great First Cause on whom they depend, and who, from the opening heavens, sends down the daily food of the whole family of man, as in a great sheet knit at the four corners of the universe, and let down to the earth.

In surveying the mercies of the past year, while we sympathise with our fellow citizens in distant parts of the union visited with pestilential disease, let us be thankful for the great measure of health, which has prevailed within our own borders.

Let us unite on the day of the public annual thanksgiving, express our gratitude to the Author of Good for all our public and private blessings; more especially,

For the continuance of peace with foreign nations and tranquility at home;

For the constitution of free government under which we live; and laws and institutions favorable to the improvement and happiness of the citizen;

For the increasing cares of education in the community, and for the rapid progress of the useful sciences and arts, and of good learning;

And for the measure of prosperity, which prevails in the Commonwealth, and the share of the comforts of life which has been allotted to the people of the State, in as great a degree, as to any portion of the human family.

Above all, let us not fail to render our devout acknowledgements to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, that he has been pleased to add to all his other mercies the gift of his son our Savior and the hope of pardon and immortal life in his Gospel.

The people of the Commonwealth are invited to set apart the above named day from the ordinary business of life, to assemble in their usual places of religious worship, and unite in those devotional exercises which become the occasion. They are requested to abstain from all amusements inconsistent with the character of the day.

As winter approaches, let those whom it finds comfortably housed, clothed, and fed, remember that there are some both in town and country, who suffer for the want of the necessaries of life; and let the hand which is raised in Thanksgiving be opened in charity.

EDWARD EVERETT.

Recipes for Family Dyes.

SCARLET RED. Before the directions are given to dye this beautiful color, it will not be improper to state that a strict attention to neatness, and a careful observance of the rules laid down will be necessary; which, if followed there will be but little difficulty to accomplish the dyeing this color in families. To dye 1 lb of woolen, it will require the following articles, which, when procured at the druggists, each should be written upon to prevent mistakes. 2 ounces of spirits of nitre, 1-2 drachm salt petre pounded, 2 drachms sal ammoniac pounded, 1-4 ounce grained tin, 1 ounce cochineal pounded fine, 1-2 ounce starch, 4 drachms tumeric pounded. Use the same proportion to dye any quantity. First prepare the aquafortis compound upon which should be made at least 2 days before dying. It is made as follows,—to dye 1 lb. of woolen,—Take a clean glass bottle put in 2 ounces spirits nitre, & as much clean rain water, 2 drachms sal ammoniac pounded, and 1-2 drachm salt petre. Shake till dissolved; then add 1-4 ounce grained tin, 1 small piece at a time, until all is dissolved. Then stop it up close with wax or a glass stopper. In using it be careful to use the clear liquor only.

Dying the Scarlet.—1. Put 5 gallons soft water in a brass kettle, heat it nearly to a boil, and add 1 ounce cream tartar, 1-3 ounce cochineal, which is finely powdered and sifted through gauze, and 4 drachms of pounded tumeric. Make a quick fire, and when it nearly boils, add nearly half of the clear compound already prepared as above, and mix it. Put in the goods for an hour and a half, stirring and raising them frequently and well. Take out the goods, drain, cool and rinse in cold water. Empty the dye and put it into the kettle five gallons soft water again; then dissolve half an ounce starch in warm water, and put it into the kettle; bring it to a scalding heat and skim it; then add 2-3 ounce cochineal; add a little before it boils the remainder of the clear part of the tin composition, and mix it well with the dye. Heat the dye and put in the goods an hour and a half, stirring and frequently raising them. Take them out, air, and then rinse and dry them.

CRIMSON. Put in 4 gallons of rain water at a scalding heat, 1 ounce fine cream tartar and 2 oz alum powdered. Put in the goods an hour and a half, stirring and airing them frequently. Empty the kettle and drain and rinse the goods. Take 4 gallons soft water, let it be blood warm, put in 6 ounces wheat bran tied up in a bag. Bring it to a moderate heat and skim it; take out the bag and add 1 ounce cochineal sifted through gauze; let it boil and put in the goods an hour, stirring and airing them, then drain and rinse them.—Empty the dye, and put in 4 gallons soft water. When blood warm, put in 2 drachms fine sal ammoniac; dissolve it and add the goods and stir them freely for 5 minutes, take them out and drain. Now add 1 ounce pearlash and mix it with the dye; when scalding hot, put in the goods and stir and air them 10 minutes, then air and rinse. You will have a beautiful crimson.

YELLOW. 2 ounces turmeric, put into a tin vessel, and boiled in a pint of whiskey, affords a beautiful yellow for light articles of silk, ribbons &c. dye for 5 minutes.

FOR SORE IN A COLD WAY. To 7 lbs. of cotton or linen, or 10 lbs. woolen, take 1 pound indigo ground fine, 2 ounces muriatic acid; put them in a barrel with water enough to cover the goods—take twice in 24 hours; add 1 quart of scarlet spirits; then it is fit for use. If the dyer manages as above directed, a good blue will be obtained, without the expense of a blue vat.

YELLOW SPIRITS. Take 5 parts muriatic, & 2 parts sulphuric acid, or oil vitriol; pour the sulphuric into the Muriatic slowly; then add a little of grain tin for 2 hours; then add all it will eat, *and in 48 hours it is fit for use.* This spirit added to dyes in quantity sufficient to give them a tart taste, is excellent to brighten the colors of madder red, crimson, blue, &c.

MADDER RED on Woolen in 30 minutes.—Prepare the goods in alum water, then heat soft water scalding hot, and put in the above yellow spirits sufficient to make it quite tart; next, to every pound of goods, add 1 pound of madder for a deep red, or 1-2 pound for a light red, and put in the goods at a heat just below a boil, keep it below a boil, and raise the goods to air them often for 30 minutes, when you will have a good color.

A gentleman whose house was repairing, went one day to see how the job was getting on, and observing a quantity of nails laying about, said to the carpenter, "Why don't you take care of these nails? they'll certainly be lost." "No," replied the carpenter, "you'll find them in the bill."

An Irishman said "the hard-hearted priests, instead of a tenth, would, if they dared, take the twentieth of a poor man's earnings, and to keep on *doubling.*

A dull father had a bright little son. After exhibiting him to a gentleman one day, he said "don't you think the lad is almost a miracle?" "Yes indeed," returned the visitor, "he is very much above *par.*'

Time consumes steel and iron, but an idle talker does more yet, for he consumes time itself.

The New York city directory for the current year contains 38,000 names, of which 32 are John Smiths, 573 Smiths in general, 275 Browns 192 Clarks, 155 Williams, 154 Taylors, 151 Johnsons, 148 Millers, 145 Moores, 143 Jones, 133 Thompsons, 120 Whites, 118. The names in the Directory embrace only heads of families.

The Providence Journal thus speaks of the outside of an individual recently brought before a magistrate in that city:—John's outward man exhibited the last instalment of a mildewed straw hat, the contingent remainder of half a shirt, and a small quantity of pantaloons; and he boasted that *he had not had on a shoe in three months.*" The inner man of course was all RUM.

From Dr. Fuller's Counsels and Cautions.

Give a grateful man more than he asks.

Deny stiffly; if thou denies at all.

Jest so as it may not end in sad earnest.

Eat to please thyself; wear clothes to please others.

Do good, and mind not to whom. Do ill and take heed.

Not only be good; but also shew thou art so.

Be not partner with a miser.

Trust not him who thinketh thou hast wronged him.

Pay all thou owest; and thy heart will leave aching.

If thou givest a jest, take a repartee.

Trust not him that seems a saint.

Tell not thy secrets behind a hedge or wall.

Praise thy friend and not thyself.

Be not lazy; and thou shalt have no occasion to wish.

Lay up while young; and thou shalt find it when old.

Speak well of the dead who cannot answer for themselves.

Let thy zeal for the truth be consistent with charity.

Choose such pleasures as recreate much and cost but little.

If thou distrustest thyself, thou wert best keep silence.

Know the secrets of thy own house, but of nobody's else.

Think upon the reward of sin; and fear the devil.

Rather despise death than hate life.

Make no certain promises of what is uncertain.

Accuse not fortune, when thou art in fault thyself.

If thou canst not bear evil, never think of preferment.

Religion enhances every enjoyment.—We may see how completely religion is adapted to the nature of man, by observing what even the elements of enjoyment, (and there are many, though fleeting,) which this world contains, are never fully tasted but by religious persons. These abundant sources of pure delight which are to be found in the heart, the intellect and the imagination are never received in their fullness but by them; and why? because they are the genius of their nature and were given for them. Without religion, the heart withers, the intellect is clouded, and can only flourish in such shape as that ultimately destined for them. In a worldly mind, like planets removed their original soil and climate, they cease, indeed, but with a blighted influence; and perdition, but how degenerate in the process!

Every thing that wants religion wants vitality. Philosophy, without religion, is crippled and im-

person; poverty, without religion, has no heart-saving powers; life without religion, is a complex and unexplainable riddle: the very acts which address themselves to the senses never proceed so far towards perfection, as when employed on religious subjects. Religion, then, can be no obstacle to enjoyment since the only sources of it which are careless-ly pure are all enhanced by its possession. Even in the ordinary commerce with the world, what a blessing awaits an exemption from the low and sordid spirit, the petty passions and paltry feelings, which abound in it.

The long talked of Antarctic Exploring expedition has started from England. It consists of the Terror 300 tons, and the Erebus, 370, six guns each, built expressly for this purpose, and finished and furnished in the most complete style under the eye of the Royal Society, at the Admiralty's expense. The ships are in three compartments below, for their greater safety. Double decks, spare rudders, eight boats, two sets of all imaginable needed instruments, &c., are supplied with the most perfect arrangement for warmth and ventilation. Provisions for three years are on board, with plenty of pemmican &c. The expedition is to establish observatories at St. Helena, the Cape and Van Dieman's Land; thence to make for the Antartic Pole as far as possible. The highest latitude yet reached is 63 deg. by Capt. Weddell, in 1823. The relatives of the parties had put on board all sorts of niceties, including a twelfth cake, to be opened next Jan. 6th. Capt. Ross is commander. Crozier who is Capt. under him, was lieutenant under his captaincy, and a midshipman he was lieutenant; they have always sailed together.

A Free Booter Caught.—There has been considerable excitement in Gloucester for a few days past, in consequence of sundry robberies of vessels in the Harbor and as Sandy Bay; and it will be recollected that the baggage strap of the stage was cut and a trunk stolen in the day time. A day or two ago a man was seen in the woods, where he appeared to have a hot on den. The people generally, as soon as they heard of the circumstances, were not long in determining what his occupation was, and accordingly a strong party went in pursuit of the robber and arrested him. They found a great number of articles at three or four different depots, which he had stolen, and took possession of them.

He had been there since the first of August, and from the appearances had been pretty diligent in his vocation. He says he had two accomplices and that he came from the British provinces. He kept a journal of his proceedings from day to day. In it he had set down the day of his arrival in Gloucester—that the town was handsomer than he expected to find it, and the houses much prettier than those of St. Johns—that the prevailing religion was Universalism, and a variety of other singular observations. It was supposed he was getting together a vessel load of plunder, which he intended to ship at his pleasure. He did not appear to have been particular in his selections of articles, as he had a great assortment. He had broken open 2 brigs at the harbor and another vessel at Sandy Bay.—*Salem Adv.*

A Remarkable Prodigy.—The Belfast [Ireland] Chronicle gives the following account of David M'Kveney, living in the parish of Aughallon, county of Antrim:

He was born without arms or legs, having only two short stumps in place of arms, and as to the legs, one is only a few inches long, with a diminutive shapeless foot, without any joint intervening, so as to form a thigh and a leg. The other is almost as long as a middle sized man but greatly deformed. It is extraordinary what this decrepit man can perform, as there is scarcely any job in the farm yard he cannot do, viz; he can thresh, and has often done so the whole day before a hired man; he can harness or unharness a horse, clean a stable or cow house, tether a cow; tie up with the stumps and throw on his shoulder a bundle of grass 100 lb. weight, he can shave himself, holding the razor in his toes, and can use the knife or fork in the same manner; he can dress and undress himself without assistance, balance a cup or bowl on the flat of one of his stumps, drink out of it and lay it down in safety; he can assist at the breakfast table, helping his mother to draw water, lifting the kettle of boiling water with his toes, and has occasionally helped himself to a cup out of the tea pot in the same manner. These are only a few specimens of his bodily actions, which are far surpassed by his mental powers. It was unfortunate for himself that he never received any education; for by the power of memory alone, there is scarcely any arithmetical question he cannot solve, and a great many mathematical ones, many specimens of which he can describe; and it is truly amusing and wonderful, to hear him do so, owing to the astonishing stretch of memory required on some of these occasions.

Wire Ponies.—A new invention has been made by Mr. Josiah White, of Philadelphia, and put in operation for trial, on the canal at this place, for the purpose of towing boats by power. The construction is simple and works well, and should it be found to answer as good a purpose for a longer distance,) and we have no doubt it will) as it does for the half mile under experiment, its advantages will be incalculable. —*Manch. Courier.*

We understand that "wire ponies" mentioned above, consist of water wheels placed at the dilerollocks, on which the water, usually running round the locks, to feed the lower levels, is *suffered to flow*, and thus a power is created to *drive* endless wires, reaching the whole length of each level, supported by rollers at proper distances.—To these wires the boats passing in either direction are attached, and thus towed from lock to lock. It is expected by having an extra A and a each lock, that the boats will require only one hand to steer them, and thus the expense of the other hands and the animal power will be saved.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Counterfeit fives of the Amherst bank are in circulation. Look out.

Florida War.—The Philadelphia National Gazette contains the following:

We have information which states that 7000 regulars are to be sent to Florida, among them the 8th infantry and a large portion of the artillery, are to go from the northern frontier, and likewise the 3d regiment of dragoons. Gen. Taylor has been authorised to send to Cuba for a large number of blood hounds.

☞ The Globe states that orders have been given to prepare a sloop of war, and a schooner, with all possible despatch, for cruising on the coast of Africa, in execution of the laws of the United States against the disgraceful traffic in slaves.

Two mines of coal have been recently opened on the Tennessee river, near Ross's Landing.

Tonnage at the Mass. Agricultural Society.—

The National Team of Twenty-Six Strong.—Whoever drives or whoever holds—may there be no shoving or goading: no getting over the traces and no breaking the chain.

Cure for Hard Times.—Cheat the doctor by living temperate; cheat the lawyer by keeping out of debt; and cheat the demagogue of whatever party, by voting for honest men.

The Norfolk Herald says that during the fire in that town, a curious effect was produced by the bursting of a cask of oil on the wharf. The oil being ignited, ran over the side of the wharf into the river, presenting the appearance of a *cascade of fire*, and spreading over the water covered it with a sheet of brilliant flame.

Fires in the United States from the 1st to the 16th of October, 1839.

Places.	Fires.	Buildings destroyed.	Loss.
New York,	7	60	$1,200,000
Mobile,	6	450	1,600,000
Philadelphia	2	53	1,000,000
Alton, Ill.	2	12	20,000
Newark, N. J.	3	9	25 000
N. Orleans,	1	6	20,000
Norfolk,	1	2	10,000
Aiken, S. C.	1	10	100,000
York, Pa.	1	5	5,000
Louisville, Ky.	1	1	10,000
West Boylston,	1	2	50,000
Aggregates,	25	600	4,040,000

From Canton—Important—By the ship Horatio, we have advices to June 14th. The contraband opium was undergoing the work of destruction near Canton, with great ceremony, at the rate of 300 chests a day, in the presence of the military and civic authorities. It was reduced to a compost with rock salt and stone lime, and then let to flow into the sea as a warning to coast smugglers. The pub se annunciation of this fact to an imperial edict of Pekl g, seems to have given great satisfaction, and appeased his wrath.

The Boundary Question.—The Woodstock, (N. B.) Times of the 14th inst. states that Col. *Mudge* and *Mr. Featherstonhaugh* have concluded their tour of explora ion through the disputed territory, and have proceeded to Quebec. The party attached to the expedition have returned. Nothing has transpired says the Times, that can be fully depended on, as to the result of their investigation; but adds, as the rumor, that no highlands corresponding to the terms of the treaty, have been discovered, except at the sources of the Penobscot, where they are said to be "decidedly and distinctly marked."

The crop of apples this year in New England is reported to be very small—much below the usual average.

The quantity of teas shipped from Canton in May for Great Britain and her colonies, was 90,100 chests—the whole for 1839 was 40 million pounds. Also 116,000 chests to the United States If the disturbance lately created on account of the opium trade should cause a suspension of intercourse with China, what a general thirst must ensue!

A society is about being established in Boston the object of which is to discourage the use of figs and old cheese; it having been ascertained that we deprive a great many innocent creatures of life every time we indulge in those luxuries. Edmund Quincy, Esq. is spoken of for president.

The Biggest Pumpkin yet.—The 'down East' folks have been exulting this season, and taking great pride to themselves for having raised the most enormous squashes and pumpkins. Our neighboring state, (New Jersey,) however takes the feather from their caps in raising pumpkins. Mr. samuel Reiner, of Mansfield township, Burlington county, has raised one this season weighing *two hundred and thirty-four pounds*, good weight, and measuring 9 feet and 7 inches in circumference. On the same vine there are six others remaining, the smallest of which weighs over 100 pounds.—*Phil. Ledger.*

From the Cleaveland, Ohio, Herald.

Air Navigation!—Great Discovery!!!—For *5,000 dollars premium I will engage to transport* an express mail regularly between New York and New Orleans in 15 hours!

The sub-criber begs leave to announce that he has invented a *balloon* which he can navigate the air in any direction at pleasure. To the government, and to the public at large, such a discovery must be of the greatest consequence, as it will in the conveyance of speedy intelligence entirely supersede the use of steamboats and railroads. This invention is the result of long and deep study. The balloon, when constructed, will carry five hundred pounds weight with ease, and travel at the rate of one hundred miles per hour if required. JAMES C. PATTON.

A Yankee from the Kennebeck district, Maine, describes that place as so healthy that the citizens have to move somewhere else to die!

Trouble Ahead.—The ship Estin, from Montevideo, arrived Saturday, reports an American Merchantman captured by the French squadron.

Use of Sweet Potato.—Every body has heard of a plain and sweet," but here is thought need sometimes long to many out." What think you of a sweet potatoe for a bed? You don't believe it? Here it is before us—four feet and one inch from the end of the snout to the tip of the tail, and six and a half inches in circumference. This beats beets, pumpkins and squashes all to smash! This enormous vegetable was raised on the farm of Daniel Hilber, Esq. near Canajoharie, in this county.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

New Orleans, Oct. 8th.—The bustle that is now seen in our streets looks very much like the revival of business. A number of vessels have arrived from the north, with goods for this port, and up the country. The carriage of the cargoes from the ships to the warehouses, and thence to the steamboats, keeps a number of drays and hands employed, and recals to mind the busy scenes of winter. We notice also the arrival of many passengers by the steamers. The morning papers of ye terday contained a long list of new comers. It may be said indeed that the fever has almost lost its epidemic character. The cases are few, and generally assume a mild aspect. —*Bulletin.*

Electro-Magnetism.—Clinton Roosvelt, Esq. announces in the Evening Post that he has invented a new Electro-Magnetic Machine, which overcomes entirely the difficulties encountered in the operation of Davenport's, so that now the electro-magnetic power may be increased beyond any assignable limits.

It is stated that a gentleman in New Jersey lately killed 818 English snipe, in one day, with one of Colt's repeating fowling pieces; and within a few days, 17 black ducks were shot on Long Island, with a single round from one of Colt's repeating duck guns, by a gentleman from New York.

A man named John Hack, has been convicted in Baltimore of voting twice at the late election, fined 40 dollars and sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

Mr. R. L. Stevens, of New York, has contracted with *Mr. Haviland* to put up a *handsome* for him after the Egyptian model of the Penn. Ins. Co's. house in Walnut-st. Philad.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The President returned to the seat of Government yesterday in the cars from Baltimore. He was met at the rail road depot, and escorted to the Executive mansion by a large number of citizens, marching in procession, preceded by the Marine band of music.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Another Murder in Alabama.—A notorious accoudrel named Coker, and his two sons way laid and fired upon a Mr. Harrel, and several other gentlemen as they were riding home near Kingston. A Mr. Glover, a young man of Georgia, and who was not the object of vengeance, was killed, leaving a wife and five children.

There are 340 applications for the benefit of the insolvent laws at the coming session of that court in Philadelphia.

At Wheeling on the 21st inst. the Ohio river had but 18 inches of water in the channel. A large drove of cattle was driven across the bed of the river.

United States bank.—John M'Kim, jr. of Baltimore, offers 100 000 dollars worth of real estate as a fair valuation for the U. S. bank stock at par, and for U. S. bank notes at par.—*Phila. Sentinel.*

There are to be no shinplasters in the state of Pennsylvania. Gov. Porter has taken a stand against these nuisances, which cannot be too highly commended.

One of the Texas papers says that there is no water in the vicinity of Austin's reserve than two miles, and they are obliged to swim their horses across the *river* to get it.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly from the Advocate & Journal.

Candles.—Mould,	$0	15	to 0 18
Dipped,		12	to 14
Sperm,		41	to 42
Coffee.—Cuba,		10	to 12
Java,		13	to 14
Cotton.—New Orleans,		13	to 14
Upland,		10	to 14
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,			4 00
Pickled Cod, bri		4 50	to 5 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.		18	to 21
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.		13 50	to 14 00
Mackerel, No. 2,		11 00	to 12 00
Mackerel, No. 3		7 50	to 7 33
Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,		4 88	to 5 00
Rye Fl ur,		4 15	to 4 31
Indian Meal,		4 00	to 4 20
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,			1 25
Rye, new Mass, 56 lb.			77
Corn, yellow, northern,		83	to —
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,		80	to —
Do. southern,		80	to —
Barley		75	to 70
Oats,		42	to 43
Peas, white dry,			1 00
Pork, Mess,		15 00	to 16 00
Do. Prime,		12	to 13
Molasses.—New Orleans		24	to 32
Havana, Matanzas,		29	to 33
Provisions.—Beef, mess,		15 00	to 15 25
Do. prime,		11 50	to 11 75
Butter, dairy		14	to 15
Do shipping		12	to 12
Hog's Lard,		11	to 12
Pork, mess, brl.		17 00	to —
Do. prime,		13 00	to 14 00
Cheese, American,		9	to 10
Hams,		12	to —
Lard, 100 lbs.		4 37	to 4 87
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,			—
Liverpool, blown, sack,		1 75	to 2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix			8 to 10
New Orleans			6 to —
Loaf,			14 to 16
Loaf			15 to 17
Tallow.—American			11 to 12
Teas.—Imperial and Gu powder,		42 to	1 50
Hyson and Young Hyson,			37 to 50
Bohea			27 to 28

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, October 29, 1839.

Feel I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.—Thomas Jefferson.

The following persons are the delegates chosen to represent Westfield township, in the Whig State Convention, to be held at Trenton, on Wednesday, Nov. 13th, for the purpose of appointing 8 delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, for the nomination of Whig candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. So says the *Newark Daily Advertiser.*

James Leonard	Allen Wilson,
Stephen Vail,	Job Squier,
Alex. Wilson,	Jos. Alexander,
Gideon Ross,	Saml. K. Stevenson,
	Ephraim Clark.

☞ *The Elections* every where seem to indicate that the organization of the opposition to the present administration of the General Government is undergoing a rapid dissolution. The 2 force parties which have for the last ten years warred with each other—convulsing annually the whole country—corrupting its morals and endangering its very existence, are about to be merged in one. The next division will not be upon banks or tariffs, but upon the vital question of *Freedom or Slavery.* Let the friends of emancipation prepare themselves for this great issue, by organizing their entire available strength for action at the ballot box; by speedily ascertaining who are willing to give their votes for the slave's freedom, and the preservation of their own rights. This may be done without interfering in any degree with other measures for the promotion of our cause.

☞ The above we take from the Pennsylvania Freeman, the best Anti-Slavery paper in the Union, and is from the pen of its editor, John G. Whittier, one of the most talented of American writers, and formerly one of the most strenuous supporters of Mr. Clay. The Philadelphia *Star*, a paper devoted to the interests of *Mr. Harrison*, seems to have come to the same conclusion, so far as relates to the merging of both parties into one. It says that neither Harrison or Clay, or any other whig candidate has the least chance of success, and therefore advises the whig party to make no nomination, and unite with the democratic party in giving Mr. Van Buren an unanimous vote.

These opinions so confidently expressed by the two Philadelphia papers, may seem to many as *very extravagant, and entirely without foundation*, yet we doubt not there is much in them to awaken reflection. It is not very improbable, as the late elections indicate, that Mr. Van Buren will be re elected to the Presidential chair by a large majority; which, in a few years, when the present party leaders are out of the way, *might* lead to an entire new organization of parties. We hope such will be the case. We earnestly wish the time to come when the currency question will be settled, and thrown out of party politics—for any system is better than uncertainty, and as long as the currency is a party-question, so long we shall have nothing but uncertainty. Sub Treasury, or No Sub-Treasury, is not a question of sufficient importance, in our opinion to divide a whole nation—not worth contending about with such unceasing warfare; or at least, there are questions of more importance, on which we hope a new organization of parties will in time take place.

We would by no means say with Mr. Whittier, that it is probable the Abolition of Slavery will be the main party question.

The election in New York takes place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. If the empire state goes for Mr. Van Buren, the propriety of these views will be much more apparent,—if for the whigs, not so evident as now.

The New Election Law.—After an examination of the operation of this law we are of the opinion that it is a very good one. Like the silk law, passed by a whig legislature, it is as good as could be devised,—but owing to the clamor of the democrats, the whigs repealed the latter. We hope they will not repeal the election law for the same reason, for it is useless to attempt pleasing a political opponent. We subjoin a few of the opinions of the press.

We can state after a careful and suspicious observation of the operation of the law we are fully satisfied with its provisions. We believe it to be just such a law as should be adopted in every state, and well calculated to effect every object desirable to be reached by such a law, and to prevent just the practices, and such only, as are desirable to be prevented; and if this were their only act, the whig legislature who passed it are entitled to the gratitude of the people of New Jersey.—*Jersey City Adv.*

We have not heard of a single illegal vote poll ed on either side.—*Somerset Whig.*

We believe that the new election law gave great satisfaction. It prevented at our poll almost all quarrelling. If either party objected to a voter, they stated their objections, and appealed to the judges to examine the challenge according to the law. The Van Buren challengers produced at least as much readiness at their opponents, to decide all questions, in the manner

was that both parties were as tisfied; and what is of vast advantage, both have confidence that the election was fairly conducted and both submit to the result, feeling that they had their lawful rights.—*Trenton State Gazette.*

New York Mirror.—We noticed in our last, that the number of this magnificent periodical issued on the 10th inst. was entirely original, and contained one of the most costly steel engravings ever published in this or any country. The present volume, which commenced on the 1st of July last, will contain six similar engravings,—and in the variety and interest of its literary contents will be exceeded by none of the previous volumes, or by any periodical in the world.

Those who subscribe no can be supplied with *all the back numbers* from the commencement of the volume.

For terms, &c. see advertisement in this paper.

Ohio.—In the Legislature just chosen, the two parties stand thus:—In the Senate, 25 democrats to 11 whigs, and in the House 49 democrats to 23 whigs. In joint ballot, 74 to 34,—democratic majority, 40.

Pennsylvania.—The Harrisburg Reporter, a democratic paper, says the new legislature will comprise,—

"In the Senate, 18 democrats and 15 of all other denominations,—in the house 68 democrats 8 whigs, 21 anti-masons, and 3 abolitionists.

We doubt the correctness of this statement.

Georgia.—The Democrats have elected their governor, and a majority in both branches of the legislature.

Chinese Tree Corn.—We received yesterday a short, half-filled, miserable looking ear of corn very much resembling the lean kine in Joseph's *dream, accompanied with the following note:*

Gentlemen,—I send you an ear of Grant Thorburn's Chinese or Tree Corn, planted 1st May, and picked 16th Sept. The ground was very rich and well manured. This ear is a fair specimen of all that has been grown in this region from ears purchased at Thorburn's Seed Store, in John street, New York. It beats the wooden nutmeg speculation all hollow.

A Subscriber.

South Coventry, Con. Sept. 1839.

In the port on of the letter which we omit, the writer is quite severe upon Mr. Thorburn for foisting such an imposition upon the public. We observe also, in the Virginia Farmer's Register, a collection of testimonials from different agricultural papers and other sources, which agree in representing the corn as entirely worthless.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The Chinese corn planted in this vicinity turned out well, its produce being equal to what was anticipated of it.

The Rahway Herald having been accused of violating its neutrality by avowing a preference for the Whig candidate for Sheriff in Middlesex county, confesses its guilt, but pleads as an atonement for the offence "to go south and nail for the following candidates:

For President:—John Frank,

For Vice President,—Ben Jory.

subject, however, to a convention of German sausages, to be concentrated in Milleville, on Christmas day."

"Figer'n."—The Van Buren presses are all hard at it, "figer'ing," as Maj r Downing used to say, about the late election. They can bring it out, they say, as clear as a Scotch metaphysical argument, that they have beaten the whigs instead of the whigs beating them. Poor fellows! We remember when, after every election, we had this work to do. The whig editors by constant practice, became very adroit in making out whig gains. But some how or other, the other party always got elected, and we had our figures for our gains.

So it is now, with the Van Buren editors, poor fellows.—*State Gazette.*

From the Jersey City Advertiser.

The Girard bank, Philadelphia, attempted the issue of one dollar checks, and the s was an evident leaning toward the issue of Corporation change notes, (or Shinplasters,) but this was promptly checked by an official communication from Governor Porter to Attorney General Johnson, directing him to proceed against all such issues; and a corresponding circular from the Attorney General to his Deputies in the several counties. So no shinplasters will be issued.

Gov. Porter's communication is remarkably moderate in its tone, and gives reason for the belief that the bank charters of that state will not be declared forfeited by the suspension—probably not even that of the U. S. bank. The Governor says.—

"The circumstances by which we are surrounded will doubtless lead to the cultivation of a spirit of mutual forbearance and moderation on all sides, as the only means adapted to restore a sound and healthy condition of affairs. Every attempt to aggravate existing embarrassments unnecessarily, should be discountenanced by all cool and reflecting citizens."

The Harlaem Rail Road Company lately celebrated the completion of their double track at Noland's *Hotel*, Harlem. Mr. Philip Hone gave the following toast:—

"The locomotive—the only good motive for riding a man on a rail."

One thousand dollars, it is believed will attend the National Silk Convention at Washington, Nov. 19th. Great competition is expected in the products offered for premiums.

New Jersey Legislature.

Tuesday, Oct. 22d.

Council met at 3 o'clock, P. M. all the members present except Mr. Kennedy, of Warren. Hon. Joseph Porter, of Gloucester, was chosen Vice-President, by 4 votes over Mr. Price of Bergen. R. E. Ho ner was unanimously chosen Secretary.

In Assembly, all the members were present. Wm. Stites, Esq. of Essex, was chosen Speaker, by a vote of 32 to 26 over Thomas Combs, of Monmouth. P. V. Coppu k was re-appointed clerk.

Wednesday, Oct. 23d.

The Governor's Message was received and 500 copies ordered to be printed by each house. The message is highly spoken of; as we received it too late for insertion in this week's paper, we intend giving it to our readers in our next.

Standing and joint committees were appointed in both houses.

On Thursday, it was resolved that the two houses go into joint meeting on Friday,—the result of which we have not ascertained.

We had the pleasure of hearing a very interesting anti-slavery lecture, on Sunday evening, at the Academy in New Market, from the Rev. Mr Finney, New Jersey Anti-Slavery agent.

He will deliver another lecture this evening, (Monday) at the same place.

The price of flour in Cincinnati was $4.06 per barrel, and dull at that. Wheat 70 cents per bushel.—Corn 50 cents. The river is lower than it has been before this season.

A young murderer.—Four boys were gunning, recently, in the woods near Jeffersonville, Ky. One scared some pigeons, when another threatened that if he should do so again he would shoot him. Upon receiving a reply he fired, and shot his companion dead. At first the boy who committed the deed wept bitterly; but, recovering himself, he, with pr mises and threats, induced them to assist in throwing the body into a drain, and covering it with brush. The father of the youth who was shot did not ascertain the fact until a day or two after, when the lad who committed the deed was lodged in jail.

Information Wanted, respecting a forlorn and wandering Colored Girl.—Her worthy and distressed parents reside at Watervliet, N. Y. She left them in a state of mental derangement, near the last of July past, and has recently been seen between Bloomfield and Newark. Her name is *Matilda Jackson*; she has call d herself Ann Jackson: Is like to Schenectady, Niagara, the Mohawk, of visiting her father, and sometimes enquires the way to Mr. Barnett's in Caldwell. Any person who knows where she is, or who has taken her up, is earnestly desired to make it known to the subscribers in Caldwell, N. Jersey.

RICHARD F. CLEVELAND,
JONAATHAN PROVOST.

The whigs of this state hold their State Convention on Wednesday, the 13th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the State House in the city of Trenton, to appoint delegates to attend the National Convention to be held in Harrisburg in December next, and to transact such other business as they may deem expedient.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

M. Vermeule, 3,27; $3.27; John Simpson, 2,19; Davison & Wallace, 2,02; D. Lenox, ,91; H. V. Nevius 1,00; G. F. Pound & Co. ,91; Deborah Vail, ,44; J. Leonard, ,38; Prince Marsh ,38.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

MARRIED.

In New Brunswick on the 15th inst. Alex. Henry to Susan B. Van Dyke.

DIED

Suddenly, on the 15th inst. at New Market, Elizabeth O. Barney, of Elizabethtown, aged 47

New Goods,

IN addition to his former stock, the subscriber has just opened a few pieces of Winter De Laines, also Paper Muslins, and black figured Thulle for veils.
Oct. 23th. D. LENOX.

Ladies' Cloths.

JUST RECEIVED, at the Plainfield Emporium, two pieces of very fine cloths, suitable for ladies' cloaks
1 piece of super black Cassimere, double-mill'd, at $2 per yard. D. LENOX.

STEWART'S Steam Refined Candy. White Sicily Grapes, and Fresh Lemons for sale by
Oct. 23th, 1839. D. LENOX

Muslin, Muslin, Muslin,

CHEAP Domestic Sheeting and Bleached shirting, for sale at reduced prices by D. LENOX.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES. Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Fleeced, Canton any width, at 3s. 6d. to 6s. D. LENOX.

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Hdkfs. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

Just Received at the Cheap Store,

100 YARDS Dark Prints, at 6d. 8d. and 10d. per yard. Ladies, please call and purchase soon. D. LENOX.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION

THE next session of this School will commence on Monday, the 4th of November, to continue twenty three weeks.

Terms.

Common English branches, per quarter,	$3 to 4.00
Higher " " "	5 to 6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

NELSON WHEELER, Principal.
Plainfield, Oct. 23th, 1839. 3w

HOUSE & LOT, For Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers his house and Lot for sale where he now resides, situated in Second str et just below the Classical Institution It will be sold low if application be made soon and on Liberal Terms.
Oct. 23th. DANIEL USBURN.

STOVES ! ! STOVES ! ! !

MY STORE is now well filled with a good variety of Stoves in complete order. Among them are the following :

Postley's Union Cook

Of all sizes. Those are highly approved. I have never known of one to fail, in which they have not given full satisfaction. I am willing to let any person take one and try it, and if it does not suit, it may be returned without any charge.

Rotarys, of all sizes.

With or without cast ovens. These stoves are too well known to need any commendation.

Postley's old pattern, from No. 1 to 5

Nine Plates,

From 16 to 20 inch, (2 sizes) all in complete order. I have taken the pains to go to Philadelphia and purchase these, in order to have the best and cheapest; they have sunken hearths which makes them very convenient for broiling in front; there is to each one 1 large boiler, 1 tea kettle, 1 Russia iron pan 2 tin pans and 1 Dipper.

James' Cook, for coal or wood.

Hess's beautiful store or parlor stoves

Mott's self feeding cook and parlor do

Six Plates of F. H. Church's,

For heating rooms with wood. They are an ornamental Box Stove.

M. N. Stanley's beautiful Parlor

Stoves for wood. These have been known to draw where nothing else would.

Franklins.

I have four sizes of these, of very neat patterns—I have more of these than I paid for me in consequence of an increased call for them last year.

Second-hand Stoves.

I have a great variety of these, almost all sizes and patterns and they will be sold much lower than they ever were by me.

Russia Sheet Iron Stoves,

These are now so well known, that it is needless to say much about them. They are manufactured of the very best sheet iron, and handsomely ornamented with fancy castings and bronzed brass rims, which renders them among the neatest Stoves now in use for parlors and sitting rooms. Any person may take them on trial one week, when, if they please they may return them without charge.—I have their single or with one or two drums attached to them; by means of these drums the heat is more diffused, and retained longer in the room.

P. S.—Pans, Pipe, Coal hods, Riddles, British Lustre, Black Lead, Lead Tubes, &c. for sale as usual.

I have also some kinds of stoves on hand, which have not mentioned, to further my assortment more complete than it ever has been before, and I respectfully request the public to call and examine my Stoves before purchasing elsewhere.

JONATHAN THOMPSON.
Rahway, Oct. 21, 1839.

Blue Black and light colored Silks,

A FEW Pieces For Dresses, at the low price of 3s. 6d per yard. D. LENOX.

English Merinos,

A FEW pieces English Merinos, fine quality double fold, for sale at 3s. 6d cash. D. LENOX.

Wanted, at the Plainfield Emporium

300 DOZ. EGGS, for which the highest prices will be paid, also,
100 Bushels White Nots, for New York Market.
Oct. 21, 1839. D. LENOX.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affect one of the Liver Costiveness, Head ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS*, in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.
154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.

144 PERSATHAN CARDS, 12 cts.
MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPOENAS,
Bills to let-houses.
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Scotch Plains, N. J. Oct. 1st, 1839.

Peter Brown, Zubish Miller,
Mary Dolbeer, Ezra Hand.
Isaac Marsh,
22 1m* JAMES FRAZEE, P. M.

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, in all the styles, with instructions to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are especially invited to call.
April 16th.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

For Sale at this Office,

October, 1839,
CHEAP FOR CASH, viz.

THREE Experiments in Living.—Living within the means, Living up to the means, and Living beyond the means.—Tenth Edition.—A very popular work—25 cts.

Fourth Experiment in Living, Living without Means.

Sixth Edition.—16 cts.

Fortune Telling Cards.—Hieroglyphic Bible,
Charlotte Temple.—Port Braddock Letters
Daily Food.—Princes and Juvenile Books.
Anti-Slavery ALMANACS for 1840
SPARE PILLS.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such Pot, Cap, Ruled do. at 4d, or 8c. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, well printed, and handsomely bound, at only 87 and 87 cts. each, large and small
Watt's Psalms and Hymns, large and small editions
Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

Theme paper, assorted colors.
Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,
Day Books, Blank, Memorandum, and Pass Books.
Pocket Book's and Wallets, several kinds.
Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.
600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.
Perfumed Card paper, &c. &c.
A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

Small Blank books.—Dream Books,
Song Books, several kinds, 6 to 8 cents
Album and Scrap Leaves,
Labels to put into book, 40 cts. nee hundred.
Friction Matches. Pocket Combs, Wafers, Writing Ink, &c. &c at the New York retail prices.

School Books,

Town's Spelling Book,
Peter Parley's Geography.—Olney's Do and Atlas,
Smith's Grammar.—Smith's Arithmetic,
Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.
Colburn's Arithmetic.
Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books.
School Testaments.—Pocket Testaments.
Adams' Latin Grammar,
Worcester's Latin Dictionary
Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Murray's small English Grammar,
English Reader.
Mills' Reciter.—Goodrich's United States,
Hutchinson's Xenophon. Clark's Cæsar. Vince's Fluxions, and other second-hand Classical Books.

Miscellaneous,

Missionary Gazetteer, with plates
The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott
Whitney's Poems,
Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P Lovejoy,
Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait.
The Golden Rail Road,
Bunyan's Holy War,
Conversations on Chemistry, with plates,
Illinois, with a map; containing also the emigrant's Guide to the West
Pollok's Course of Time.
Baxter's Saint's Rest.—The Young Husband
Bible Gazetteer, 18 plates and maps.
Moore's Little Rock.—Cowper's Task
Young's Night Thoughts.
Winter Evening Tales, by James Hogg
Lives of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Byron, by Sir Walter Scott,
Moore's Melodies.—Thomas' Poems,
Keates between New York and Washington.
Lalla Rookh.—Moore.—The Guilty Tongue,
MARRYATT'S Novels, complete in one large octavo Volume, well bound.
Oliver Twist, a Novel, complete in 1 vol. by the celebrated Boz.
Japhett search of his Father, 2 vols. bound in Morocco and gilt,
Middlipman Easy, 2 vols. do. do.
Frank Mildmay, or the Naval Officer, 2 vols. do. do.
Pacha of Many Tales, 2 vols do. do.
Newton Forster, 2 vols. do. do.
Peter Simple, 2 vols. do. do.
King's Own, 2 vols. do. do.
Jacob Faithful, 2 vols. do. do.
Pirate, and Three Cutters, 1 vol. do. do.
Japhet, in Search of Monthemore.—Providential Care.
William's Poems.

Anti-Slavery,

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,
Life of Gustavus Vassa, with plates,
Benezet's Anti-Slavery Tracts, with plates,
Slavery Friend, 3 vols. with cuts,
Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix, well bound
The same in pamphlet form
Alton Trials, with a plate.—Rural Code of Hayti
Channing on Slavery.—Morris's Speech
Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery
Anti-Slavery Manual.—Mrs Child's Appeal
Testimony of God against Slavery
Life of Wilberforce.—Life of Granville Sharp,
Star of Freedom, with plates.—Light and Love
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,
Buxton on the Slave Trade,
Jay's View.
Prose and poetical Works of E. M Chandler, with a Portrait. and Memoirs
American Slavery as it is; bound and unbound.
Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.
The Pourtrayer, &c.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Foot's Essay on Decision of Character.
Child's Instructor.
Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.
Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.
Three Lamps Chandlers.
Bonaparte's Oracultum; or Book of Fate:—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.
Goldsmith's History of Greece.
Present from Rahway.
The Approved RECIPE BOOK.

PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Barnes, where he now offers for sale A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Tinware, Staple and Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase at his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times.—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

At very reduced Prices.

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries. China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.
DAVID LENOX.
Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

ARRANGEMENT until further Notice.

On and after SATURDAY, the 5th inst. the cars will run as follows:—

Leave New York, from the foot of Marketfield st. (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, per steamboat Water Witch at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Elizabethport for Plainfield at 8 o'clock, A. M. and at 3 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 9 o'clock, and a quarter before 12, A. M.

Stages leave Plainfield for Somerville, by way of Boundbrook, on the arrival of the last train.

Freight taken as usual, which should be at the depot half an hour before the starting of each train.
Elizabethtown, Oct. 7th, 1839.

Victoria Robes,

A New and Splendid Article, For sale by
DAVID LENOX.
Plainfield Emporium, Oct 14.

Kabdle Shawls,

A New Article, dark rich patterns, very heavy, 8-4, Suitable for Winter. D. LENOX.

Chinelle, Brocha, Plaid & Rob Roy

SHAWLS, a good assortment, at very reduced prices. DAVID LENOX.

LEHIGH COAL.

500 TONS of the First Quality Coal, direct from the mines, For Sale in Lumps, or broken and screened, at the lowest rates by
CLARKSON & BREWSTER.
Rahway, Oct. 7th, 1839. 142 3m

☞ The Sale of the House & Lot of *Stevens Clawson* on Pesse street, is postponed till *November 1st*, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to be sold on that day to the highest bidder. Any one wishing to see the house, apply to C. Boice, Esq.
☞ The above lot is sold.

RANAWAY,

FROM the Subscriber on Tuesday morning last, the 1 thinst. ALLEN WILLEY, an indented apprentice to the Tailoring business, about 10 years old. He had on when he went away an old straw hat, green Circassian round about, well worn—black satinett pantaloons and a blue shirt or stockings. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting said boy under penalty of the law as I will pay no debts of his contracting. One cent reward will be for his return to the subscriber
Oct. 21, 1839. CHARLES JOHNSON.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper. For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper; Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.
Oct. 23d, 1838. 2y ly

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. October 1st, 1839.

David Allen,
Charity Auburn,
Thomas Barret,
Lewis D. Boggs,
J. Boice,
A. Campton,
John S. Cook,
Higbie Carpenter,
D. Cory,
M. F. Compton,
Marsha W Cogant,
Alice Cohen,
John Core,
John N Dennison,
Theodore A. Dunn,
Henry Dayton,
Tunison & Davison
Ralph G. Dennison,
Gideon M. Fagon,
J. D Frazee,
John Frazee,
Sarah Granson,
Moses Hatfield,
William Hill,
Martin Holton,
Joseph Laing,
Daniel W. Lorwid,
Abraham Maudy,
Jacob A. Miller,
Thomas T. Martin,
Dr. Porter,
Peter Pangborn,
Phebe Ann Randolph,
Sarah Randolph,
David N. Ruskman,
Rufus Stay,
John Stanbery, 2,
Moses Sawyer,
J. C. Tunis,
J. H. Talman,
Jacob Voorhis, 4,
Elizabeth Woods,
Gideon Wedgen,
William Wells.

J. MANNING, P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 13 tf.

Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of I. V. TRUMP & CO. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without further solicitation.
June 1, 1839. THS. S. ALBERTI.

Just made up,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer,—that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned, a great improvement.
JOHN N. DENNISON.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

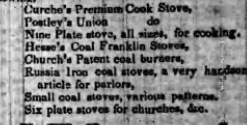
☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.
THOMAS S. ALBERTI.
Plainfield, June 30, 1838. 73 tf

NOW IS YOUR TIME ! STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber would inform the inhabitants of this and the adjacent country, that he has opened a large assortment of the most approved kinds of stoves, among which are the following,

Curche's Premium Cook Stove,
Postley's Union do do
Nine Plate stove, all sizes, for cooking.
Hess's Coal Franklin Stoves,
Church's Patent coal burners,
Russia Iron coal stoves, a very handsome article for parlors,
Small coal stoves, various patterns.
Six plate stoves for churches, &c.



Stove pipe, drip pans, boilers, tea kettles, all kinds Stove fixtures made to order, and to suit with a general assortment of hollow ware.

The subscriber trusts that from 25 years experience in the stove business will enable him to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

M. HATFIELD.
40 tf

Plainfield, Sept. 22, 1839.

N. B. Always on hand, plain and japanned tin at wholesale and retail.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by W. M. WILLIS.
May 14th, 1839.

Selling Off Cheap.

THE Subscriber, about to make some different arrangements in business now offers for sale, from 2 to 300 yards of Calico at Costprice, also Cloths Cassimeres, Sattinetts French and English Merinoes which he will sell at very small advance from Cost. The Subscriber has also a good assortment of Groceries, Flour, Fish, and Hardware Crockery &c. &c.

H. A CORY.
Sept. 9th.

GROCERY AND SHOE STORE !

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their store in Plainfield, on the corner of Front street and Bowery Lane, opposite Pease street, various Goods that they will sell cheap for cash or country produce, such as Teas, Corn, wheat, buckwheat, rye, potatoes, and the highest prices paid for Wood.

The articles offered, all wanted to be good, are as follows. Those who wish to buy would do well to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

Free labor sugar and coffee, Tea, molasses, raisins, rice, ginger, cocoa, chocolate, allspice, pepper, nutmeg, saleratus, starch, salt petre, indigo, tobacco, Salt, gum arabic, butter, lard, beef, hams, Pork, Lard, Soap, flour, meal.—Ink—Paregoric, oil spike, castor oil, salts, B. drops, spodedilor, Essence of Cinnamon and Peppermint, British oil, Balsam of honey, soda, best Tar oil, —Boots and shoes.—Crockery, Glass and China ware. —Hacking, segars,—nails, hardware, brushes, bellows seives, scythes, rakes, brooms, ropes, baskets, hatter-brayes, buttons, combs, pins, needles, clothes pins, razor strops, hooks and eyes—Patent thread, sewing silk, cotton,—Crackers—Sand.

GEO. FOX POUND.
SAMUEL F. POUND.
Plainfield, Sept. 3d, 1839. 37 1Apr. 1

Sale of Real Estate.

IN Pursuance of an order of the Prerogative Court of the State of New Jersey, we the subscribers commissioners appointed by said court, will offer for sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of October next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of Henry Stites, late of the county of Essex, deceased, consisting of four 14 to 15 acre lots of land, on which there is a good dwelling house, and a good proportion of wood, a never failing stream of water running through the same. Situated in the Village of Scotch Plains, in the township of Westfield and Warren, and within a few rods of the Baptist Church, and a good Grist mill in the store.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. Conditions will be made known by

JOHN WOODRUFF,
DENNIS COLES, } Commissioners.
GIDEON ROWE,

Aug. 23, 1839. 136 2m*

Notice.

THE Farmers of Plainfield and its vicinity are respectfully informed that the *FARMERS' HOTEL* will be open to receive Hay at the Market Price on the 10th of September inst.

Sept 23, 1839. 2t 3m. HENRY T. TANNER.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of
BEES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield Sept 14th 1839.

THE NEW-YORKER.

The Publishers of The New Yorker respectfully announce the commencement of a New Volume of their Journal on the 31st of September next, being the Eighth of the double Quarto Edition, thus completing the fifth year of its publication in the Folio or common newspaper form.

The New-Yorker is now so widely known as to render superfluous any detailed delineation of its object; suffice it here that the work is intended to sustain the reputation of a Weekly Literary Journal not inferior in solidity and variety to any similar work of the Atlantic states. About two-thirds of its columns are devoted to the best Original and Selected Literature, comprising Reviews, Essays (Scientific and Literary) Tales, Poems, Choice Anecdotes, Sketches of Manners, Biographical and Historical Sketches, &c. &c. In this department, Critical Notices of nearly all new publications of interest will be given. The remaining columns will be devoted to a condensed view of the Political and General Intelligence of the day, Domestic and Foreign. Under this head, the returns of all the important elections throughout the United States will be carefully compiled and compared with those of former elections, so as to give a clear exhibit of the relative strength of each political party in the several states. All political movements of interest will likewise be briefly and impartially chronicled. In fine, it will be the general aim of this paper to be first useful and instructive, the aggreeable and entertaining. The steady support through the last three years by a subscribing list of more than 6,000 subscribers warrants the belief that the conduct of the work has not disappointed the hopes of its friends while it has secured the decided approval of an intelligent public. Such as it has been it will be continued to be with the exception of the additional aid already secured in its Editorial Department, to which it is hoped that still further accessions will be made, as the enterprise may progress. If unwearied exertion and a fixed resolve to spare no labor or expense which may tend to elevate the character of their work can avail any thing, the undersigned are justified in the confidence that hereafter their journal will at any rate maintain the standing it has already attained in the public estimation.

H. LEAVITT & E. LEAVITT & CO.

CONDITIONS.—The Quarto Edition of The New-Yorker is issued every Saturday evening on a large imperial sheet (25 by 40 inches) of superior paper, each number containing sixteen large pages of three columns each. This edition forms two ample volumes of 416 pages each per annum, making 864 pages in a year, excluding advertisements and including 32 pages of popular music, of which a sheet is given in each number. This edition is afforded to subscribers at Four Dollars per annum, or three and a half when absolutely paid in advance. Three Copies will be sent for Ten dollars remitted free of Postage, or Five Copies for Fifteen dollars.

☞The New-Yorker, Folio Edition, is printed on a large imperial sheet (2 by 37 inches) of fine white paper, and afforded to subscribers at Three Dollars per annum or Two dollars and a half if paid in advance. Five copies will be sent for Ten dollars remitting us free of charge, and any larger number in proportion. Subscriptions to either edition are respectfully solicited. Address H. Greeley & Co. 1 Ann st. New York.

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation o their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, wherein the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have highly praised Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discovery was beyond the reach of them. With that generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other medicines in the same line, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevension of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to a quality which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the incipient matter which undergoes the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can get into the blood, but are delivered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel. The diseases which especially yield to the virtues of Dr. Peters' Pills are as follows:—Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick head. ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the spleen, Piles, Loss of appetite, Sour stomach, Coated or furred tongue, Nausea, Distention of the stomach and bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loathing of Aliments, Blotches on the complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, when a Cathartic or aperient is needed.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combine to render them much easier to swallow than any medicine than any that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are presumed to be the result of machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turns out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel-grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies on tradicions, and to the use of nostrums with which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having tried Peters' Pills, and now shown as to Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them. I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's and Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic as certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering so well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious case cannot be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan. 13, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. *Author and sole proprietor*, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

BRASS KETTLES.

FROM 21 to 24, best English Brass, large and small size, which I will sell cheap, call and see them.

Also, Tin Wash Kettles, warranted fire proof, very cheap HOLLOW WARE.

Pots, Kettles, Cast Iron and Portable Air Furnaces *Copper, Tin and Tea Kettles, Gridirons, Shovel, Tongs Kitchen Fire Dogs, Chicken Pans, Frying Pans, &c.*

Wanted in Exchange,

All kinds of Country Produce, Old Copper, Pewter, Brass, Lead, Rags, Bees Wax, Flax, &c. at the highest prices. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Rail Road Hotel.

THE Subscriber having taken the Rail Road Hotel, at the junction of the New-Jersey and Somerville Rail Roads in Elizabethtown, where he is well provided with House room and Stabling, solicits a share of patronage. REUBEN COLE.

Elizabethtown, April 23d, 1839. 16 tf

New Volume.

The First Number of the Seventeenth Volume OF THE

NEW-YORK MIRROR.

Was issued on the 25th day of June.

IT contains two splendid Steel plate engravings, with original letter-press by T. S. Fay, Esq. Hoffman, Leggett, Sargeant, (the editor,) and other writers of acknowledged eminence.

Fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano, and the usual quantity of engravings, with a number of cuttings on wood, will embellish the present Volume, while its literary character will be maintained, in its foreign correspondence, translations from the German, and other language tales, Tales, Essays, Curious Historical Legends, American Reminiscences, Indian traditions, &c.

No volume of the Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. In all matters of interest varied and choice matter, most of it expressly written for its columns—containing superior engravings on steel, with copious selections of exquisite music, beautifully printed on fine white paper—the present volume of 416 imperial quarto pages—is, at the trifling subscription of five dollars per annum, afforded at a price unsurpassed in cheapness by any periodical ever published in any country.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra superfine paper of Messrs. Gravier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and several etchings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance, the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for less than a year, and no subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

☞ **Important to the Public.** ☜

AN agency has just been obtained by

P. MOSHER,

DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's *Medical* remedies, with a pamphlet illustrating the principles of the Reformed, or *Medico Botanic Practice of Medicine*, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author of the American Practice of Medicine, 3 vols. octavo, of which a few copies are now on sale for 6 dollars.

To those afflicted with disease of any kind, it is of the highest importance, as they have now within their reach, valuable medicines, the virtues of which are well tested by the Proprietor, Dr. W. Beach, in New York, in his valuable and extensive practice, for upwards of twenty years. The horrid effects of the mercurial system of treatment of the day are too well known to require any remarks here: you, or some of your friends, have experienced some of the baneful effects of it. Instead of curing, it has been injured by it, and destroyed; and why persist in following it, merely because it is fashionable or customary, when you have within your reach, mild, safe and efficacious Vegetable medicines, such as are congenial with the system, and act in accordance with the laws of Nature—consequently calculates to restore you to health? Be resolved then, to renounce such a practice, and under take a rational treatment, by experience proved beneficial and salutary. Make one trial, and you will realize the difference, and ever after remain an advocat fthe Reformed, or Botanic Practice of Medicine, and which only, is correct and scientific. You have the medicines before you, prepared with plain direction for dis eases generally. You have only to reach forth your hand in, and experience their benefit. The proprietor only asks of you confidence sufficient to give them a fair trial.

Among the various medicines put up, and for sale by the subscriber, the following are particularly recommended as well deserving public attention and patronage:

For Bilious complaints,	Beach'sanstibilious physical and Family Pills.
For consumption, cough, &c.	" Pulmonary Syrup.
For Weakness and debility,	" Restorative Bitters.
For Piles,	" Pile Ointment.
For Liver Complaints,	" Hepatic Pills,
For Dyspepsia,	" Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
For Fever and Ague,	" Fever and Ague powder
For worms,	" Worm powder
For Fever,	"Diaphoretic or Fever Powder,
For Bowel complaints,	" Neutralizing Mixture,
For affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.	" Diuretic Drops,
For salt rheum, tetter, &c.	"Hepatic Wash and Ointment,
For Inflamation,	" Compound Laurus Poultice.
For Rheumatism,	" Rheumatic Oil and alterative Syrup,
For Sore and weak eyes,	" Eye balsam, or water,
For pain in the back, side, or Breast,	" Strengthening plaster,
For Ulcers, Burns, &c	" Black orheeling salve
For Fits, Croup, complaints in theasmach,	" Emetic powders.

P. MOSHER, Druggist.

New Market, N. J. Jan. 1839. 106 ly

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch

☞ Signs and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the building one door east of Dr. Craig's Office where he intends to keep a general assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of the following articles;

Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Pouchong Teas; White crushed, brown, Havanna lump and New Orleans Sugars: Coffee, Rice, cheese, and butter, hams, smoked beef, flour, molasses, prunes, raisins, sperm, candles, soap, Salt, Keats, Indigo, Salt Petre, Sack Salt, Cassia, cloves, nutmegs, powder and shot, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which he will sell as low for cash or barter as can be had elsewhere.

Call and see. WM. WILLIS.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

PLAINFIELD FACTORY

AT 6cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All *wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bullman's* stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, Fur Silk, or mixed, manufactured to order.

May 31, 1838. 12 tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION

THE next session of this Institution will open on Monday the 6th of May next, under the direction of Mr. NELSON WHEELER, as Principal.

Mr. Wheeler is a graduate of Yale College, and for the last two years, has been favorably employed in the business of instruction. His recommendations both as a scholar and a teacher, are from the best sources and of the highest character. The Trustees cheerfully and pleasure announce their entire confidence in his ability and intention to make this one of the best schools in the country.

As this Institution is sufficiently large and commodious, one half of it has been so altered and fitted up as to make an airy and convenient boarding house; and the trustees have made arrangements with Mr. Wheeler to reside in it for boarding, so that those parents at a distance who choose to place their sons under the immediate care of the principal both as boarders and pupils can do so. The English and Classical Course is $150, and the Classical, $175 per year, including board, tuition, washing, lights and fuel—Beds and bedding to be furnished by the pupils.

The Female Department will be under the direction of Miss Brown, a Lady of superior attainments, from the Hartford Female Seminary; and instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the most popular Female Seminaries.

The year is divided into two sessions of twenty-three weeks each.

Terms.

Common English branches, per quarter,	$2 to 4.00
Higher " "	5 to 6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00

Modern Languages an extra charge.

One half of the bills of all pupils from abroad to be paid *at the beginning of the session*, and the other half at the close.

To those who are acquainted with the delightful situation of Plainfield, together with its neighborhood, especial communication with New York, Newark, and other large places, by means of Rail Roads and steamboats, very little need be said to convince them that it is not only an eligible retreat for those who wish to educate their children from home.

JAMES LEONARD
BENJAMIN STELLE,
JAMES I. COMPTON, } Trustees.
ELISHA RUNYON,
ALLEN WILSON.

Plainfield, N. J March 26, 1839. 14 tf

Will the Editor of the Gospel Witness, copy the above in his paper?

NEW ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing October 1st, 1839.

New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 *cts.; —Elizabethtown,* 37 1-2 *cts.—Rahway,* 50 *cts—New Brunswick,* 75 *cts.*

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 9 o'clock, A. M daily,
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7 1-2, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 o'clock noon, daily.
At 9, P. M. daily.

Newark Accomodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4 3-4, 7 & 12, P. M.

Leave Newark at 7 1-2, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, 6, 7, and 10, P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark; at 1 and 10, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*, and besides prevents confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the Conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Cortlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

October 1st, 1839. tf.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd. on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 93 ly

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID Assortment of first quality Britannia metal Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugars, Cream and *Milk Cups*, for Sale cheap at the new *Hollow Ware* Establishment. M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 14, 1839.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Print ing, such as

HAND BILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of *Legal Blanks,* LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is solicited, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

New Goods,

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of the most fashionable style of Spring and Summer Goods, and will sell them very low.

Call and see.

H. A. CORY.

April 23d, 1839. 16 tf

Journeymen Wanted.

WANTED a Woollen Weaver and a Cushman. Apply at the Plainfield Blue Store.

June 4th, 1838. THOMAS C. ALBERTI.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THIS design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education, In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of study on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firm ness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its c ef aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indecile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the location of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c. M. F. CUSHING.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, March 25, 1839. 14

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 104

The Farmer's 'Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN TABBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month, each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance. The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent each number within the state, and within 100 miles of Philadelphia—sent add a half on each number into any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

☞ All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1 or half volume, No. 8.

March. 1838.

More New Goods

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Green de Berlin Silk, a few pieces colored Gro de Nap. 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and American goods.

☞ For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1838. 14 tf

☞ The valuable published below, containing the sound popular doctrines advanced by the Illustrious Goethe of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

Translated from the German.

LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE,

OF GERMANY,

The Greatest of all Discoverers.

Citizens of United and South America:

The Louis Otton Goelicke, M. D. of Germany (Europe) belongs the unquestionable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine.

A doctrine which will ever be considered the very key of the faculty, (of which, he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of the Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which can suspended the whole science of Medicine, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz: *That one point is a disease alone, accompanied by a disordered state of the Vital Principle; of the second body.*

☞ *Every remedy known in the materia medica, which is the least complement of the Lungs—and which may be accidentally, though not especially, cured, as a remedy for the second body.*

Goelicke's Sanative is the only remedy known to the faculty, as imparts an important lesson to the *opposers of the body of both sexes*, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of these "clayey houses" for years, and that the first appearance of a cough is the first attacks, teaching them that *the great secret in the Art preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the bud, and not wait till the full grown ear.*

This American discoverer of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE*, a medicine which is obtained entirely from the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a young cold power, an invigorating power, which, though designed as a remedy for the consumption only, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which beginsto be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the merciless grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third *rix dollars* (*$2.50*) per HALF OUNCE.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of th MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may incur the displeasure of many of the faculty, but as lovers of benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. *Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the good or bad tendency of the Sanative, as a medicine, we are happy to say* that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must testify.

We have heretofore stated, that when Dr. Louis Otton Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the light of a quack, and looked upon his pretensions as nothing more than the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, *against* which *for it*, we were induced, from motives of curiosity, to call at the office of his reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self) publicly to declare, that we have in a few days, wrought out only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was a now resolved up in admiration, and astonishment, unprecedented results; and, as amends of our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country in which he was birth.

The recent adoption of the medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needs no other testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 30, 1830.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Boyce, who has been in a debilitated state of health two years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Rasor is not given over by all who have seen him to have a decreased consumption, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and is now able to do his work on his farm, &c.

Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the Consumption for a great number of Y. has taken a part of a bottle of your Sanative, at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton.

Yours, &c. MILTON F. CUSHING.

Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles;

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Bad Irons and Cridirons,
Spiders and Fry Pans
Bell Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin do
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Britannia Tea Pots,
do Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Fancy and Common Bellows
Britannia Table and Tea Spoons
Britannia Lamps
Brass and Iron Candlesticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andirons brass knobs

Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Plain Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Roofing, Leaders, and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 21 ly

Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED, Gold's Patent Bake Oven, a very desirable article. Also, a lot of Britannia Ware, which we shall sell cheaper than ever, by

M. HATFIELD.

July 25, 18-9.

Lee Fee Matches.

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office Nassau Hall, 1839.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1839. Number 146.

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY MILTON F. CUSHING, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. (OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the 6 at three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive their paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 9 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of comm. nadvertisements

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCEME.

THE following detail of a Scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of 20 dols. per Ticket—the Value and Number of the capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and Sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—as then the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and transmit to us your order, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to SYLVESTER & CO 186 Broadway, New York.

17 Observe the Number, 186

1 Prize of		$700,000!
1	of	$500,000!
1	of	$25,000!
6 prizes of		$20,000!
2	of	$15,000!
3	of	$10,000!

GRAND REAL ESTATE &BANK STOCK LOTTERY

Of Property Situated in New Orleans.

The Richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the public, in this or any Country.

Tickets $20—No Shares

Authorized by the Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1st, 1839.—Samuel M. Fulton, Manager.

Sylvester & Co. 186 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.——No Combination numb rs.

The Deeds of the property, and the Bank Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners, for the security of the Prize-Holders.

Splendid Scheme.

1 Prize.—The Arcades—On Magazine, Natchez and Gaylor streets. Rented at about $7,000 per annum. Valued at $100,000

1 Prize.—New Orleans City Hotel.—Rented at $25,000, and valued at $500,000

1 Prize 1-40 shares Canal Bank stock, $100. each, $25,000

1 Prize.—200 shares Commercial do. 50 each, 20,000

5 Prizes.—5 Dwelling Houses in the best part of New Orleans, rented at 1500 or 1500 dollars per annum, and each valued at 20,000. Each prize 20,000, 100,000

1 Prize.—Dwelling House. Rented at $1000 Valued at 15,000

1 Prize.—120 shares Mechanics' and Traders' bank stock, 100 dollars each, 15,000

3 Prizes.—Two Dwelling Houses in Canal St. each share 100 dols. each prize 10,000 30,000

1 Prize.—50 shares Exchange bank, 100 each, 5,000

1 Prize.—70 do. do. do. 7,000

1 Prize.—25 do. Gas Light bank do. do. $. 00

1 Prize.—25 do. do. do. 2. 00

1 prize.—15 do. Mechanics' & Traders' do. 1,500

1 prize.—25 do. do. do. 2,500

20 prizes—each 10 shares the Louisiana State Bank, 100 dols. each. each prize 1000, 20,000

10 prizes.—each 2 shares of 100 dols. each prize 200 dols. of the Gas Light Bank, 2,000

200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the bank of Louisiana, 20,000

200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the N. Orleans Bank, 20,000

150 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the Union bank of Florida, 15,000

600 Prizes, $1,500,000

17 It shall be at the option of the winners of prizes of Bank stocks, either to take the stock itself, or the par value thereof in cash.

17 The receipts of the sale of tickets are deposited in the New Orleans banks, in the names of the managers, and the properties transferred to them, for the security of the prize holders.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing is ascertained and without any deduction!

SYLVESTER & CO.

May, 1839. (186 6m) 186 Broadway, N.Y.

POETICAL

Absent Friends!

When distance severs kindred souls,
Affection's lasting tie ne'er rends;
But fancy roves where ocean rolls,
And loves to dwell with absent friends.

Then smiling hope's delusive ray,
Its care-dispelling influence sends,
And gilds the hours that pass away
From those we love—from absent friends.

Oh! can there be in life a charm
More sweet than memory-traced lands,
Where dwells the heart with rapture warm,
Or past delights and absent friends.

That soothing charm I could not lose,
For all the bliss that wealth attends;
Its joys that ne'er a calm infuse
So sweet the thought of absent friends.

The Bird's Silver Nest.

By Miss F. H. Gould.

Founded on the singular incident of finding the nest of a hanging-bird, formed entirely of silver wires, plucked from a Soldier's epaulette.

A stranded soldier's epaulette
The waters cast ashore;
A little winged rover spied,
And eyed it o'er and o'er.
The silver bright so pleased her sight,
On that lone idle vest,
She knew not why she should deny
Herself a silver nest.

The shining wire she pecked and twirled,
Then bore it o'er her bough,
Where on a flowery twig 'twas curled,
The bird can show you how.
But when enough of that bright stuff,
The cunning builder bore
Her house to make, she did not take,
Nor did she covet more.

And when the little artizan
With neither pride nor guilt,
Had entered in her pretty plan,
Her resting place had built;
With here and there a plume to spare,
About her own light form,
Of these, inlaid with skill, she made
A lining soft and warm.

But do you think the tender brood
She fondled there and fed,
Were prouder when they understood
The sheen about their bed?
Do *you suppose they ever rose*
Of higher powers possessed,
Because they knew they peeped and grew
Within a silver nest?

VARIETY.

From the Somerville Whig.

The Victim of despair—a true Narrative.—It was upon the peak of an elevated mountain in New Jersey, which afforded a clear view of the city and port of New York, that a young man of good reputation, high promise, and sound mind, resided at the close of the 18th century. Mr. S—— had been religiously educated, and from his youth upward was connected with a respectable christian family. Mr. S. was suitably affected by the associations by which he was surrounded, and the varied scenes through which he had passed, and always seemed of a serious and contemplative turn of mind; and during the prevalence of a powerful work of grace, he gave clear evidence of having met with an inward change. For a time he "ran well"—was a useful member of the church and of society, and was, I believe, on the point of forming a matrimonial alliance with a lady worthy of a christian's choice. But, from some cause, not to be accounted for except as the will of Providence, the union was never consummated. He lived a bachelor. Unencumbered by the cares of a family, he devoted much of his attention to the mechanic arts and to mineralogy and made several important experiments in the latter science. But, at length a grog shop was erected in the neighborhood—company collected together, and drunkards were made in alarming numbers. The subject of this narrative was gradually and almost imperceptibly drawn into this fearful whirlpool of dissipation and ruin, until the strength of appetite and power of habit became too great for control. He became a prey to the bottle fiend; but having an iron constitution, he was borne up for more than 30 years against the constant and violent attacks of alcohol. The better to gratify his appetite, as money failed him, he would lounge about the hotel looking for a treat from some of his associates, passing strangers and others. For the same reason, also, he worked in the tavern field, where rum was at that time considered an indispensable article, and where the means of indulgences were abundant. When too strongly infested with steam to navigate, he would retire and sleep off its maddening influence; not often however, without first abusing his friends and benefactors as well as others, under the remorseless impulse of the demon by which he was possessed. He would rise from his sinful slumbers, and seek for a new dose to steady his hand, and dispel the horrors brooding over him—but if rum could not be had, hard cider was made to answer. He became a sort of swill-tub. Defaced as the divine image had been in this human form, in his sober moments, serious thoughts would return, and tears would trickle down his face. It was a painful spectacle to contemplate. A member of a Christian Church—a man of character, genius, and high promise given up to unbridled indulgence in the inebriating cup—yet it is but a faint picture of far more heart rending scenes which fearfully abound! In this case, the man who had become, as it were, a beast, suffered comparatively alone. Although he had many friends who felt deeply for him—admonished him, and prayed for his deliverance, yet he had no family of his own on whom to entail misery and wretchedness. By considerable exercise on a farm, and at occasional occupations otherwise, he preserved his appetite for his food and thus nourished and preserved from premature decay a system which was naturally vigorous and hardy. His friends would see him want no necessary of life.

But as he advanced in life, he became emaciated—the healthful color forsook his face, and an unnatural paleness betokened the drying up of the vital functions, and the approaching termination of his long course of ruinous indulgence. At this critical juncture, his friends removed to a remote part of the country and from necessity, *and not without regret, left him behind.* Although excessively acquainted in the neighborhood, (and in his younger days highly respected,) and, although, *if he had been steady,* he might have profitably employed, yet he seemed to be immediately depressed in spirit and was ill at ease. He called up on a neighbor, for whom he had occasionally worked, and took permanent quarters there. He was treated as a friend, and kept on a small allowance. He had time and sober moments enough to reflect upon the errors of his life, but they drove him to *despair!* Yet he was concerned about himself. He said he had committed the unpardonable sin, and there was no mercy for him! He had such an utter sense of his unworthiness, that he could hardly be prevailed upon to eat any thing—he even asked permission to go off into the woods that he might starve to death. To see any of his old friends or to hear any of their words of encouragement and of hope, would afford him no consolation—could not mitigate his misery. He felt that he was undone forever! He believed his doom tremendous and inveitable—and not only so, but *strictly just!*—And after lingering awhile amid these startling horrors, the last spark of life went out, and left him as it is feared, in the darkness of endless night!

Reader, your heresee what ruin has done. If you would avoid an end like his, touch not, taste not, handle not any intoxicating drink. L. G.

Recipes.

YEAST. Potatoes make very good yeast.—*Mash* three large potatoes fine; pour a pint of *hot boiling water over them;* when *almost* cold, stir in two spoonfuls flour, two do of molasses, and a cup of yeast. It should be used while new.

Or, boil two ounces best hops in a quart of water, till it is reduced to a pint, then strain it; take *half a pound flour* sifted, and one ounce of isinglass dissolved in warm water; mix the whole together in six quarts of warm water, add a little yeast, and let it stand for thirty hours, in a warm place, and it will become excellent, and fit for any purpose.

WEDDING CAKE. Take flour, sugar and raisins, of each 3 lbs. mace, cinnamon, and nutmegs, each one ounce; two dozen eggs; six pounds currants, and half pint brandy. Beat the butter to a cream, and then beat the sugar into the butter; add the froth of the eggs, after beating, and then put in the whites beaten to a white froth: mix the fruit, spice and flour together, and add them part at a time, well stirred and thoroughly beaten in. Bake two hours and a half, or three hours, in a moderately heated oven. Some make it good enough with a pound less sugar, butter, and raisins.

Icing or Frosting for Wedding cake. For a large one, beat and sift half a pound loaf sugar, with four spoonfuls of rose water, and the whites of two eggs beaten to a froth; whisk it well, and when the cake is almost cold, dip a feather in the icing and cover the cake well; set it in the oven to harden, but not long enough to get discolored; so the cake in a dry place.

Sponge Biscuit. Beat the yolks of 12 eggs half an hour, put in one and a half pounds of sifted sugar, and whisk it till it rises in bubbles; beat the whites to strong froth, and then whisk them well with the sugar and yolks; work in one pound flour with three rinds of two lemons grated. Bake them in moulds buttered, in a quick oven for an hour. Before baking sift fine sugar on them.

Common Buns. Rub a ounces butter into 3 lb flour, with a little salt, 4 ounces sugar, a spoonful carraways, teaspoonful *ginger*; put some warm milk or cream to four tablespoonful yeast; mix into paste, but not too stiff; cover it to rise near the fire an hour; then make it into buns; put them on a tin, before the fire, a quarter of an hour, cover with flannel, then brush them with warm milk, and bake them of a nice brown, in a slow oven.

Cream Cake. One pound flour, half pound of sugar, half a pound butter, four eggs, one pint cream, a glass of wine well mixed and baked moderately.

Housatonic Rail Road.—This road will be in operation as soon as the Hudson river is closed with ice, and in time for the New York and Albany winter travel. The company is in possession of the iron, and will commence laying it down in a few days. The expectations of the stockholders, and of the public, will not be disappointed. That the road will do a good business, there can be no doubt, and that the company is entitled to much credit for enterprise and perseverence, will be admitted by all. Arrangements are now making for the establishment of an extensive line of stages between New Milford and Albany, and the traveling community have only to look at the map of the country and learn the location of the route, to be satisfied of its preference over all other routes between New York and Albany for the travel of the coming winter, and of its being the only route, when the rail road is completed, that will ever be necessary for the purposes of a cheap and speedy winter communication between those two cities. The confidence of all who are acquainted with the merits of this project, we believe, is already acquired, and we wish the company signal success.—*Bridgeport, Ct. Farmer.*

The subject of putting Gen *Scott* forward for the Presidency gains ground daily. As the public are unacquainted with the views of that gentleman on important subjects relative to Banks, the Sub-Treasury, &c., we would request the *Rochester Sun*, to give them in full, as the Editor of that paper professes to have had them from the General's own mouth. Should they be favourable, New-Jersey will give him a heavy majority. Our Jersey Blues are becoming heartily sick of the present order of things, and and they are now prepared to take up some other candidate than Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Clay. Thus far Gen. Scott is the most unexceptionable person.—*Jerseyman.*

A Kentuckian attorney asked a very worthy gentleman what was honesty? "What is that to you? Meddle with those things that concern you."

A man returned a broken wheel barrow to a Quaker, with, "Here, I've broken your rotten wheel-barrow, usin' on't I wish you would get it mended right off, 'cause I want to borrow it again this afternoon." The Quaker replied, "Friend it it shall be done."

Dieing for truth.—It is related of the African—Joseph—the leader of the slaves in the insurrection, on board the Amistad, that, at one time he wanted the vessel anchored at sea, when the wind was ahead. He was told there was no bottom; he told them to let the anchor go; then seeing the schooner drifting, he jumped overboard and was under so long they thought he would never rise to the surface. At last he appeared, came on board and said *there was no bottom to be found.* At the degrees of the sea coasts of Africa are excellent swimmers, indeed they may almost be called amphibious. They are often employed in searching after anchors, from which the cables have parted, and the depth to which they can dive, and the length of time they can remain under surface of the water is almost incredible.—*Transcript.*

Jim Crow, it is said, has retired to England upon a fortune.

Why is a newspaper like a tooth-brush?—Do ye give it up?

Because every body ought to have one of their own and not borrow their neighbor's.—*Pros. Courier.*

China or Tree Corn.—A certificate from a respectable farmer in Maryland, from the National Intelligencer:

"I cultivated the China or Tree corn for Wm. B. Clarke, of Hagarstown. Of this new variety of corn I can speak most favorably. I planted the corn on the 10th of May last, upon a piece of land which had been in corn three successive seasons, and is by no means the best Washington county land—gave the corn the attention usually given the ordinary field corn; the season being wet, I was prevented from cultivating as I should have desired. This corn astonished me in the yield, being by far the most productive corn I have ever seen grown to be an early corn. I propounce the China or Tree corn a superior variety. Farmers would do well to get into the seed it is a beautiful white flint corn, ears remarkably well filled, and matures very early. I am free to admit that the piece of ground I cultivated has produced double the quantity of corn that could have been produced had I planted or three rows of the common kind.—H. SPANGLER.

Washington county, Md. Oct. 1839.

State of the Thermometer.—How does the thermometer stand?" asked a father of his son. "I don't stand at all, sir—it hangs," was the reply. "Well, but I mean how high is it?" "Just about five feet from the floor." "Pooh! you fool —how does the mercury range?" Up and down perpendicular."

Artificial Memory.—A humurous comment on such systems was made by a waiter at an hotel where Feinagle dined after having given his lecture on Artificial memory. A few minutes after the professor left the table, the waiter entered with uplifted hands and eyes, exclaiming—Well I protest the memory man has forgotten his umbrella.'

Close Cutting.—" My hens are scratching up the garden like all wrath," said one Yankee to another, 'what do you s'pose is good to stop them?'

'Cut their toe-nails off.'

The experiment was tried, and there was no more scratching the 'sum' until they healed up, when the hens went at it as hard as ever.

'I cut off them plaguy hen's toes, neighbor, and it stopped 'em from scratchin' till they got well again.'

'You didn't cut 'em short enough.'

'Why, how short do you cut yours?'

'*Just behind the ears—close up!*—You try it once and see if they ever scratch afterwards.'—*Picayune.*

The Ruling Passion strong in Death.—In the Life of Samuel Drew, an English Wesleyan metaphysical, of great eminence and piety, the following anecdote is introduced, furnishing another instance of the 'ruling passion strong in death.'

Many years ago, an old gentleman not far from Plymouth, who had grown rich by government contracts, was on his death bed. Wishing to make a Christian end, he desired to have read to him the first and last chapters of Job. At the ingenuity of Job's wealth, the old gentleman desired the reader to pause, that he might duly estimate the value of each item.

'Now how much will 14,000 sheep amount to at so much a head?' naming a sum.

'It will be so much.'

'Well, put that down. And how much are 6000 camels worth?'

'Put that down too. And the thousand yoke of oxen, and the thousand she asses, reckon that and put down the amount.'

'Now cast it up and tell me the total.'

Being informed of this, he raised his dying hands in admiration, saying—'Oh! what a happy man! If Job was living now, he and I would take 'all the duck yard and navy contracts.'

An Aerial Chase.—It is seldom that the denizens of a city have an opportunity of seeing as interesting a sight as was witnessed by several gentlemen from Jersey City on Sunday morning week. A large bald eagle was seen skimming the air and floating up the river on a foraging expedition, for the replenishment of his royal larder; but, apparently finding no quarry worthy a stoop, he soared away, and was lost to the sight in the clouds. A short time after a fish hawk appeared, and squinting with a knowing glance across the broad sheet of water, pounced upon a fine fat fish, and mounting, prepared to return to his nest on the south branch. He had not flown far before he put about, and steering in the wind's eye, sailed down towards the bay with all the swiftness his powers could compass.—Presently a dark speck was seen a mile or two in his way, and soon the royal bird was seen darting after his prey, his tail stuck a-peak, and his wings compressed, flapping with a rapidity that sent him along with the swiftness of an arrow from the bow of Robin Hood. The hawk knew his pursuer, and practised a ruse by darting upward when about a mile this side of the fort. The eagle darted under him, and rising apparently *perpendicular, a few feet* above the hawk, gave him a flap with one of his wings, which caused him to drop the fish, and the royal pirate, dropping from his airy height, caught the fish before it reached the water, and skimmed off triumphant leaving the poor hawk to seek his breakfast where he best might find it. It is thus with many kinds. We see a petty prince plundering his neighbor, until a more powerful one, like the eagle with the hawk, robs him in turn, and reaps the reward of his tyranny.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Newburyport Herald says this—it is good:—

'A man's own good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manners.'

Gigantic Umbrella.—An umbrella of the extraordinary dimensions of 64 feet in circumference, gaily fringed, and standing 12 feet high, has been exhibited at Bristol, Eng. It was made for one of the African Kings, and is to be sent out by the first ship. It is said that this monster umbrella is for the purpose of screening the king from the sun, when in consultations with his ministers.

Horse Collars.—An English paper states that a great improvement has recently been made on this part of a harness by the collar being *inflated.* The success attending this improvement has been established by experiment, and has proved a wonderful relief to that valuable animal, the horse.

Barns of the German Farmers.—A recent traveller says the large stone barns of the German farmers in Pennsylvania, are among the greatest curiosities in the country, and surpass any of the kind in the world for convenience and magnitude. They are better buildings than the houses. In the end of one he counted no less than *seven* tiers of windows all painted and glazed. The lower story is used for feeding the cattle; and in the second, on each side of the house, two large folding doors open, through which they drive their four horse teams loaded with hay.

At a late fire in Natchez, a black man took two kegs of powder, and coolly carried them from the store while the beads were covered with burning cinders.

A Spaniard, named Bessier, at New Orleans, on the night of October 1st, murdered a mulatto slave who was his mistress.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

To the Legislative Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey.

GENTLEMEN—

Another year has rapidly passed away with its many anxieties and cares. You are again met as the representatives of the people to transact such business as the necessities of your constituents and the general interests of the State may require. How much will be demanded at your hands of a private character is not of course within my knowledge, but I am pursuaded that you will find no occasion for the passage of many public acts. There is a common feeling pervading the State that few changes in our system of laws should be made, and those which are made should be of the most pressing necessity. I anticipate therefore in your behalf no very prolonged detention from your ordinary avocations and pursuits.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist among us concerning the various objects to which rest upon us as citizens, I feel well assured that we must desire to unite in devout acknowledgements that superintending Providence whose paternal care has so signally blessed us during the past year. At no former period have we as a people shared more largely in his bounties; in the abundant production of the earth or in the enjoyment of general health. While we are thus bound together in common benefits I may surely cherish the hope that we may be duly impressed with a just sense of our common obligation, and that in the exercise of this spirit your impartial and undivided attention will be given to the promotion of the common welfare.

A course of legislation that embraces in its scope all the great interests of Society, that encourages schools and fosters improvements, cannot fail to throw around our institutions walls of defence that must ever protect them from domestic dissensions or foreign pressure. The three great branches of industry, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce, are at all times especially entitled to the fostering care of Government, for their prosperity and advancement includes the progress and hapiness of society. With us the farming interest must ever be a leading object of concern; and in recurring to the history of the year I refer with much pleasure to the formation of an Agricultural Society in the centre of this county, under favorable auspices, as an indication of an increasing interest on the subject. This may and I trust will be productive of much public advantage. Associations of this description bring together the substantial men of the country, cultivate a friendly interchange of views, promote a whole some emulation, encourage industry and recompense useful talent and enterprise by pecuniary and honorary rewards.—With these encouragements agricultural improvements may be quickered and husbandry maintain its proper rank among the arts of life. If the aid of the Legislature can in any way promote these great ends, I hope it will be cheerfully granted. A committee on Agriculture has been recently constituted in each house and should be continued.

I could wish it were in my power to speak in this same encouraging tone of our manufacturing and commercial interests. The great variety of industry, which embraces a large body of our population, suffer in a peculiar degree from the derangements of the time, and in a special manner need the care and protection of the government. Exposed to great fluctuations they should be treated kindly and their interests guarded with a sustaining hand. I feel it to be the special duty of the Legislature at every session to consider seriously the causes of their depression and to adopt all possible aid to the means for their reestablishment. For myself I despair of any successful enterprize in business until the facilities for carrying it on can be rendered permanent and uniform, and mutual confidence be restored. Some mode must be devised by which the exchanges of the country can be effected with ease and economy. The government must help or I see no way in which either Commerce or Manufactures can ever flourish. In other times the Government and the producing classes had a common feeling of dependence on each other, and harmonized in action. It is in fact the very design of our Government to secure and advance the individual prosperity of its citizens. There are, there can be no separate independent, interests. The whole constitution of society is indeed but an exemplification of the law of mutual obligation. The branches of industry and all conditions in life are more or less dependent upon each other, and hence the embarrassment of one must sooner or later affect every other. The merchant cannot at this day sell his goods to a Southern or Western State, or the manufacturer the labor of his hand without paying as much or more in the difference of exchange than the whole amount of his profits. To remedy this evil the value of money in the same way must be made equal in the different portions of the Union. This was once the case in the United States, and it is in vain that we look for the restoration of business until our public men, forgetting all minor considerations shall unite in an earnest effort to bring about this all important, this indispensable result. I am aware that this is a subject beyond your province as a State Legislature. Congress is alone competent to provide a remedy. But it is wise and prudent at all times to discuss every national interest which deeply affects our prosperity.

Congressional Election.

During the past year it became my duty to give certificates of election to the members of the twenty-sixth Congress from this State. The contest had been unusually warm, the friends of the respective candidates had made great exertions in their support and felt a deep interest in their success; and it could not therefore be hoped that any decision would be satisfactory to all, or escape the censure of those who should be disappointed by the result. It would have been agreeable to my feelings could the necessity for action on my part have been dispensed with altogether. The duty however was imperative, and was no choice but to discharge it according to law. The whole subject was laid before all the members of the Legislative Council summoned as a Privy Council, was discussed at large, and resulted in a recommendation by a majority of that body that the certificates must be granted under the then existing laws of the State to the persons to whom they were subsequently given, and the whole merits of the controversy left to the decision of Congress. In pursuit of this decision of the majority those persons who had received the certificates, they and their friends have taken such courses as they thought proper to do respecting it, and whether that course has been well or ill chosen all will be permitted to judge according to their habits of thinking and acting. Every review of the opinion expressed at that time has only confirmed me in the belief that the law was faithfully declared, and beyond that myself I feel no concern. In counting the votes the Governor and Council are ministerial officers, having no judicial power. The township officers make their returns to the Clerks of the different Counties, and those officers to the Governor. The Clerks base their return exclusively upon the returns made to them by the Township election officers, they cannot modify or alter them in any way, and the Governor and Council in this respect as counting officers of a higher grade, must rest also on the returns made to them by the Clerks, and cannot vary or depart from them. So far as any difficulty is created by the return itself, as by mistakes in addition, misplacing the name of a candidate, the omission of a letter, or by any other irregularity appearing on the face of the return, the facts being before the Governor and his Council may be and should always be counted in such way as to carry out the clear intention of the voters. In the present instance every vote was given to the candidates according to such intent, so far as the same could be ascertained by the returns before us.—We refused to go out of the returns made by the Clerks from a conviction that we had no power by law so to do. Such was the advice given me by my constitutional advisers, and in their opinion I did then and do now coincide. We must ever intended to give to the Governor any power over the returns which the Clerks should make? Has he the right to reject any return or to require or dictate any modification of it? No such power ever was in my opinion confided to him, and none such I trust will ever be placed in the hands of one man. This would be a dangerous delegation of power, and one which I would resist in common with every other citizen of the State. He must count the votes as the returning officer sends them, without exercising any controlling influence. Great importance has been attached to the words in the law which require the Governor and Privy Council to determine "of six persons for representatives" who have the greatest number of votes from the whole state." What votes are here referred to? Clearly those contained in the returns of the Clerks. The act itself so declares. What else could govern the counting officer? Is he to be guided by rumor, by the statements of individuals, by the certificates of township officers, or must he be governed by the returns made by the officers appointed by law? It seems to me there cannot be a doubt on the question. The return made by the Clerk of Cumberland was a general one, in strict conformity to law, giving the aggregate vote for each candidate in the whole county, without specifying the townships, and purporting to be a full return of all the votes of the county. Was this return to be rejected, and if so for what reason? Is the return of the Clerk of Middlesex vitiated because a township, and no more than a township, of South Amboy declared that no return had been made to him from that township according to law. Had the Governor and Council a right to say, your return is false, the township officers of South Amboy have made a return to you according to law? It is idle to talk of any such power, the exercise of it would violate the whole spirit and intention of the act. Is it not patently at that such a construction would make the Governor & council, who by law are but the counting officers, the arbiters of the whole election, and if they may go to length without the sanction of law, they may with the same propriety hold a grand inquest over the whole election, and sit in judgment upon the entire canvass. So arbitrary and illegal an act on the part of your executive officers would receive universal condemnation.

It has been further insisted that the Governor was bound by law to send to the clerk of Middlesex for a return of the votes of the township of South Amboy which by his certificate appeared not to have been made to him according to law. I have searched in vain for any such laws. None such exist. The only case provided for by the statute is when the clerk of a county makes no return *at all*. In such case the Governor has authority to send for his return, and only in such case. The no were returns made by the clerks from every county before the canvass was made, and by law we were bound to accept and act upon them. The precedents were found on enquiry to be all in conformity with this view of the case. There is not a single instance where any Governor and Council ever went beyond the clerk's return or ever acted upon any other evidence than the certificate. On the contrary there are many cases which sanction the construction which was adopted. Several of the members of Council had been members two years before when the very same questions arose in a case from Somerset county, and the rule was considered as settled by that case.

You will perceive that I place myself, and those gentlemen who acted with me, upon the high ground of having faithfully executed the law. I we live under a government of laws we must follow them implicitly without fear or favor, and all good citizens will sustain those public officers in so doing. If any injustice has been done, the remedy is a plain one. The power is with Congress; they alone have the right to rectify the error if any exists.

So far as the conduct of the Clerks of Middlesex and Cumberland is concerned it does not become me to speak. That they acted as faithful public officers under a solemn sense of obligation and with a higher regard for the authority of law than the praises or censures of men, I never had a doubt.

It is much to be regretted that this question should have assumed a more party aspect. From that moment all reason and argument ceased, and were followed by denunciation and passion. If I could believe that I possessed one secret spring of action that looked like a desire to usurp either the personal or political rights of any human being, I should hold myself unworthy of further public confidence. No, Gentlemen; nothing is farther removed from my wishes or intentions, and I feel it right thus publicly to assure you that all the allegations which have been made, of any interference on my part, either direct or indirect, with the clerk of any county as to the nature or form of the returns which he should make, are utterly without foundation.

I am led to this explanation in this place not so much from a belief that it is at all necessary, as from an habitual respect for my fellow citizens. No single subject in New Jersey was ever made a more direct question before the people at an election than this has been. They have rendered their judgment, and while I have reason as a public officer to feel, as I do feel, highly gratified at the result, I have no desire to appropriate it to myself as a personal consideration, but shall always regard it as the testimony of a noble and intelligent people, in favor of the faithful execution of the law. I leave this whole subject with a single remark, which the history of all governments proves to be true, that the rights and liberties of a people will never be in danger from any man, however great his power, or exalted his station, who exercises the authority conferred upon him within the prescribed limits of law, and that they are never safe in the hands of any who transcend those limits.

Election Law.

It was naturally to be expected that amid the conflicts of parties doubtless nearly balanced, defects would discover themselves in the law regulating elections. The laws in this state on that subject, had been passed at different times, and were scattered through the Statute Book, so that it required much investigation to ascertain on any disputed point what the law really was. This rendered it necessary that they should be compiled and brought together in a single view.—The principle was conceded by all, that the law should be so framed as to enable the counting officers to give effect in the first instance to those who should have the largest numerical vote, leaving the other party if so inclined to urge his claims before the constituted tribunals. The examination made by the last legislature, in deciding the contested election in the county of Cumberland had shewn great abuses in the elective franchise, so great as to have changed the representation of that county in the legislature, if not controlled by the public voice in many parts of the state required at their representatives to provide a remedy for the difficulties and defects which experience had shewn to exist. These considerations led to the passage of the act at your last session, entitled "An Act to regulate elections." I am not aware that the law makes any material alterations in the principles which have always prevailed in our elections. It does alter the mode of conducting them. The qualifications of the voters are to be settled in the same, and the requirements respecting aliens, naturalization and declaration of what the law was before. The only legal evidence of naturalization has always been the record or a duly certified copy. Before this act different rules obtained on this subject at different polls. At some the production of a copy of the record was required, and at others not. The rule must now be uniform and I am satisfied that experience will prove it to be right. The law was never intended to harass with the rights of any legal voter but only to prevent frauds. The stranger who seeks among us a home, whether from oppression or choice, has a right to full protection, the same as a native citizen. His person and property are as sacred. When naturalized he has the same privileges as a voter, and all have a common interest in preventing this privilege from being exercised by those who owe allegiance to foreign powers. It would have been expected that the rights of individual cases of hardship arising under the law when first carried into effect, which will never occur again, and I cannot but believe that if correctly administered it will meet the wishes of the people. You have been able to observe what has been its practical operation in your respective counties; if it be calculated to deprive by any of its features the legal voter of the exercise of his privileges, it should be promptly altered; but the safeguards which it has placed around the ballot box should be adhered to as the pride of the citizen. Unless these are maintained it is but mockery to continue the forms of an election.

Public Lands.

In compliance with the direction contained in the last session of the legislature, in relation to the public lands, I forwarded shortly after their passage, copies of the resolutions, together with the report on that subject to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, from this State, and to the respective Governors of the several States of the Union. The interest of the old States in the immense inheritance, vested by the valor of their citizens, has been long and rendered without a struggle. It was time for New Jersey to declare her sentiments on the subject, and I have no doubt that the Report and Resolutions meet the decided approbation of the whole body of our citizens. They certainly can be no sound reason why the New States which have come into being since those lands were acquired, should have the exclusive benefit of them. They are the common property of the whole Union, and ought to be placed at the disposal of the general government which should alienate the share of any portion of it would be grossly unjust.

State Finances, &c.

The law of 1838 makes it the duty of the Treasurer of the State, as soon as his accounts shall be audited, to submit to the Legislature a balance sheet, exhibiting the general items of expenditure, the amount of receipts, and the sources whence they have been received. Also the indebtedness of the State if any, and how and where together with a full statement of the condition of the School Fund. This Report will be furnished to you, by which you will have a correct and connected statement of the finances of the State. I do not deem it necessary to anticipate this Report, and will only state generally that I am informed by the Treasurer, that when his accounts shall be exhibited they will show that the receipts into the Treasury applicable to the payment of expenses, for the year, account to about the sum of $240,000 and that the current expenses of the year will fall rather short of that sum. You will find that no money has been expended except such as was directed by the Legislature. For my own part, I observe one rule on this subject, and sign no drafts on the Treasury unless there is a law to authorize it. There will be sometimes claims against the State pr souted, which are just and reasonable in themselves, but it is said that they should wait your action before they are paid. We have much reason to felicitate ourselves upon the state of our finances, the economy of our expenses, and freedom from debt, except to a small amount, at a time when so many of our sister States are involved by taxes & foreign obligations, in the embarrassments which prevail throughout the commercial world.

The School Fund, after deducting $30,000, the present yearly appropriation amounts at this time to about $285,000.

There are in the Institutions in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, 18 children supported at the expense of the State, and 10 at the institutions for educating the Blind. The terms allowed for the instruction of these children having in several instances run out during the year, others have been substituted in their place. The selection has always been made in the order of the applications.

The Report of the Quarter Master General herewith enclosed will show the number and condition of the arms and equipments belonging to the State. I feel that you would be richly paid by a visit to the armory at the same time that you would be giving encouragement to the commendable spirit and perseverence of the officer who has the charge of this department.

I hoped that Professor Rodgers would have been able by this time to complete his Report of the Geological Survey of the State, but I learn recently from him that he does not expect it before the beginning of February next. I enclose his communication that you may see the reasons which have occasioned the delay.

It appears by a Report recently made to me by the Keeper of the State Prison, that the number of prisoners at this time is 161, being two less than at the same period last year. By this it would seem that crime has not increased among us, but the number of Convicts is still lamentably great. The earnings of the Prison in the same Report for the past year are estimated at $9,901 95, and the expenses not including the salaries of the officers at $8,901 74.

You may expect a Report from the Trustees of the School Fund during your session. The subject of Common School education is at all times entitled to your highest consideration. It can never fail to interest us all, intimately connected as it is with the intelligence and virtue of the people, on which alone our institutions rest. I shall invite your attention to an improvement in our system suggested in the last Report of the Trustees of the School Fund, that some mode should be adopted for educating teachers and qualifying them for the discharge of their responsible duties. It is decidedly better to have no schools in a District than to have one under the government of an illiterate or immoral teacher.

A commission of five gentlemen residing in different parts of the State was constituted during the year preceably to a Joint Resolution at the last session to make certain inquiries in relation to the Lunatics in the State. As the compensation fixed by the Resolution was small I was obliged to rely upon the benevolent zeal of certain gentlemen in order to attain the object of the Resolution. I am informed that they have performed this service and will be able to furnish you during the session with the result of their investigations. The number of this unfortunate class will I am persuaded surprise those who have not turned their attention to the subject. If there be any thing in human affliction which should excite our sympathy and succor, it is found in the deplorable condition of that portion of our fellow men who have, in the inscrutable decrees of Providence, been deprived of their reason. Let me bespeak for this interesting subject that liberal action which shall be worthy of a leading and Christian people.

WM. PENNINGTON.

Trenton, Oct. 22d, 1839.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly from the Advocate & Journal.

Candles.—Mould,	$0	13	to	0 14
Dipped,		12	to	14
Sperm,		41	to	42
Coffee.—Cuba,		10	to	12
Java,		12	to	14
Cotton.—New Orleans,		11	to	14
Upland,		10	to	14
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt.				4 00
Pickled Cod, brl	4	50	to	5 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.		12	to	0 —
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.	13	00	to	14 —
Mackerel, No. 2	11	02	to	12 00
Mackerel, No. 3	7	50	to	7 33
Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	5	98	to	6 —
Rye Flour,	4	15	to	4 20
Indian Meal,	4	08	to	4 20
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,				1 25
Rye, northern, 56 lb.				77
Corn, western,		83	to	— —
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,		80	to	— —
Do. southern,		80	to	— —
Barley		75	to	70
Oats		42	to	45
Peas, white dry,				1 10
White Beans,	15	00	to	18 00
Molasses.—New Orleans		24	to	27
Havana, Manzas,		23	to	23
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	15	00	to	15 25
Do. prime,	11	50	to	11 75
Butter, dairy		14	to	19
Do. shipping		12	to	13
Hog's Lard,		11	to	12
Pork mess, brl.	17	00	to	— —
Do. prime,	12	00	to	14 00
Cheese, American,		9	to	10
Hams,		12	to	— —
Rice, 100 lbs	4	37	to	4 87
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,				39
Liverpool, shovel, sack,	1	75	to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix		8	to	10
New Orleans		6	to	8
Loaf,		14	to	18
Lump,		15	to	17
Tallow.—American,		11	to	11
Teas.—Imperial and Gu powder,		42	to	1 50
Hyson and Young Hyson,		37	to	50
Hyson		37	to	38

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, November 5, 1839.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Thanksgiving Day.—We are happy to announce that Gov. Pennington has appointed Thursday, the 28th of November inst. to be observed by the people of this state, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise.

The same day is appointed to be observed in a like manner in all the New England states, except New Hampshire, where it is to be observed a week later.

Late from Europe.—The packet ship Independence arrived from Liverpool on Wednesday last, with intelligence to Sept. 28th, being eight days later than before.

There had been no change in the money market. The London papers speak of the suspension of the Bank of England as inevitable; in fact a desirable in present circumstances. The loss in American stocks was dead. Money was worth from 10 to 12 per cent.

The cotton market was more active, but still heavy of sale.

The whole commerce of the country is in a state of stagnation and gloom. The weather in the main had been unfavorable to the harvests. The grain market had risen so that nothing could be purchased by the millers excepting for the immediate wants of the day. A scarcity was apprehended in France and disturbances were constantly occurring there among the suffering people. Great distress was looked for in England.

☞ Miss Webster, daughter of the Hon. D. Webster, was married Sept. 24th, at St. George's, Hanover square, London, to Mr. Appleton, of Boston. The marriage was attended by many persons of distinction.

Great emigration to Texas from England is anticipated, in consequence of the recognition of its independence by France, and the glowing accounts which are given of the new Republic. The editor of the Hull Advertiser, recently returned from Texas, had published a full reply to O'Connell's abuse of the country.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

New Jersey Legislature.

Friday, Oct. 25th.

The following appointments, among many others, were made in joint meeting.

For Governor,—Wm. Pennington.

The vote was as follows:

Wm. Pennington, Whig,	42
Henry A. Ford, of Morris, democrat,	36

Joseph C. Hornblower was chosen Chief Justice, by the same vote, over E. B. D. Ogden, of Patterson.

Librarian.—Charles C. Yard.

Essex County.

Clerk of the Common Pleas.—John P. Jackson, vice E. Van Arsdale, jr.

Somerset County.

Prosecutor of the Pleas.—George H. Brown, vice Wm. Thompson.

Judge.—James Taylor.

Morris.—Edward Condict, Judge.

Monday, Oct. 28th.

Wm. Pennington took the oaths of office, as Governor and Chancellor.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nothing very important was passed. It was resolved, that the Legislature would have an adjourned session, and probably they will adjourn in a few days.

There have been only four failures in Boston in the last fortnight.

The Plainfield Lyceum

Will open its exercises for the season on Thursday evening, the 7th inst. at 7 o'clock, in Mr. Wallace's school room. Question for debate,—"Is an Aristocracy of wealth to be preferred to an aristocracy of talent?"

All persons disposed to take part are respectfully invited to attend. Visitors are at all times welcome.

E. MARSH, Sec'y.

Nov. 4th, 1839.

Money Matters

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Oct. 29.—Exchange on Philadelphia and the South ranges from 11 to 17 per cent.

The Philadelphia banks are constantly prosecuted for refusing to pay specie for their notes. Alderman Bunns has given several judgments against them.

Oct. 30.—The banks are discounting more freely, as there appears to be no disposition to run for specie. Stocks rather declined yesterday. Southern funds were more enquired for with a view to the purchase of new cotton.

Red back money 7 per ct. discount. Safety Fund, 6. Philadelphia bank bills 12.

Flour is declining, notwithstanding the foreign demand,—strong evidence of the scarcity of money.

Oct. 31.—The Wall Street Stock market fell yesterday lower than it ever was before. U. S. Bank stock went down from 74 to 67. N. J. Rail road fell from 75 to 73.

Business is generally at a stand in New York. The stock of flour is increasing, and about 5000 barrels western were sold yesterday, for export.

The Michigan banks are strong and will not suspend.

S. H. Butler, democrat, is elected to Congress in Richland district, S. C. vacated by the resignation of Mr. Elmore, of the same district.

Paper Mill in Morris county burnt.—The valuable new paper mill of Wm. Knight, a mile and a half from Morristown was burnt on Sunday night, Oct. 27th. Loss from 15 to $20,000. No insurance. It had been in operation only a few weeks under Dickert & Shaw, whose loss in stock is considerable. All Mr. Knight's machinery for turning iron, &c. was destroyed, and several families are thrown out of employment. Origin of the fire unknown.

Distressing.—Two establishments in Newark have lately discharged three hundred hands and others will have to follow. The Methodist book concern in New York it is expected will soon discharge its hands amounting to about two hundred.—*Morristown Banner.*

Mr. Van Rensselaer has been recently tried and convicted for "military demonstrations against Canada," and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the county jail, and fined $2 0.

Georgia.—A letter from Milledgeville, published in the Washington Globe, states that M'Donald, V. B. is elected Governor by a majority of about 1700 over Dougherty, Whig. Also, that there will be a democratic majority of 15 in the Senate, and 17 in the House.

Piracy.—The packet ship Susquehanna, which sailed from Philadelphia for Liverpool, a few days ago, took out 1700 barrels of flour. The ship Montezuma, which also left that port for Liverpool, has on board 4,550 barrels of Flour. The ship United States is also loading with flour for Liverpool, and has 3000 barrels engaged. The Commercial list adds that most if not all these purchases of flour were made for remittances in consequence of the high rates of Exchange. Large orders are said to be in market for flour, but the present prices are above the views of the purchasers.

A train of 33 cars, with the new engine Robert Y. Hayne, containing 500 bales of cotton, reached this city by the Rail road last evening. The Company is now bringing in from two to 3,000 bales per week, and could bring in double that quantity if offered.

Noah, in the New York Evening Star, says,

"At this moment, there is no in the Bank of England nine millions of dollars. This institution must issue one pound notes, or stop specie payments. Russia for grain or some objects, is drawing the coin from England, Holland, and other parts of Europe; and the situation of those countries is worse than that of ours, for we can fall back upon our crops, which rapidly succeed each other."

A Homicide of rather a singular character was perpetrated lately near Syracuse. A pedlar bending under the weight of his pack, encountered on one of the by roads of that region a fast-pad, who demanded his money. The pedlar handed out his pocket book. 'Is this all?' asked the robber. 'No,' said the pedlar. 'Well then fork up, and be quick!' The pedlar put his hand in his bosom and drew out a pistol, and shot the robber through the heart. The body was recognized as that of a convict just discharged from the Auburn state pr son.

Multicaulis Trees at a discount.—We understand that of the 80,000 trees advertised to be sold lately at Burlington, N. J. about 10,000 only were sold, at 75 cents for small trees, and 1 1/2 cents for four or five feet trees, the sale of the remainder being stopped.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Davison & Wallace, $2,87; Berry, Dunham & Co. 1,62; Charles Roll, 1,00; Abner Coco 1,00; David Lenox, .53; John Layton, .54.

☞ The Matchless Sanative so astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and myste rious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

The total expenditures of the State of Vermont for the year ending 30th September, were $71,985 55. The amount of the State School Fund is $119,848 21. The Bank Safety Fund amount to 19 232 73.

The whigs of this state hold their State Convention on Wednesday, the 13th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the State House in the city of Trenton, to appoint delegates to attend the National Convention to be held in Harrisburg in December next, and to transact such other business as they may deem expedient.

MARRIED.

On the 24th ult. James B Wade, to Hannah M. Maxwell, both of Union

On the 27th ult. John H. Terhune, to Hannah J. Jones, of Lyons Farms.

On the 23d ult. John Smith, of North Branch, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Henry C Van Arsdalen, of Somerville.

On the 24th, Tunis Dean of Somerville, to Sarah D. daughter of Peter Van Arsdalen, of Hillsborough.

DIED

At Metuchin, on the 24th of October, Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of Mr. John Campbell, dec. in the 74th year of her age.

Pennsylvania Money taken at par for Goods, at the Emporium.

D. LENOX.

Dissolution.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the name and firm of Leonard & Kenyon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the late firm, either on notes due or book account, are requested to call and settle the same without delay, and those having demands against said firm will present them. Being desirous of having the business of the firm settled up and closed, we hope our friends will not put us to the trouble of again inviting them to settlement, nor by delay make themselves unnecessary trouble and cost.

☞ The Books and papers of the late firm will be left in the possession of Mr. David Lenox, at our old stand, who will be happy to wait on the or who may call to settle their accounts in our absence.

JAMES LEONARD,
JOHN RUNYON.

Plainfield, November 1st, 1839.

Just Received,

And For Sale at this Office,

THE PHANTOM SHIP. A Tale of the Sea, the last Novel by Capt. Marryatt

The Old American Comic, and the Cook at Almanac for 1840, with many cuts

Professor Henry's Travels in the West 1 adies.

Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear

American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rocester

Poems, by a Slave, an acquaintance of Washington.

A superior kind of Quills, also Common do

Slate Pencils, Steel Pens, Friction Matches, &c.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, or the usual price.

Nov. 4th, 1839.

HOUSE & LOT,

For Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers his House and Lot for sale where he now resides, situated in Second street just below the Classical Institution. It will be sold low if applic ation be made soon and on Liberal Terms.

Oct. 9th. tf DANIEL OSBURN.

STOVES ! ! STOVES ! ! !

MY STORE is now well filled with a good variety of Stoves in complete order. Among them are the following :

Postley's Union Cook

Of all sizes. These are highly approved. I have never known of one instance, in which they have not given full satisfaction. I am willing to let any person take one and try it, and if it does not suit, it may be returned without any charge.

Rotarys, of all sizes.

With or without cast ovens. These stoves are too well known to need any commendation.

Postley's old pattern, from No. 1 to 5

Nine Plates,

From 16 to 30 inch. (7 sizes) all in complete order. I have taken the pains to go to Philadelphia and purchase these, in order to have the best and cheapest; they have a draft in the side which makes them very convenient for boiling in front; there is to each one 1 large boils r, 1 ox kettle, 1 Russia iron pan 2 tin pans and 1 Dipper.

James' Cook, for coal or wood.

Hess's beautiful store or parlor stove

Mott's self feeding cook and parlor do

Six Plates of F. H. Church's,

For heating rooms with wood. They are an ornament to any room.

M. N. Stanley's beautiful Parlor

Stoves for wood. These have been known to draw where nothing else would.

Franklins.

I have four sizes of these, of very neat patterns—I have more of these than usual for me in consequence of an increased call for them last year.

Second-hand Stoves.

I have a great variety of these, almost all sizes and patterns and they will be sold much lower than they ever were before.

Russia Sheet Iron Stoves,

These are now so well known, that it is needless to say much about them. They are manufactured at my shop, of the best materials, and handsomely ornamented, with fancy coating and brazed brass rims, which renders them among the neatest Stoves now in use for parlors and sitting rooms. Any person may take them on trial one week, when, if they please they may return them without charge. All I have them sold for, and if any one drums attached to them; by means of these drums the heat is more diffused, and retained longer in the room.

☞ Stove Pipe, Pipe, Coal hods, Riddles, British Lustre, Black Lead, Lead Tubes, &c. for sale as usual.

I have also some kinds of stoves on hand, which I have not enumerated. I consider my assortment most complete than it ever has been before, and I respectfully request the public to call and examine my Stoves before purchasing elsewhere.

JONATHAN THOMPSON.

Rahway, Oct. 21, 1839.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

THE next session of this School will commence on Monday, the 4th of November, to continue twenty-three weeks.

Terms.

Common English branches, per quarter,	$3 to 4.00
Higher " "	5 to 6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00

Modern Languages an extra charge.

NELSON WHEELER, Principal.

Plainfield, Oct. 25th, 1839. 3w

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

For Sale at this Office,

October, 1839,

CHEAP FOR CASH. VIZ.

THREE Experiments in Living.—Living within the means, Living up to the means, and Living beyond the means.—Tenth Edition.—A very popular work.—25 cts.

Fourth Experiment in Living. Living without Means Sixth Edition—16 cts.

Fortune Telling Cards.—Hieroglyphic Bible,

Churchill's Sermons, complete, large and small

Watts Psalms and Hymns, large and small editions

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

Tissue paper, assorted colors,

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,

Day Books, Blank, Memorandum, and Pass Books.

Pocket Books and Wallets, several kinds,

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, of first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

Perforated Card paper, &c. &c.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

Small Blank Books —Dream Books,

Song Books, several kinds, 6 to 8 cents

Album and Scrap Leaves,

Pencils, Red and Black, 40 cts. per hundred,

Friction Matches, Pocket Combs, Wafers, Writing Ink, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,

Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas.

Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,

Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five,

Colburn's Arithmetic.

Pocket and Family, and common Copy Books,

School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.

Adams' Latin Grammar,

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.

Historia Sacra,—and Cæsar Delphini,

Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.

Murray's small English Grammar,

" " English Reader.

Mills' Reader,—Grimshaw's United States,

Hutchinson's Xenophon, Clark's Cæsar, Vince's Fluxions, and other second-hand Classical Books.

Miscellaneous,

Missionary Gazetteer, with plates

The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott

3 Sittings in Paris,

Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P Lovejoy,

Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,

The Golden Rail Road,

Banyan's Holy War,

Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.

Illinois, with a map; containing also the emigrant's Guide to that country

Pollok's Course of Time.

Baxter's Saint's Rest.—The Young Husband

Bible Gazetteer, 18 plates and maps.

Moore's Lalla Rookh.—Cowper's Task

Young's Night Thoughts.

Winter Evening Tales, by James Hogg

Lord Byron's Life, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,

Moore's Melodies.—Thompson's Seasons.

Routes between New York and Washington.

Alonzo and Melissa.—The Guilty Tongue,

MARRY AS YE WILL, novels, complete in one large octavo Volume, well bound.

Oliver Twist, a Novel, complete in 1 vol. by the celebrated Boz.

Japhet in search of his Father, 2 vols. bound in Morocco and gilt.

Midshipman Easy, 2 vols. do. do.

Frank Mildmay, or the Naval Officer, 2 vols. do. do.

Parlor of Many Tales, 2 vols. do. do.

Newton Forster, 2 vols. do. do.

Peter Simple, 2 vols. do. do.

King's Own, 2 vols. do. do.

Jacob Faithful, 2 vols. do. do.

Pirate and Three Cutters, 1 vol. do. do.

Rose Bud Fondamount.—Providential Care.

William's Poems.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,

Life of Gustavus Vasa, with plates,

Beauties of Philanthropy, with plates,

Slave's Friend, 25 vols. with cuts,

Thome and Kimball's West Indies, with a map and an Apendix well bound

The Anti-Slavery Pocket Gem

Alton Trials, with a plate.—Royal Code of Hayti

Channing on Slavery.—Morris's Speech

Jay's Inquiry into Christian and Anti-Slavery

Anti-Slavery Catechism.—Mrs Child's Appeal,

Testimony of God against Slavery

Life of Wilberforce.—Life of Granville Sharp,

Star of Freedom, with plates.—Light and Love

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,

Button on the Slave Trade,

Jay's Views,

Select and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs

American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.

Anti-Slavery Record, in 2 vols.

The Fountain, &c. &c. &c.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's Instructor.

Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.

Cook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.

Three Test Sermons.

Bonaparte's Oracle, or Book of Fate.—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated by Count Hermas. Price 6 cts each.

Goldsmith's History of Greece.

Present from Rahway.

The Approved RECIPE BOOK.

CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.

MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,

POWER OF ATTORNEY,

CONSTABLES' SALES,

WARRANTS,

SUBPŒNAS,

Bills to let houses,

BAIL BONDS, for Constables,

EXECUTIONS,

BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

ARRANGEMENT until further Notice.

On and after SATURDAY, the 5th inst. the cars will run as follows—

Leave New York, from the foot of Market field st. (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, per steamboat Water Witch at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Elizabethtown for Plainfield at 8 o'clock, A. M. and at 5 1-2, P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 6 o'clock, and a quarter before 12, A. M.

Stages leave Plainfield for Somerville, by way of Somerbrook, on the arrival of the last train.

Freight taken as usual which should be at the depot half an hour before the starting of each train.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 7th, 1839.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affections of the Liver Costiveness, Head Ache, Billious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS*, in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS,

154 Pine-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 1839. 14t 1y

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have to state for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX,

July 24, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

New Goods,

IN addition to his former stock, the subscriber has just opened a few pieces of Winter De Laines, also Paper Muslins, and black figured Thulle for Veils.

Oct. 29th. D. LENOX.

Ladies' Cloths.

JUST RECEIVED, at the Plainfield Emporium, two pieces of very fine cloths, suitable for ladies' cloaks 1 piece of super black Cassimere, double-mill'd, at $2 per yard.

D. LENOX.

STEWART'S Steam Refined Candy, White Sicily Grapes, and Fresh Lemons for sale by

Oct. 29th, 1839. D. LENOX

Muslin, Muslin, Muslin,

CHEAP Domestic Sheeting and Bleached shirting, for sale at reduced prices by D. LENOX.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES, Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Pleeced, Cotton sup mlls, at 1s. 1d. to 6s.

D. LENOX.

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Hdkfs. A Good Assortment.

D. LENOX.

Just Received at the Cheap Store,

1000 YARDS Dark Prints, at 6d. 8d. and 10d. per yard. Ladies, please call and purchase soon.

D. LENOX.

Blue Black and light colored Silks,

A FEW Pieces For Dresses, at the low price of 5s. 6d. per yard.

D. LENOX.

English Merinos,

A FEW pieces English Merinos, fine quality double fold, for sale at 2s. 6d. each.

D. LENOX.

Wanted, at the Plainfield Emporium

300 DOZ. EGGS, for which the highest prices will be paid, also,

100 Bushels White Nuts, for New York Market.

Oct. 21, 1839. D. LENOX.

Victoria Robes,

A New and Splendid Article, For sale by

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield Emporium, Oct 14.

Kabyle Shawls,

A New Article, dark rich patterns, very heavy, 8-4, Suitable for Winter.

D. LENOX.

Cabinelle, Brochn, Plaid & Rob Roy SHAWLS, a good assortment, at very re uced prices.

DAVID LENOX.

LEHIGH COAL.

500 TONS of the First Quality Coal, direct from the mines, For Sale in Lumps, or broken and screened, at the lowest market rates by

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Oct. 7th, 1839. 14t 3m

$5 REWRAD.

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber, 4 heifers on the first mountain all branded on the horn, I. V. Three 2 years old, one 1 year old. One red with a white face, 2 black, one a light blacker than the other, and 1 red with some white about her.

Any person finding said heifers and returning them to the subscriber or securing them so that the owner may get them and send a line to Plainfield Post Office, shall receive the above reward.

JOSEPH VAIL

Green Brook, Sept. 28th, 1839 14t 6wpd.

☞ The Morristown Jerseyman will please insert the above 3 weeks, and we will send $1 the first opportunity.—Ed.

Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED, Gold's Patent Bake Oven, a very desirable article. Also, a lot of Scottsdale Ware, for sale cheaper than ever, by

July 22, 1839. M. HATFIELD.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1839.

PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscribers has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Kenyon, where he now offers for sale *A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS*, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—heavy styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods as cheap as the cheapest—he therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

At very reduced Prices,

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries, China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market prices.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a v riety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experiences, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

GROCERY AND SHOE STORE!

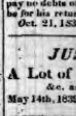
THE Subscribers offer for sale at their store in Plainfield, on the corner of Front street and Bowery Lane, opposite Pierce street, various Goods that they will sell cheap for cash or country produce, such as Oats, Corn, wheat, buckwheat, rye, potatoes, and the highest prices paid for Wool.

The articles offered, all wanted to be good, are as follows. Those who wish to buy would do well to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

Free Isbor sugar and coffee, Tea, molasses, raisins, rice, ginger, cocoa, chocolate, allspice, pepper, nutmeg, saleratus, starch, salt petre, indigo, tobacco, Salt, gum arabic, butter, lard, beef, hams, Pork, Fish, Soap, flour, meal,—Ink—Parregoric, oil spike, castor oil, salts, 6 drops, spades, shovels, Essence of Cinnamon and Peppermint, British Oil, balsam of Honey, Indian rubber shoes and shoes—Crockery, Glass and China ware, —Blacking, segars,—nails, hordware, brushes, bellows screws, scythes, rakes, brooms, ropes, hoes, butter trays, buttons, combs, pins, needles, clothes pins, razor straps, hooks and eyes—Patent thread, sewing silk, cotton.—Crackers—Sand.

GEO. FOX POUND,
SAMUEL L. POUND.

Plainfield, Sept. 24, 1839. 3T 1Apr. 1



RANAWAY,

FROM the Subscriber on Tuesday morning last, the 1st inst. ALLEN WILLET, an indented apprentice to the Tailoring business, about 19 years old. He had on when he went away, an old straw hat, green Circassian roundabout, wool worn—black satinet pantaloons and neither shoes or stockings. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting said boy under penalty of the law as I will pay no debts of his contracting. One cent reward will be for his return to the subscriber

Oct. 21, 1839. CHARLES JOHNSON.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by WM. WILLIS.

May 14th, 1839.

Selling Off Cheap.

THE Subscriber about to make some different arrangement in his business now offer for sale, from 3 to 500 yards of Calico at Cost prices, also Cloths Cassimeres, Satinets, French and English Merinoes which he will sell at very small advance from Cost. The Subscriber has also a good assortment of Groceries, Flour, Furs, and Hardware Crockery &c. &c.

H. A COBY.

Sept. 9th.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 13 tf.

Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of I. V. TRUMP & CO. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without further solicitation.

June 1, 1839. THS. S. ALBERTI.

Just made up,

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer,—that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easier cleaned. A very useful improvement.

JOHN N. BENNISON.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1839. 7Z tf

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, For sale at this office. March 26th, 1839

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1839. 2t 1y

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new types, with a handsome assortment of all descriptions. The Hatters of Plainfield can save cash by having their work done here. April 20th.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Seventeenth Volume OF THE

NEW-YORK MIRROR.

Was issued on the 29th day of June.

It contains two splendid Steel plate engravings, with original articles by T. S. Fay, Con. Hallock. Lee, Theodore, (the editor,) and other writers of acknowledged eminence.

Fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano, and set to choice engravings, with a number of cuts also on wood, will embellish the present volume, while its literary character will be maintained, in its foreign correspondence, translations from the *French*, German and other languages, Tales, Essays, Curious Historical Legends, American Reminiscences, Indian traditions, &c.

No volume of the Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months, the subscription list has increased with a rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Its friends are more numerous, its resources more ample, and its conductors promise that their exertions to render it one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be in no degree slacken.

The reader will admit, that a work embracing an immense variety of subjects, most of it expressly written for its columns—combining accuracy of engravings on wood, with copious selections of exquisite music, beautifully printed—altogether forming an immense volume of 416 imperial quarto pages—is, at the ending both splendid super royal quarto engravings, and several cuts interspersed in cheapness by any periodical ever published in any country.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpariel type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and several etchings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title-page, and a copious table of contents is given. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. All letters upon the post-paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

PLAINFIELD FACTORY

AT 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The *Subscriber* returns his thanks to the public for the patronage hereto-fore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Drake's, or Ayres & Bullman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT BODIES,

OF all qualities, made of Wool, For Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 31, 1839. 12t 6p

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the *PAINTING BUSINESS*,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the building one door east of Dr. Craig's Office, where he intends to keep a general assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of the following articles:

Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Bouchong and Powdering Teas; White crushed, brown, Havanna lump and New Orleans Sugars; Rice, Pepper, Spice, Soda, butter, lime, smoked beef, flour, molasses, prunes, raisins, cocoa, chocolate, sium, Sal Aratus, Indigo, Salt Petre, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Cordials, cutnegs, powder and shot, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell as low for cash or barter as can be had elsewhere.

Call and see. WM. WILLIS.

☞ **Important to the Public.** ☜

AN agency has just been obtained by

P. MOSHER,

DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medical remedies, with a pamphlet illustrating the principles of the Reformed, or Medico Botanic Practice of Medicine, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author of the American Practice of Medicine, 3 vols. octavo, of which a few copies are now offered for sale.

The individual afflicted with disease of any kind, this is of the highest importance, as they have now within their reach, valuable medicines, the virtues of which have been well tested by the practice of Dr. W. Beach, in New York, in his valuable and extensive practice for upwards of twenty years. The horrid effects of the common mineral treatment of the day are too well known to require comment. Many, very many of your friends, have experienced some of the baneful effects of it. Their health, or lives, have been *ruined* by its use and cured; and why continue to following it, merely because it is fashionable to use mercury, when you have within your reach, mild, safe and efficacious Vegetable medicines, such as are congenial with the system, and which are in accordance with the laws of Nature, competent to substitute to restore you to health! Be reasoned then, to renounce such a practice, and embrace a system of treating, which experience has proved beneficial and salutary. Make one trial, and you will realize its beneficence, and ever after remain an advocate of the Reformed, or Medico-Botanic Practice of Medicine, and which only, is competent to cure. Then have the medicines before you, prepared with plain direction for their use generally. You have only to reach forth your hand, and experience their blessings. The proprietor only asks of you confidence sufficient to give them a fair trial.

Among the various medicines put up, and for sale by the subscriber, the following are particularly recommended as well deserving public attention and patronage:

For Bilious complaints, Beach's substitutes physic and Family Pills.
For consumption, *cough, &c.* " Pulmonary Syrup.
For Weakness and debility, " Restorative Bitters.
For Piles, " Pile Electuary.
For Liver Complaints, " Hepatic Pills.
For Dyspepsia, " Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
For Fever and Ague, " Fever & Ague powder
For worms, " Worm powder.
For Fevers, " Decoction of Fever Powder.
For Bowel complaints, " Neutralizing Mixture.
For Derangement of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. " Diuretic Drops.
For salt rheum, tetter, &c. " Hepatic Wash and Ointment.
For Intoxication, " Compound Laurus Tincture.
For Rheumatism, " Rheumatic Oil and plaister Spray.
For Sore and weak eyes, " Eye balsam, or water.
For pain in the back, side, or Bowel, " Strengthening plaster.
For Ulcers, Burns, &c. " Black or healing salve
For Chronic complaints in the stomach, " Emetic powder.

P. MOSHER, Druggist.

New Market, N. J. Jan. 1839. 10t 1y

NEW ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing October 1st, 1839.

New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.;
—Elizabethtown, 87 1-2 cts.—Rahway, 50 cts—New Brunswick 75 cts.

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 9 o'cl'ck, A. M daily.
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7 1-4, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 -2, noon, daily.
At 8, P. M. daily.

Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.

Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4 3-4, 7 & 12, P. M.

Leave Newark at 7 1-2, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, 6, 7, and 10, P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

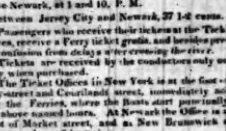
☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket gratis, and besides prevent the confusion from delay in after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Cortlandt-street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Depot in Newark in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

October 1st, 1839. tf.



Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Pearse streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be duly received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 26 1y

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID Assortment of first quality Britannia metal Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Milk Cups, for Sale cheap at the new Hollow Ware Establishment. M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 14, 1839.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

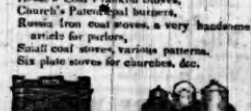
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks, LABELS,** &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low price, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "*Plainfield Union.*" A share of patronage is requested, by R. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1839.

NOW IS YOUR TIME ! STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber would inform the inhabitants of *this and the adjacent country, that he* has up and a large assortment of the most approved kinds of stoves, among which are the following,

Corche's Premium Cook Stove,
Parlor's Unique do.
Nine Plate stove, all sizes, for cooking.
House's Coal Franklin Stoves,
Church's Patent Egg coal burners,
Russia iron coal stoves, a very handsome article for parlors,
Small coal stoves, various patterns,
Six plate stoves for churches, &c.



Stove pipe, drip pans, boilers, tea kettles, all kinds Stove fixtures made to order, together with a general assortment of hollow ware.

The subscriber trusts that from 15 years experience in the stove business will enable him to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, Sept. 22, 1838. 40 tf

N. B. Always on hand, plain and japanned tin at wholesale and retail.

Notice.

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union, and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c. M. P. CUSHING.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the other branches of a thorough English Education, to the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firm ess and impartiality, but without harshness. Its end aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and much provision are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given, without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Beds can be furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner on it.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the preceptor, is nevertheless open for the reception, (if at any time scholars, not boarders, can be conveniently received,) of all such scholars, as are deemed suitable subjects for it, and will accompany, by yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indolent, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber is desirous a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully give whenever asked. Parents who intended to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber's would inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity, that they have taken the store recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Willis, and intend to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Northampton's and Lynn BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand at the above named store, or made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 25, 1839. 14

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new House across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1839. 5 3m

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 1204

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Queen Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be treated of by experienced men, and whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is considered ready to be forwarded to all parts of the United States within the state, and within 100 miles out of the State—one cent and a half on each sheet, or to any other part of the States.

☞ Two copies will be sent for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume. No. 1st or half volume No. 6.

March, 1838.

More New Goods

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE, black and fancy Cassimeres, a few pieces colored Gro de Naps, 1 piece Imitation Green Cloth very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mouseline de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1839. 10 tf

Journeymen Wanted.

WANTED a Waistcoat and a Cantaloon Ap ply at the Plainfield Shoe Store.

June 4th, 1839. THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Peter's Pills.

PETER'S MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

Test widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill is the necessity of any further notice of their great excellence and virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, where the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thereby relieve a host of diseases that prey on the system. Many eminent physicians, and others versed the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their composition which is the cause of their wonderful and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the conclusion that the discoverer's secret was too many for them. With that community of spirit, however, which characterizes the medical profession, they have all admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other patents or quack medicines, that they actually act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself, and that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, "is one happy property which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And when we consider the great importance that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into the bowels, and from thence discharged, the reason is solved to the influence of Dr. Peters' Pills are as follows:—Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick head ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Piles, Colic, Female obstructions, Heart burn, Furred tongue, Nausea, Distention of the stomach and bowels, Internal Derangement, Flushings, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched breathe Pimples on the face, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, when a Cathartic or aperitant is needed.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, viz: their small size, convenient form of size, and perfect soundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine that ever that has been heretofore invented. These pills are made by machinery, which is the only mode for the manufacture of globular substances, which turn out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that they are prepared into the box by machinery *machine*, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing recommending quack medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, yet since requires me to state, that I have used Dr. Peters' Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic as certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering as well all the purposes to be answered by any medicine of the kind. I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious constitutions to be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. principal office and depot 199 Liberty st. New York. Price. 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 25th, 1839. 14 tf

BRASS KETTLES.

FROM 4 to 24 ins. English Brass, large and small Tea Kettles, which I will exchange, and sell cheap. Also Tin Wash Kettles, warranted fire proof, very cheap HOLLOW WARE.

Pine Kettles, Cast Iron and Portable Air Furnaces Copper, Tin and Tea Kettles, Grid-irons, Shovel, Tongs, Kitchen Furniture, Sheet Brass, &c.

Wanted in Exchange,

All kinds of Country Produce, Old Copper, Pewter, Brass, Lead, Rags, Bees Wax, Flax, &c. at the highest price. JOHN N. DENNISON.

New Goods,

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of the most fashionable style of Spring and Summer Goods, and will sell them very low.

Call and see. H. A. CORY.

April 23d, 1839. 16 tf

THE NEW-YORKER.

The Publishers of The New Yorker respectfully announce the commencement of a New Volume of their Journal on the 21st of September next being the Eighth of its valuable Quarto Edition, and completing the Sixth year of its publication in the Folio or Common newspaper form.

The New Yorker is now so widely known as to render unnecessary a formal declaration of its objects. Suffice it here that the work is intended to sustain the position of a Weekly Literary Journal not inferior in ability and standing to any contiber side of the Atlantic. For this purpose it will continue to embody the Original and Selected Literature, comprising Reviews, Essays (Scientific and Literary) Tales, Poems, Choice Extracts from the World of Letters, Notices of Historical Researches, &c. &c. In this department. Critical Notices of nearly all new publications of interest will be given. The remaining columns will be devoted to the Current Events of the Day, and to general Intelligence of the day, Domestic and Foreign. Under this head, the returns of all the important elections throughout the United States will be carefully published and compared with those of former elections, so as to give a clear exhibit of the relative strength of each political party in the several states. All political discussions of a party character will be briefly and impartially chronicled. In fine, it will be the general aim of this paper to be first useful and instructive, the agreeable and entertaining. *The steady support through the last three years of an average of more than 8,000 subscribers, is the belief that the conductors of the work has not disappointed the hopes of its friends while it has secured the decided approval of an intelligent public. Such as it has been it will continue to be,* with the exception of the additional and steady exertions in its Editorial Department, to which it is hoped that still further strength will be added by arrangements now in progress. If any exertion on the part of the Editors or any increase of expense can add to the excellence of the paper it will be forthcoming.

The New Yorker, Folio Edition, is printed on a large imperial sheet (2 by 17 inches) of fine white paper, and offered to subscribers at Three dollars per annum or Two dollars and a half if paid in advance. Two copies will be sent for five dollars, remitted free of charge, and any larger number in proportion. Subscriptions to either edition are respectfully solicited. Address H. Greeley & Co. | Astor, New York.

☞ The article published before, concerning the use of popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Voisbeck of Germany, teamed full of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

Translated from the German.
LOUIS D'ORON GOELICKE,
OF SAXONY,
The Greatest of human Benefactors.

Citizens of North and South America:

To Louis Oron Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the unquestionable honor of adding a NEW and DISTINCT SCIENCE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though taking its rise in the infancy of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ, and capable of the same Verity of which was compounded the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opponents to refute, viz: Cast *Iron Logic* and *Facts* against the *Moral and Physical state of the Fox Vine (or Life Principle) of the human body; if often mentally lacking in the system for years before it is the least symptom of the Lungs—and which may be as certainly discovered by the Microscope, as a compound of oxygen and a simple substance.* An invaluable precious discovery to us, as imparts an important lesson to the oppressed humanity of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be in part, if not entirely, kept at bay—*simply* by the exercise in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it self the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which it would truly will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand that produced it—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber, by which means they often become the humble instruments of changing the gloom of death's approaches into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness—

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of Golconda and Peru! a medicine which is obtained *equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms*, and thus possesses a triple power, —a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption only, is found to have a most precious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine; which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the inevitable grave.

DOSE.—*Of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a bed drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.*

PRICE.—Three and one-third rix dollars* ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in *Germany, Europe.*

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty; but of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. *Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion as to the merits either of the compound or* Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Oron Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a *new doctrine* and a *new medicine*, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, and its friends (for it has many friends,) we were desirous of carefully and impartially testing its efficacy upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to declare that its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our concurrent testimony of this fact is the result of our having swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, as friends of our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to *our country* which gave him birth.

Germany, December 10, 1838.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, St., Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely restore him to health. A trial was given over by all who knew him to be in a confirmed *consumption, confined to his room and mostly to his bed!* has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and now able to do his own carrying for himself. Yours, I. POVELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 9th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the consumption for a great number of years, has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to do it.

J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Sad Irons and Cradorns,
Spiders and Fry Pans
Bell Metal Tea Kettles
Copper Tea and Tea do
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Britannia Tea Pots,
do Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Carpet and Common Bellows
Britannia Table and Tea Spoons
Britannia Lamps
Enamel and Common sticks
Large and small Waiters
Bread Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andirons brass tops,

Together with a general assortment of Japanned and *Plain Tin*, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Rolling, Lead, zinc and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13, 1839. tf 17

Notice.

THE Farmers of Piscataway and its vicinity are respectfully informed that the *ROUND BROOK HAY PRESS* will open to receive Hay at the Market House on the 10th of September next.

Sept. 3d, 1838. 37 3m HENRY V. TASSEL.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12 1839. Number 147.

The Plainfield Union
PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $1.00 per annum if paid during the first three months from its commencement; $1.25 if not paid till the close of the year, $1.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who live out of the village, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 9 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar, and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at ½ of the price of common advertisements.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCEME.

THE following detail of a Scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of 20 dols. per Ticket—the Value and Number of the capitals, and the reveral of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and Sold, will we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application to us for tickets—as here as the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once rent and transmit to us your order, which shall receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed and notifications made to SYLVESTER & CO 156
Observer the No uber, 156

1	Prize of	$700,000 !
1	of	$500,000 !
1	of	$25,000 !
6	prizes of	$20,000 !
2	of	$15,000 !
3	of	$10,000 !

GRAND REAL ESTATE & BANK STOCK
LOTTERY
Of Property Situated in New Orleans.
The Richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the public, in this or any Country.

Tickets $20—No Shares
Authorized by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the commissioners acting under the same.
To be drawn at Tallahassee, Florida, Dec. 1st, 1839.—Schmidt & Hamilton, Managers.
Sylvester & Co. 156 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.——No Combination dumb-ns.
The Deeds of the property, and the Bank Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners, for the security of the Prize-Holders.

Splendid Scheme.

1 Prize.—The Arcade—the Magazine, Natchez and Gayoso streets. Rented at about $7,000 per annum. Valued at		$70,000
1 Prize.—Orleans City Hotel.—Rented at $35,000 and valued at		$30,000
1 Prize.—6 shares Canal Bank stock, $100 each,		$7,000
1 Prize.—500 shares Commercial do. 10 each,		$5,000
5 Prizes each containing 10 shares in the new part of New Orleans, each rented at 1,000 dollars per annum, and each valued at 20,000. Each prize 20,000,		100,000
1 Prize.—Dwelling House. Rented at $1000 Valued at		1,000
1 Prize. —1-0 shares Mechanics' and Traders' bank stock, 100 dollars each,		1,000
2 Prizes.—Each 100 shares City Bank Stock, each share 100 dollars each prize 10,000		0,000
1 Prize —50 shares Exchange bank, 100 each,		5,000
1 Prize.—0 do. do. do.		2,000
1 Prize.—25 do Gas Light bank do.		2,50
1 Prize.—25 do. do. do.		2,50
1 Prize.—25 do. Mechanics' & Traders' do.		1,250
1 Prize.—25 do. do. do.		1,250
20 prizes—each 10 shares the Louisiana State Bank, 100 dols. each, each prize 1000,		20,000
10 prizes.—each 3 shares of 100 dols. each prize 300 dols. of the Gas Light Bank,		3,000
20 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the bank of Louisiana,		20,000
200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the N. Orleans Bank,		20,000
150 rizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the Union bank of Florida,		15,000
606 Prizes,		$1,500,000

☞ It shall be at the option of the winners of prizes of Bank stock, either to take the stock itself, or the par value thereof in cash.

☞ The receipts of the sale of tickets are deposited in the New Orleans banks, in the names of the managers, and their receipts transferred unencumbered, for the security of the prize holders.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers as above mentioned, will be examined and certified by the Commissioners appointed under the act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have their property transferred to them without any further claim, risk, or expense, than the payment of their drawing ticket, and without any deduction.

SYLVESTER & CO.
Bay, Ed. (132 6w) 156 Broadway, N.Y.

POETICAL

The Highlands.

Suggested by an Excursion to the Summit of a Chieftain Hill on the Banks of the Hudson.

BY THE REV. N. S. JOHNSON.

Prince of an hundred hills!
I've climbed thy steep, rejoicing side,
Treed upward there, thy daisies by,
From yo der valley's sunny dell,
And here, upon thy sovereign brow,
Alas neither how to, and near the sky.
I see thy brothers round me there bow
Most reverend to thy majesty!

Strong t oughts surround thy summit bare,
Monarch of prospect large and free,
Thy vastness seems to fill my prayer,
As I on other make of thee;
For thou, with thy cool-breathe flark,
Foundation lo ke!, hast ever sent —
A hundred sweeping brows of rock,
With freedom fraught in every root!

Hark! there is language in the air,
Where gentle breezes meet and swim;
Your ancient voice comes like prayer,
Your words as true-projected hymn!
Before the flood, ye heights were old,
Ye kept your sleep and calm repose;
And prayed, and sang, ere man be old
Your summer bloom, or winter snow.

From age to age, from hill to hill,
That song of holy worship rolled!
Ye crags! where eagles nes le still;
Ye bounts! where oft the Indian strolled;
Your maker's name is on your rocks,
Your thunder tongs to sound it loud:
'Tis blaz-oned by the golden locks
Of sunshine on the mountain cloud!

Could I but gather; in my song,
The might of congregated hills—
The firmness of their pillars strong—
The gladness of their many rills;
The access on power of every cliff—
The silent fellowships they hold—
Their deep experience as if
The tale of all their years was told!

Oh then! by every yearning thought
Which God to human reason brings,
I'd pour the notes of glory out,
As if I swept a thousand strings!
I'd send amid these mountain shrines,
And paint around each thrilling tone,
Till rocks, and streams, and oaks, and vines
Should sing, as if 'twere all their own!

There is one mountain, on whose brow
Some worthy bard might thus sing;
There a one lyre resounded now,
Which was after t ant in unison by;
That mountain is the hill of God,
Which high in endless glory towers;
That lyre, as with the song abroad,
Hath chords of ever varying powers.

Complete thine anthem, Holy Bride,
With the full soul of ages fraught:
And from Immanuel's bleeding side,
Nourish re ass absorbing thought:
For thou on yonder mount shall stand—
Shall tune alone that lyre of might;
And fill with song that heavenly land
Which God himself shall fill with light.

VARIETY.

From the Christian Observer.

Hard Times.

"Say not thou, What is the cause that the former days were better than these? For thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this."—*Eccl.* vii. 10.

From this passage I would infer—

1. That the complaint of hard times is not peculiar to this age. It was common in the days of Solomon, and it has been common, if not perpetual, at short intervals ever since. And probably continues to be common until man shall generally learn and practically apply the lesson of contentment, in the condition in which Providence has placed them.

2. That in the complaints of hard times there is a reference to former days, when it is imagined such times did not exist. But the fact is, the troubles, the anxieties, the cares, the disappointments, and the distresses of those former days, are apt to be forgotten under the pressure of the present. So the Israelites in the wilderness sighed for the flesh pots of Egypt, forgetting the unsupportable tasks under which they had formerly groaned.

3. That whatever be the hardness of the time which we endure, they are the best for us under existing circumstances, because ordered by a wise Providence, either for correction, trial, preparation, or for mercy. And it is foolish as well as wicked, to complain of his allotments.

4. That hard times are often the results of former waste and extravagance and luxury—the pampering of the flesh—the gratification of the eye—and the pride of life; and they induce in their stead, the habit of self-denial, of industry, of frugality, and of other virtuous dispositions and customs, which prove them to be blessings; for "the prosperity of fools destroys them." And experience proves that ruin very often treads upon the heels of prosperity.

5. That it is wrong to complain of hard times so long as a kind Providence furnishes us the necessaries of life—food and raiment—together with the privilege of a social, civil, and religious society. Look for a moment at former days. Had all our ancestors the privileges we enjoy? Did we find even persons them in greater perfection, twenty or thirty years ago, than now? If so, it has been perhaps because we abused the goodness of God, and he is now teaching us, by his chastisements, the true source of all our blessings. And why should a living man complain for the punishment of his sins?

6. That the Christian should complain of hard times is peculiarly unprofitable, inasmuch as he is a pilgrim journeying homeward, and never now to be a rested than in former days—and because he is taught that his Father in Heaven "withholdeth no good thing from them that fear him"—but "causeth all things to work together for their good." And since we must go over the journey again—to be subject to all the temptations and trials? Or to be not call it upon quickened intelligence, and exercise stronger confidence in his supporter, the nearer he is to his final rest?

7. That the best remedy for hard times is less complaining—less extravagance—less hankering after articles of luxury—more industry—more economy—greater carefulness to avoid debt, and to let the expenditures be less than the receipts—more contented and less speculative—and withal to provide for the great day which we all have to pay, so that we may be sure that there stand be no failure when summoned to render in our accounts. Alas, too few think of this matter, which concerns all—and too few make to themselves a friend of him who came to seek and to save them that are lost.

T. A.

Here are beautiful sentences from the pen of Cobbage. Nothing can be more eloquent—Nothing more true.

Concert of Children.—Call not that man wretched who, whatever else he suffers as to pain and need, pleasure denied, has a child for whom he labors, and on whom he doats. Poverty may grind him to the dust, obscurity may cast its darkest mantle over him, the song of the gay may be far from his dwelling, his face may be unknown to his neighbors, and his voice may be unheeded by those among whom he dwells—even pain may rack his frame, and sleep may flee from his pillow, but he has a gem, with which he would not part for wealth defying computation, for fame filling a world's ear, for the luxury of the highest health, or the sweetest sleep that ever sat upon a mortal's eyes.

A special Providence.—Captain B. and crew sailed sometime since from the port of W——. After having been at sea for several days, they were assailed by an uncommonly severe storm, which continued for forty-five days and nights in succession. They were driven far from their course by the violence of the wind. Nature had become nearly exhausted by hard toiling, and, to add to their affliction, famine began to threaten them with a death far more appalling than that of a watery grave.

The captain had with him his wife, two daughters, and ten persons besides. As their provisions grew short, he wife became more ardent and careful of the pittance that fell to their family share. The children would eat but little, for fear the mother would suffer, and the ea, tain refused to eat any, but left his portion to his suffering family. At length they were reduced to a scanty allowance for twenty-four hours in the midst of a storm, and the thousand miles from land. Captain H. was a man who feared God. In this extremity he ordered his steward to bring the provisions upon deck, and having spread the same on the tarpaulin which covers the hatch, and falling down beside the frag ments of bread and meat before him, he lifted up his voice in prayer to Him that heareth out of the deep, and said, "O thou who dost feed Elijah by a raven while in the wilderness, and who commanded that the widows cruise of oil and barrel of meal should not fail, look down upon us in our great distress, and grant us, for Jesus' sake, that we may find that the lives now in jeopardy may be preserved. After this he rose from his knees, went to the companionway, and found his family all engaged in the same holy exercise. He exhorted them to pray on, and assured them that God had answered our prayer, and that not one soul even on board should perish. Scarcely had he uttered these words, when no more were they heard for some time on the look out, exclaimed, "Sail ho!" At this cross the captain moved with awful gratitude, "What, is God send ravens already?"—and in one hour from that time, through the friendly gale, barrels of bread and meat were passed upon the deck.

"Thus one thing secures us, whatever betide,
The Scripture assurance on the Lord will provide."

Chr. Adv. & Jour.

The Bible and the Card of Wood.—Would up into a room, where I saw a young, married woman, busily engaged at her work, with bare feet although it was very cold, and she had scarcely any fire, or food to feed it.—Are you supplied with a Bible? I asked her.—No, sir, replied she, "we are poor and new beginners in the world; my husband and myself several times talked about buying by some money to purchase a good Bible; but really we have so many calls for other pressing wants, that we have not succeeded yet." "Well, madam, I can furnish you a Bible, without money and without price. Thank you, sir, said she; I thought when we got a Bible we would get a large one, and a well bound one, and we *would rather pay for it.* I showed her a royal octave Bible, at $2,50. Such a one would do for us exactly, said she, but my husband is out at home now. I proposed leaving it with her till next morning, that she might show it to her partner. When I called again she told me, that last night her husband had brought her $3 to buy a card of wood, but left it optional with her to choose between two things; either to save with the money the Bible, and g ther wood as she could for family wants, or to purchase wood, and do without the Bible for this time. Her choice was soon made,—she paid me for the Bible, and said she would gather chips and wood about the river, till she had earned the price of her dear B ble:—*Jour. of an Agent.*

TEMPERANCE.

A Short Address.

To those inhabitants of Rahway and its vicinity who are engaged in selling spirituous liquors for other t an medicinal purposes. By a citizen of the place.

Much has been said and written within a few years against the sinfulness of selling spirituous liquors as a common drink.

The energies of many of the great and good of our country have been put forth against it, and the subject has been engaged in the evil traffic, have, through the power of truth and public opinion, given it up.

The quantity that is now daily sold in Rahway and its vicinity, is matter of painful observation and regret to many of its inhabitants.—I do not believe t at a serious and reflecting mind, could take a view of our inhabitants at large, without being brought into sorrow and sympa hy for the degraded and miserable condition into which some of them are fallen, nor fail to deplore, that so many more appear to be forming into the same fatal wreck of character.

Believing that there is something, which each one can do to help stay the force of this evil torrent, and impelled by a sense of the duty, and by feelings of deep regret at beholding its sad effects around me, I raise my voice against it.

To attempt to persuade them of my fellow citizens, who are in all the various stages of intemperance, are your customers, to desist from buying and drinking this enemy to their happiness, seems almost vain. Those of them who are already spell-bound by its awful fascination, will turn away from the most forcible and affecting appeals, which can be presented; those who are not so far gone, think they are in no danger, and in offended pride will turn a deaf ear to all remonstrance.

I would, therefore, who are daily selling spirituous liquors to these persons, I address myself.—A public sentiment which is entitled to regard, calls loudly upon you to desist from traffic in an article, destructive to soul and body, and one of the greatest scourges of the human family.—Wherever it has been introduced, confusion, discord, poverty, disgrace, crime and moral and intellectual degradation have been its sad fruits. The trend of intemperance in Rahway, whose rural beauty is watered with the poisonous liquid, bears before your eyes, this fruit in sorrowful abundance. You say, "It is true, we sell this liquor, which we admit is capable, when taken to excess of producing much misery and disorder in society; but we do not wish any who buy of us to drink to excess, and bring this misery upon themselves and families, *and if they will do so it is their own fault.*" Whatever influence this plea may have upon your minds, I believe when you come to examine your conduct by the unerring rule, you will see it as wicked as it is false. You are weighed in the balances which shall weigh our acts in the scales of unerring justice, that you will find, this will be no shield from the condemnation pronounced upon those who put the cup to their neighbor's lips.

There are those among you, whose characters in many respects are worthy of esteem, and it is to be regretted that such a stain should be found upon them. I do not believe that you wish to see poverty, woe and wretchedness abound in our village—wasting innocent children, heart broken wives and mothers brought upon them by an intemperate husband and father, who by degrees has sunk into brutish insensibility. Can you appeal to your Creator, and say, that you and those who have been in the same business here before you, have not been instrumental in bringing some of those individuals and families into the miserable condition? "Cease (then) to do evil and learn to do well."—Do you not, in moments of calmness and reflection, hear a *something* in your own bosoms, which cries out against your traffic in this article?

On let me entreat you to obey its admonition, and give up the unrighteous trade, before your lives are brought to a close, and the day of repentance and reform and repentance is past forever. Be entreated, then, to do it now, and thus your souls may be the reminder of your future years as the men of Temperance, and of God! Thus will be redeeming lost time, and making some amends for the injury you may have done.

Turn your mind to those inhabitants, who, in a period of a few years past, have fallen victims to their appetite for spirituous liquors, and whose bodies now slumber in the tomb. Suffer your selves for a few moments to dwell upon their sad end, and listen to the warning and instruction which flows therefrom: Does not their blood, like one of old, cry from the ground for vengeance upon those who were in any degree concerned in their being slain?—I can remember some of them, who were in the meridian of life, possessed of qualities which would have made them useful and respectable members of society, but for this debasing vice. Like some of those to whom you are now selling, they once drank so little, as to spare the name of drunkard, and intake undreds of the most kind and gentle reproof. But little by little this appetite rose into dominion, until every thing else lay prostrate before it. Prospects of success in business, of honor and usefulness in society, the esteem of their fellow citizens, the dependance of innocent children, the tears of bosom companions, and the earnest entreaties of friends, all failed to stop the dreadful work, all were insufficient to call them away from the maddening bowl!—Dead and dead to all that gives title to the name of man, they resigned themselves, willing victims, to the liquid slaughter.

What do you suppose would be their language to you were they now permitted to speak to you from eternity?—They have left a voice behind them which you may hear, in those hearts which still bleed, in those bosoms which still mourn over the unhappy end of their departed friends.

O, what ghastly degradation! what dreadful ruin, and what inconceivable suffering has been caused, by drinking spirituous liquors! Is it not enough to rouse all that is virtuous within us, to action; to behold even one instance of such awful destruction of soul and body?

Can you seriously believe, in view of all this, that those who supply the unfortunate class of our fellow citizens, with this destructive liquid, are entirely innocent of their blood? and that God in the great day of judgment will require none of it at their hands?

It is not improbable that most of you have among your customers, some who already have the seal of this destructive monster set upon them, and others, who in all the various stages of the broad way, are approaching the same awful state. Oh, think whether, in dealing out liquor to these, you are doing that which is well pleasing in the sight of our Heavenly Father! Consider whether the employment will yield you peaceful reflections in the hour of death, and abide the scrutiny of *Him*, who is to judge the world in righteousness!

And now let me ask, what is the powerful motive that impells you to continue this evil trade, against the entreaties and protestations of many of the inhabitants of the place. The powerful motive is *money*. Oh foolish men! what are a few dollars, which you can possess but for a short time, compared with that peace or anguish of mind which shall never end!

May He who has commanded all his rational creatures to walk uprightly before him, to flee from that which is evil, and cleave to that which is good, so touch your hearts with a sense of the sin of selling spirituous liquors as a common drink, that you may henceforth act as those who feel the near approach of death, judgment, and eternity.

Rahway, 1839.

Recipes.

PEARLASH CAKE. One pound flour, half lb. sugar, three ounces butter, a gill of water, and a teaspoonful of pearlash.

CORN CAKES. Six eggs well beaten, one pint milk, one teaspoonful salt, two pints mush almost cold, two pints Indian meal, and two tablespoons full of melted lard. Grease the tin, and put a little in each cake; do not let them touch in baking. They are a superior article; light and spongy if baked in a moderate oven till a light brown; look almost transparent.

BEST BATTER OR Mush Cake. Beat the yolks of 6 eggs well, add one pint milk, 2 pints mush almost cold, one pint and a half of flour or Indian meal, a teaspoonful salt, three tablespoonfuls butter; to be well beaten; just before frying them, whip the whites of the eggs to a strong froth, and stir it light into the batter. Fry in hot lard enough to turn well.

Jumbles. Two cups of butter, two of sugar, three eggs, as much flour as will make it thin and any good spice you like.

Crullers. Six ounces of butter, twelve ounces of sugar, six eggs and one nutmeg; fry it in hot lard.

Fruit Cake. Three pounds of flour, one of butter, one sugar, one of molasses, six eggs one pint of milk, three spoonfuls of pearlash, one teacup of ginger, one of raisin or currants; spice to your taste.

Doughnuts. One quart milk, three eggs, 1 lb. sugar, three pounds flour, three quarters of a pound of butter, a little ginger, and one teacupful yeast; let it rise. Fry them in lard heated but first.

Minute Cake. Five teacupsful flour, two or three of sugar, two of butter, one of milk, three eggs a spoonful pearlash, and fruit and spice if you choose.

SOFT WAFERS. One tea cup of yeast, one quart of milk, two pounds of flour, one of butter, ten eggs, one half to remain until risen.

HARD WAFERS. Two pounds flour, half pound butter, half pound of sugar, four eggs.

CUP CAKE. Four cups of flour, three of sugar, two of butter, 1 of milk, small teaspoonful of pearl ash, spoonful of ginger, essence of lemon.

Washington Cake. One pound of sugar one pound of flour, half pound butter, 5 eggs, one pound of raisins, one pint brandy, tea cup of cream spice to your taste.

Put up the Fence.

The opinion prevails extensively; it is spreading widely, and the conviction grows stronger; that the United States, with all her mighty resources, cannot get along smoothly, in her business affairs without the aid of a protecting tariff, which should prevent the country from being flooded with articles of foreign manufacture. If these articles were received in exchange for our own products or manufactures there would be comparatively little inconvenience, or necessity for a duty upon imports.

But when their purchase requires a large balance of gold and silver every year, it is obvious that a protecting tariff becomes a measure of high importance. Such is the position of many, in the go ahead age and country, to go ahead of his neighbor means, that we shall vainly strive to counteract that propensity, in our dealings with foreign nations, or to prevent the revolutions which must, from time to time, thereby arise, without the help of a protecting tariff. It is a measure of tried virtue, as our former prosperity avouches; and, as we fully believe, would if again resorted to, interpose a formidable barrier against revulsions and suspensions in view by restricting our facilities of indebtedness for the manufactures of other nations.

The following remarks on the subject are made in the Franklin, Pa. Repository:—"If the present suspension of specie payments by our banks, does arouse the attention of the people to the cause of the frequent occurrences of this evil, and induce them to compel the general government to retrace their steps, and again give us an efficient protective tariff, experience has caused to operate upon the minds of men, and fears may justly be over aimed of the evasion of the republic. From the want of a sound, equal, uniform currency, and a proper protection to home industry, our situation is almost one of colonial vassalage to Great Britain."—*Baltimore Patriot.*

It is a common error to suppose that the solvency of a bank depends on the amount of specie in its vaults, but such a test can no more apply to a bank than an individual. The former has its lands and his stock, the townsman has his houses and lots, and yet neither may have a hundred dollars in specie. Money is profitable only when invested, and a few people care to have idle money about them when it can be made useful. A bank, then, like an individual, may have less on the safest and most available property in the state and yet have very little specie. It is not necessary to the safety of a bank that she should have any specie at all; and the laws formed to compel the banks to keep a certain portion of specie operate mainly in keeping specie perpetually flowing between one country and another and between different parts of the same country. The great object of specie is to pay balances, and like cotton and tobacco, it will find its level of itself. Laws and combinations may embarrass trade and keep up for a while a fictitious state of things, but the common level will be found at last.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

☞ Our friend of the Louisville Journal has hit upon a plan of putting an end to the Florida War, which deserves consideration and we commend it to the special consideration of the War Department. The Editor is of opinion that it is best to send Colonel Gaines into the "Everglades," furnished with proper apparatus, for sweeping down Mr. Samuel Jones' and every other Journal, "if he cannot accomplish the work alone let Gen. Macomb be commissioned to aid him. If Sam can stand Gaines's prose and McComb's poetry, he is a much more wonderful Indian than we ever took him to be." We are very much of the same opinion. Let the Commander-in-chief invite Sam to read his essays to a rehearsal of Mr. Pinckney, and the survivors of the latter be consigned into a perusal of some one or two of Major Gen. Gaines' official letters or general orders, and if the Indians have as much good sense as we believe they have, it would be all up with them. The experiment, at all events is worth trying, and would, we have reason to believe, work a wonderful salvation of *powder.*—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Flouring at Black Rock.—There is probably not place in the state, Rochester excepted, where there is at this time so much wheat manufactured into flour as at Black Rock. As usual at the season of the year, as they have been for many weeks past, the western streams are mostly dry, and few mills, save those driven by the extensive volume of Lake Erie are in operation. We learn that during the past week upward of 20 schooners laden with wheat from Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, arrived in Black Rock harbor consigned to the different mills. The splendid and elegant new mill of Messrs. Pratt, Allen, Hoggart & Zeliner, has lately been put in operation with seven runs of stones on the upper tier, and there is now in all at the three mills over 1000 barrels of flour daily. On Friday last, ten vessels with wheat were in the harbor at one time. The new pier erected by the state will be completed and progressing towards completion.

A fine three story brick flouring mill is now building at the lower village, by stones, Howell & German, calculated for four runs of stones, and it is to be put in operation early next spring; and one or two others are also in contemplation, to be built the coming season. Black Rock bids fair ready by the aid of her inexhaustible water power, become the great flour mart of the lakes, and is hereafter to be the principal wheat market of the west. So rapidly do the mills by means of their water security, rise the cargo from a vessel, that one day's discharging and that in succession in discharging 4 or 5,000 bushels.

The mill at the canal office at Black Rock although established but last spring, already amount to upward of $30,000, exclusive of the principle, they are purchasing wheat at the rate of 80 cents per bushel, and they will probably reach $40,000 by the close of the season—a sum nearly equal to the entire mills of Buffalo ten years ago.

Jersey Tips.—Our townsman, Mr. Odell, went out a few days since, a pursuit of fleet pigeons, fresh from the town, and in search of gardens; not quite an hour's ramble, at the time of day was already full of game and opportunities sufficient to prove the capability of our soil, in skilful hands, for the production of *luxuries*, no less than indigenous plants.—*Camden Mail.*

Sympathy.—By the late fire in New York a theatre and three churches were destroyed. The Philadelphia Gazette inquires how it happens that all the sympathy and assistance of the public are bestowed upon the theatre while the churches are left destitute.—Answer the question, ye "wise men of Gotham."

An occurrence recently took place at Mobile which shows that Lynch Law is not always permitted to be carried into effect with impunity. Five persons, at a late hour at night, seized two in dissolute individuals, and hurried them in a carriage to a remote part of the town where they whipped them severely. The circumstances having been communicated to the military guard or citizen's night patrol, 3 of the offenders were immediately arrested, and when brought before the Mayor they were punished by him to the extent of his power, and then bound over in the sum of $5000 each to answer to a civil action against them. The driver of the hack was also held to bail.

Mr. Elihu Burrit, the learned blacksmith of Worcester, Mass. has acquired a knowledge of *fifty different languages*, laboring at the same time two thirds of the day at an anvil. Prof. Lee, of Oxford in England, was a carpenter until won where about his 20th year yet a student of languages also. He is now one of the most distinguished oriental scholars in Europe. These individuals may serve to illustrate the differences when a person of yes will a now, between one who trifles away his hours of leisure, and another who employs them in some useful undertaking.

The following petition for abolishing imprisonment for debt, has been presented to the Legislature, from the inhabitants of Bergen county. We hope like petitions are in circulation in other counties.

From the *Jersey City Advertiser.*

To the Legislature Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

Your Petitioners, citizens of the State of New Jersey, and residents of the County of Bergen, respectfully represent:

That the great objects of Municipal Law are personal security, *personal liberty* and private property, that the citizen may be secure from personal injury, may not without just cause be deprived of his personal liberty, and shall also enjoy his property undisturbed. In these, the grand and primary objects of the Law, every citizen is deeply interested, and we believe every citizen enjoys the rights of personal security, and private property as fully as any other people on the globe—and would we could say they enjoy to the same extent the right of *personal liberty*—but the pages of our Statute Book forbid the assertion.

Imprisonment for Debt, originated in barbarous ages long since passed away, as a resource of the feudal system introduced by the Norman Conquerors into England and by her handed down to us, was a right practised when the creditor looked to the person for his debt and not to his property; but now the position is changed, the property pays the debt and the person is taken only as the *dernier resort*, consequently England herself has abolished Imprisonment for Debt.

We not (we respectfully ask) the right to imprison for debt at war with the first principles of our Government, and contrary to that high standard of morals to which we profess we have attained; contrary to those principles which stand emblazoned on the Charter of our Liberties: "That all men are created equal: that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But how is the Declaration of Independence, that noble instrument, dimmed in its lustre when we return to these Laws which regulate the civil conduct of our citizens: Laws recognizing not only the right of a creditor to prevent the pursuit of happiness by an individual, but to hold his Liberty at his will; and how (if conscience did faithfully her duty), and a long course of practice on the subject is not too blunted our moral sense) would our country be exhibited to the eyes of the nations of the earth—where our freemen cling to the right of pursuing their fellows for that which is not dreamed in the K. We would portray how your honorable bodies are called upon to consider the cases of unfortunate debtors, and shall we hesitate to carry out the principles for which she nobly fought? What is the object of Legislation, by a masterly view of the present amount of the Statute Laws to those living beyond her borders and liberty with those resident within it, shall New Jersey, contrary to her true interest for the more sake of retaliation, and at the expense of moral right, follow her example? Your petitioners trust not; but being more satisfied of the correctness of the principle, they are persuaded she will proceed at once to carry it out. Your Petitioners therefore pray, that an act may be passed abolishing Imprisonment for Debt in all cases, (except frauds, &c.) in New Jersey; and that no one may be passed abolishing Imprisonment for Debt in all cases, except as above, in Bergen County; that all who stand here and, whether citizens or foreigners, may enjoy the boon granted by Heaven to the meanest vagrant of humanity. And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Late from Europe.

The steam ship, Great Western, arrived on the 2d inst. 14½ days from Bristol, with intelligence 2 days later than that before received.

The intelligence by this arrival is on the whole favorable. The crops in England, Ireland and France are better than was feared. The money market was a shade easier; and although the price of cotton had not advanced, there was a fair demand.

The Great Western brought out 128 passengers; also $2,000,000 in specie, for the British Bank in Canada, and a general cargo of dry goods, silks, &c.

The last trip was made to Bristol by the Great Western out in 13 d. 7h. The British Queen was 13 days and 20 hours. The British Queen was to leave on the 1st inst. and is expected in New York on the 14th or 15th, Thursday or Friday of this week.

In England much of the wheat was housed in a wet state. In Ireland and Scotland the cold and wet had done much damage to the crops.

In Turkey, and about the Black Sea, a great wheat growing country, the harvests were very short.

A great riot had taken place between the English and Irish laborers on the Chester and Birmingham rail way—the former being 3 to 4000 strong—armed with pick axes, axes, &c. The Irish were victors. A great many were severely injured, some to such a degree that their lives were despaired of. The police made quite a seizure of 16.

Prince Albert of Coburg and the Queen are now on terms of intimacy, and take all their pleasures and visits together. Their marriage which was at first ridiculed is now considered. He is 21 years of age, of pleasing manners, and a Roman Catholic.

Some one had fired three two large stones at the head of the Queen, in her state apartments at Windsor. The affair had created a great sensation, but the perpetrator had escaped. The papers talked of "hushing it up."

A lad aged 16, threw himself off the monument, Oct. 15th, and was killed.

In England, Oct. 16th, they were expecting that the Polish affair would suspend.

The affairs of Turkey are assuming rather a complex aspect. The five great powers cannot yet agree on the terms of pacification to propose—in the mean time Mehemet Ali grows impatient, and threatens to march on Constantinople in a few days. In the present distracted state of the Ottoman empire he may be hailed as their chief. Inactivity is not calculated to sustain his army in order.

Failures in Manchester.—More than 40 persons have become bankrupts, in consequence of the stoppage of the Imperial Bank of Manchester.

The London Courier says:

"We are glad to be enabled to state that Mr. Jaudon has made arrangements to meet all the engagements of the U. S. bank, and that Messrs. Baring will be the agent so far that establishment. We may also mention that that gentleman has succeeded in getting his list filled for a new loan of £800,000 sterling for 3 years, secured on Pennsylvania 5's per cent. Stock at 94.

"Gold, it appears, is returning from the continent to this country in a remittance was received yesterday at the bank of England of 75 o £100,000, in specie; in addition to the above, within a short period, some large amounts in specie have been received from Mexico to the United States, and further large remittances are expected daily from other quarters of the Globe."

The sales of cotton at Liverpool, the four weeks preceding the 10th of October, were 165,000 bales, and the closing price 1-4 a 3-8 lower than on the 26th of September.

The imports at Liverpool from 1st of January to 30th of September, were 1,250,000 to the same period last season. The stock in that port is estimated at 375,000 bales against 446,000, at the same period last year.

France.

There was much uneasiness in France. Some of the Bourbon family from this country had attracted the notice of the Court in Paris.

Extracts from the correspondence of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

Already are the walls of Paris covered with appeals to the proletaires of the manufacturing districts, from all the extensively high prices of bread, of the paucity of employment, and of the misery in which they are plunged. As yet these appeals have produced it the acts I more of in the metropolis, but they have not been wholly fruitless. The Departments, (a that of La Sarthe in particular,) there have been very grave disorders occasioned by the fear of scarcity. In every instance these disturbances resulted from the machinations of agents in the employ of the partisans of Prince de Joinville, to favor their own candidature. In many cases very large bands of troops were required to put an end to the disorders. Every precaution is now permanently resorted to

Among the measures used for obliging agents to suppress all disturbing occasions of expense, a revival of the old Roman Edict Annona and Acts, by which those concerned for harvest had to answer their lives, however, there had been no reply on the part of the ministers—and still there is much to be expected. In Spain the latest news from that country is probably could no longer be concealed. The price is however far beyond that which a French customer would pay with a view to its sale for consumption in France.

The city of Ghent was the scene of tremendous riots, the beginning of October. The troops were also military had an engagement in which numbers got badly wounded. A paper of the 4th announces that the city was declared in a state of siege. A great number of arrests and taken place. Two hundred workmen, women and children, went to the manufactory of M. Royer, where the town was the first work, to order their wages or leave off. After a refusal to disperse the company judged it prudent to stop work. The same happened at other manufactories.

A new mode of constructing births on board of ships has been devised by which a level position is always preserved, notwithstanding the rolling of the vessel. The design is as follows: A circle, and the space required is not greater than that which ordinary berths require. The bed, covery, if successful will prove a great boon.

Two large pine trees were recently cut in Mason county, Va. one of them measured 7 feet in diameter at the stump. In both these trees, it is said 16,610 feet of square edged boards were made from it. The other was cut for a canoe, at Neuridgewark. Its length was 154 feet, and its diameter 4 1-2.

Advertising is to trade what steam is to machinery—the grand principling get ahead power; and yet there are some persons so blind to their own interests, as to put or over 5 cent which yields them from a hundred to a thousand per cent.

Western Emigration.—The Knightstown, Ind. Sun of the 23 u ult. states that the number of emigrants bound to the Far West, which pass that to and the Cumberland road, was never greater than during the present sum ner and fall. As many as 15 or 20 wagons frequently go by in a body, and 100 wagons frequently pass in a day. The greater portion of the emigrants design settling in Iowa.

The Chevalier Gerstner in his comparison of the railroads of Belgium with those of this country, states the important fact, that on all the lines of rail roads, there is a yearly increase of at least 15 or 20 per cent on the gross income.

It is thought but our exports of flour this season will be equal to 1,500,000 barrels, which will employ $10,000,000 of our foreign debt. During the present 54,592 barrels of wheat flour were exported from New York; and 7,194 bushels of corn.

During the past week many of the sloops from up the Hudson, returned with their cargoes not being able to find purchasers.

Ohio River.—The Wheeling Times of Tues. day states that the Ohio river is still too low for steam boat navigation but all goods that arrive are shipped a keel boats.

The Louisville Journal of the 26th ult. says—The river is very low, within six inches of low water mark. Navigation is nearly at an end—no symptoms of a rise.

Mobile.—The Register of the 23d of October says that the business of that city is beginning to revive. Sales, however, "*the Health is not much better*, and the sick are lost a lot of its malignancy. Six interments were made yesterday, and four the day previous."

The New Orleans Picayune of the same date says that the health of that city is restored, and that strangers may now visit it in safety.

A Long Island farmer, writing in the 'Spirit of the Times,' says the half breed Durham cattle are better suited to bear the extremes of heat and cold which they will be exposed to in this climate than the pure Durham, as 'their skins are thicker, and their coats longer and closer than the pure breed. The milking qualities of the heifers bred in this way are almost beyond belief, some of them milking forty and even fifty quarts a day of fine rich milk.

The French Colony of Algiers.—Recent English papers announce, that preparations are making by the French Government to occupy the whole coast of the Mediterranean. An expedition is in progress against the Bey of Tuns, who is called upon to cede up his frontier fortress of Kaff the key to his whole country, and to pay up the full arrears of the tribute formerly paid to the Dey of Algiers, to which his Majesty Louis Philippe seems to think himself entitled The possession of Tunis would be vastly more valuable to France than that of Algiers.

Conversion of a Moorish Lady.—A letter from Algiers of August, announces that on An assumption day the beautiful Arabe, who formed part of the h rem of Achmet Bey, at Constantina, was baptised by the Bishop of Algiers, and named Marie.—Amelie, or Ayesha, was the name of the favorite wife of Mohammed.—*Globe*

Extraordinary Legacy.—The executors of Wm. Young Burd, Esq. late of Philadelphia, have paid over to the Episcopal trustees four shares of Bank, one directed by his will, cash, stocks, and mortgages, &c. to the amount of $192,000.

The Character of Thomas Jefferson, as exhibited in his own writings. By Theodore Dwight, 2 vol. 12mo.

This book is a bold attempt to prove 'the great apostle of democracy' a corrupt, bad man out of his own mouth; nicknamed with himself, and unworthy of public respect. How far the writer —more a venerable citizen of Connecticut,—has succeeded, we may give our readers some opportunity to judge hereafter.—*Newark Daily.*

The Great Western, steam ship, will leave New York for Bristol on Saturday, the 16th inst. the last arrival at Bristol she is to be laid up until spring, for the purpose of undergoing a thorough examination, and such repairs as may be found necessary. The British Queen will continue to make her trips monthly, leaving each port on the 1st of every alternate month.

The Liverpool will also make her trips through the winter. The new steam ship building in the same company, is now in New York, will commence running early in the coming year. The terms of the steam ships generally are as follows:

Fare in the main saloon and deck state rooms $105—in the fore saloon state rooms, $140—children under 12 and servants, half price. Steward's fee £1 10s. No second class or steerage passengers taken.

An experienced surgeon is attached to the ships, and every provision made for the comfort and security of passengers.—*Ib.*

A new description of fuel for steam purposes has been introduced in England by Mr. Stirling, which the Lords of the Admiralty, after experiment pronounce superior to the best coal, and 20 per cent cheaper. The consumption is one fourth less, and the fuel occupies one third the bulk of coals. It is also said to be vastly more cleanly a d throws up little or no dust in the engine room, an advantage of no small moment to the health of the hands. The composition is not made public.

There has been an inexhaustible supply of coal in our country. Mr Roberts, chief engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, says, the mines in Allegany Co. Md. on the canal, contain 300 square miles; and that from a square mile of the great vein would yield more than two hundred millions of bushels of coals, or sixty millions of tons—and if it could be exported at the rate of 500 tons per day, it would require 400 years to exhaust one square mile of the great vein.—*Ib.*

Easy mode of sharpening Razors.—Dr. the large back of a razor of inferior, or on an undressed calf skin binding of a book, rub a piece of tin, or a common pewter spoon for half a minute, or until the leather becomes glossy with the metal. If the razor be passed over it the leather half a dozen times it will acquire a finer edge than by any other method.—*Mechanics Magazine.*

The Emporium, at Trenton, the leading Van Buren paper in New Jersey—and conducted, too, with spirit and ability—is to be published daily from and after the 2d of December next. The weekly paper will be continued as usual.

Apart from the politics of the paper, which we think wholly unsound and perverse, we wish the *publishers success*; though we confess we think the under hand at this moment, involves unusual hazards.—*Fredonian.*

The Rohan Potatoe, about which so much has been said and so little known, is now fairly tested all that has been ascribed of it, in the few experiments that have been made. So immense is the yield, and so unconquerable its disposition to spread and multiply, that a single pot to in the centre of an acre of ground, would stand a smart chance of filling the whole area. Whether the excellent is for for "man and beast," or either, we are not advised.—*Ib.*

The inhabitants of Jersey City, Bergen and Lodi are concerting measures to obtain a division of the county of Bergen, and the erection of a new county, to be called Hudson.—*Ib.*

For the last few days our vicinity has been the scene of various incidents. A young married woman was taken up on Thursday, for selling an order for goods, from one to "eleven" dollars. She made her escape. Four or five "crack sportsmen" were fined for shooting game out of season. A well dressed young man was dressed on Saturday evening, indecently exposing his person. Judge Lynch came very near pronouncing sentence upon him; the interference of friends, and promises of reform, however, stayed his arm.—*Rahway Herald.*

The wool raised in Vermont this year is worth three millions of dollars, estimating it at an average price of 50 cents a pound.

The Lehigh Coal trade has been suspended from the Summit Level, until next spring.

Williams College, Mass. has 136 students, 51 of which are from N. Y.

Fresh Strawberries.—The editor was regaled a Salem, on Monday the 28th ult. with some large ripe, fine matured straw berries, fresh from the garden of Miss Dick, of that town.

We are informed that our respected neighbors the Messrs. Bates, picked 3 pints of ripe strawberries from their beds in this city, last week.—*Camden Republican.*

The Canal tolls of Pennsylvania for the present year will exceed one million of dollars, or about $200,000 more than the amount received last year.

The mountains near Newburgh, on the Hudson, had a sprinkling of snow on them, week before last.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly from the Advocate & Journal.

Candles—Mould,		90	15 to	9 16
Dipped,			13 to	14
Sperm,			43 to	45
Coffee—Cuba,			10 to	13
Java,			12 to	14
Cotton—New Orleans,			13 to	14
Upland,			10 to	11
Fish—Dry Cod, cwt,				
Pickled Cod, bri			4 50 to	5 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.			10 to	12
Mackerel, No. 1, bri.			15 50 to	16 00
Mackerel, No. 2,			11 00 to	12 00
Mackerel, No. 3			7 50 to	7 75
Flour and Meal—Western Canal,			5 75 to	6 75
Rye Flour,			4 75 to	5 00
Indian Meal,			4 00 to	4 50
Grain—Virginia Wheat,				1 25
Rye, new—best, 56 lb.				75
Corn, yellow, southern,			70 to	—
Barley, best in L. & Jersey,			70 to	—
Do. southern,			70 to	—
Barley			75 to	80
Oats,			42 to	44
Peas, white dry,			75 to	80
White Beans,			1 00 to	1 50
Molasses—New Orleans,			24 to	27
Havana, Matanzas,			24 to	27
Provisions—Beef, mess,			15 00 to	15 50
Do. prime,			11 50 to	12 75
Butter, dairy			14 to	16
Do. shipping			12 to	13
Lard, in bbls.			11 to	11
Pork, mess, bri.			17 00 to	—
Do. prime,			12 00 to	14 00
Cheese, American,			5 to	8
Hams,			12 to	—
Rice, 100 lbs.			4 37 to	4 62
Salt—St. Ubes, bushel,			1 25 to	1 30
Liverpool, blown, sack,			1	1
Sugars—N. Orleans,			5 to	6
Do. Cuba			6 to	7
Loaf,			11 to	12
Lump,			11 to	12
Tallow—American,			7 to	8
Teas—Imperial and Gunpowder,			50 to	60
Hyson and Young Hyson,			37 to	40
Bohea,			28 to	30

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Election, 3d November 3d, 1840.

Fashion must reign upon the Island of Gold, extending alike upon every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

New York State Election.

The first returns received of the late election in the Empire State were highly favorable to the democracy. The city and county of New York send in their 8 out, by a majority of 1941; 30 which they elected in 1838. A considerable democratic gain is also reported in Kings county. The 13 Assemblymen and Register elected in Albany county are democrats. The democratic majority in the city was 1252—a big thing for the democratic majority was 1967, showing a democratic gain since last year of 1303. Not so many votes were polled as last year by over 1200.

It will be seen that we have given a democratic majority of about 50, giving them a gain of another Assemblyman in this county, last year were for the whigs.

The Whig majority in the last Assembly was 24. The above data would give a gain of 11 on a difference of 30 votes. If these should gain, be a democratic majority of 13 in the Assembly.

As the returns come in from the more remote districts the results appear not so much favorable for the whigs. As an offset for the loss of the 24 Assemblymen referred to above, the Whigs have gained 1 in Monroe, 1 in Sullivan and 2 in Columbia—4 in all, thus reducing the democratic gain to 20, and still leaving the whigs a majority of 10 in the Assembly.

As to majority whigs in the Senate 1-31 thirty seats come from last year, 2 others are classed for that they will have a majority this time.

But as has proved during the last two years, a majority of several whigs may not be a majority in the Assembly. The democratic will have to pass from a democratic get the majority and the whole of the most rank and unlikely parts of the country are the last heard from.

Monday morning.—Sufficient returns have come in to feel sure that we have elected a majority of the Assembly. In the Senate the democrats have gained four more Assemblymen, and one Senator, so that we have got the majority—21 to 11 Senators.

It is pretty well ascertained that the whigs will have a majority of 2 in the Senate.

In Jackson county on Thursday last, Jesse J. Chetwood was elected Sheriff over Levi A.

On Friday, the Legislature adjourned to the 16th day of June next.

☞ The Red Bank and Salem Canal notes have not only appreciated in New York

☞ It is stated that the Rising Herald is to be printed and published by Mr. H. C. Bedding, formerly of the Camden Republican.

The N. w Jersey Press, with which Mr. Sickels has been so long connected, will in future be under the editorial charge of his two sons.

The whigs of Iowa state will elect their State Convention on Wednesday, the 12th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the State House in the city of Fairfield, to appoint delegates to attend the National Convention to be held in Harrisburg in December next, and to transact such other business as they may deem expedient

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Nelson Stimpson, $2.00; D. J. W. & L. Craig, $2.00; A. Rogers, 1.00; Conrad Neal, 1.00; Stephen Vail, 50; Miss Pomeroy, $2.; S. V. Shotwell, .00; Osborn & Wilson, $2.; S. S. Pound, .44.

☞ The Natchez Statesman is strongly in favor of a union with the whigs and says if those men, and others like them, act generally

MARRIED.

In Trenton Monday, 26 inst. Mr. Jacob H. Yard, of Hamilton, N. Y. to Miss Harriet M. Long, daughter of Jesse Long, of Trenton.

At Staten Island, on the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Flores, the Rev. John B. Beagle, of the N. Jersey Annual Conference, to Miss Letitia Ann Bishop, daughter of Jesse Bishop, Esq. of Staten Island.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. A. G. Fiske, of Troy, N. Y. the Chaplain U. S. navy, daughter of the late Commodore Isaac Hull, of New Jersey, to Lieut. Stephen C. Rowan, of the U. S. Navy.

On the 20th inst. Gen. Wm. Duncan, aid-de-camp to Gen. Scott, to Miss Julia Quincy, daughter of Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Fiske, Simon Tucker, to Ann Eliza, only child of Wentworth Hoxie.

On the 22d inst. by Rev. Dr. Bedell, of Worcester, Mr. Peter S. Sturgis of Boston, to Miss Margaret Robinson, daughter of the late Edward Robinson, of Worcester.

On the 22d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hawks, Mr. Robert H. Morris, formerly of Newark, to Rebecca, D'r. daughter of Benjamin Shaw, Esq. of Burlington.

Pennsylvania Money taken at par in Goods, at the Emporium of D. LENOX.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

THE next session of the School will commence on Monday the 4th of November, to continue twenty-two weeks.

Terms.

Common English branches, per quarter, $2 00 to 4 00
Higher " " " 5 00 to 6 00
Languages, per quarter in a Collegiate Course 7 00
Collegiate Studies, 10 00
Modern Languages to extraordinary.

NELSON WHEELER, Principal.

Plainfield, Oct. 24th, 1840.

Dissolution.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Stanley & Leonard & Runyon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, either as notes due or book accounts, are requested to call immediately and settle the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against the firm will present them for payment. The business of the firm will be carried on by the undersigned, who will be happy to wait on those who favor us with a call.

JAMES LEONARD.
JO IN RUNYON.

Plainfield, November 1st, 1840.

Just Received,

And For Sale at this office,

THE FARMER'S GUIDE, or Tale of the Sea, the Shore and Inland Life, by Thompson.
For Sale, wholesale and retail, at the Cheap Cash Emporium of
D. LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 24th, 1840.

HOUSE & LOT, For Sale.

THE subscriber having other business to attend to, offers for sale his House and Lot, situated on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, in Plainfield. It will be sold low if application be made soon and on Liberal Terms.

Oct. 24th. DANIEL OSBORN.

LEHIGH COAL.

500 TONS of the Free Quality Coal, direct from the mines. For Sale at Lehigh, or delivered in Plainfield, at the lowest cash price.

OLIVER & BROWNING.

Lehigh, Oct. 7th, 1840. 3m

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

ARRANGEMENT and another Notice.

Leave New York, from the foot of Murray street at, for the A. M. (Sundays excepted) Leave Elizabethtown at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Somerville at 7 o'clock, A. M. Leave Elizabethtown at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Regular State Passage for Somerville, by way of Somerville Branch, on the arrival of the last train.

Fare between Somerville and Elizabethtown, 50 cents.

WOOD TYPES,

Cut by machinery, and warranted superior to any heretofore manufactured.

GEORGE A. BALL, Letter Cutting, Gothic, Ornamental and Outline Letters, Rules, Dashes, Brass Figures, Ornaments, Vignettes, Borders, Flowers, Leaves, Lines, Circles, Ellipses, Arches, Segments, Scrolls, Tablets, Brackets, Corners, Ovals, Diamonds, Stars, Hands, Fingers, Pointers, Ciphers, Fractions, Braces, Parallels, Check Lines, Quotations, Brass Rule, Leads, Slugs, Furniture, Quoins, Keys, Mallets, Planes, Shooting Sticks, Composing Sticks, Galleys, Brass Rule Cases, Brass Rule Trimmers, Brass Rule Bending Machines, Brass Rule Mitering Machines, Brass Rule Cutting Machines, Brass Rule Dressing Machines, Brass Rule Setting Machines, Brass Rule Justifying Machines, Brass Rule Shaving Machines, Brass Rule Polishing Machines, Brass Rule Finishing Machines, Brass Rule Packing Machines, Brass Rule Shipping Machines, Brass Rule Receiving Machines, Brass Rule Unpacking Machines, Brass Rule Unloading Machines, Brass Rule Loading Machines, Brass Rule Unloading Machines, Brass Rule Loading Machines, Brass Rule Unloading Machines, Brass Rule Loading

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' PILLS ARE FAMILY PILLS

The medicine combines in itself many of the properties which distinguish the several varieties of family physic, and is at once a mild cathartic, a tonic, and a diuretic. It is well known that they are not only an effectual remedy for the diseases for which they are recommended, but that they are also a most excellent family medicine, and answer every purpose when the sickness is not dangerous. Dr. Peters' Antidote Pills have been extensively used in this city and vicinity for many years, and the public are well aware of the virtues which they possess. Many persons who have been afflicted with the Fever and Ague, and have been reduced to the last stage of debility, have been restored to perfect health by the use of these pills. With this experience, and the knowledge of the composition of each ingredient, they have established that Dr. Peters' Pills have the advantage over all other medicines, in the fact that they do not weaken the system, but on the contrary invigorate the whole body, and restore the sick to health. It is also a fact that Dr. Peters' Pills have been found extremely serviceable in the prevention of disease in better times than the present. The Editor of the Medical Reporter, who has published in the New-York Medical Reporter, "a case of typhus fever, which came under his attention in consequence of the use of Peters' Pills," and the intelligent farmer while answering the purposes of both physic and tonic, is not subject to the inconvenience of those medicines that are impure particles sent out into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed off without any injury to the system. The Pills which frequently failed to the influence of Dr. Peters' Pills are as follows:—Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Costiveness, Sudorific Pills, Colic, Female obstructions, Heart-burn, Putrid hunger, Nausea, Distension of the stomach and bowels, Sour Eructations, Flatulency, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, when a Cathartic or aperient is needed.

Dr. Peters' has some other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely their smallness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine when any thing like the same quantity is used. The happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turn out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that a few pills only are required into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of promiscuous recommendations, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of one of its curative agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having used Dr. Peters' pills, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish them, I transformed to try them in my practice in place of Lee's Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic in certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering as well all the purposes to be derived from any cathartic that I now use or have used in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are decidedly more useful in addition of the Bilious that cannot be doubted.

JOHN L. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. *Jan. 18, 1839.*

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Peters, Peters, M. D., inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 30th, 1839. 14 tf

BRASS KETTLES.

FROM 81 to 24, best English Brass, large and small sizes, which I will sell very cheap, call and see them.

Also, Tin Wash Kettles, warranted fire proof, very cheap HOLLOW WARE

Pots, Kettles, Cast Iron and Portable *Air Furnaces* Coppers, Tin and Sheet Iron Article Gridirons, Shovels, Tongs Kitchen Fire Dogs, Sheet Iron Pipes, Vises, &c.

Wanted in Exchange,

All kinds of Country Produce, Old Copper, Pewter, Brass, Lead, Rags, Iron Wax, Flax, &c. at the highest prices. JOHN N. DENNISON.

New Goods,

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of the most fashionable style of Spring and Summer Goods, and will sell them very low.

Call and see. H. A. CORY.

April 23d, 1839. 18 tf

THE NEW-YORKER.

The Publishers of The New Yorker respectfully announce the commencement of a New Volume of their Journal on the 21st of Septembernext, being the English of the double Quarto *Edition, and completing the Sixth* year of its publication in the Folio or common newspaper form.

The New-Yorker is now so widely known as to render superfluous any detailed delineation of its objects. Suffice it to say that its object is intended to sustain the reputation of a Weekly Literary Journal not inferior in ability and standing to any on either side of the Atlantic. It does consist of 32 columns of the choicest Original and Selected Literature, comprising Reviews, Essays (Scientific and Literary) Tales, Poems, Choice Extracts from New Works, Biographical and Historical Sketches. This department of Miscellaneous Critical Notices of nearly all new publications of interest will be given. The remaining columns will be devoted to a condensed abstract of the General and General Intelligence of the day, Domestic and Foreign. *Under this head, the returns of all the important elections* throughout the United States will be carefully compiled and compared with those of former elections, so as to give a clear exhibit of the relative strength of each political party in the several states. All political movements of interest will likewise be briefly and impartially noticed. In fact, it will be the general aim of this paper to be first useful and instructive, the agreeable and entertaining. The steady support through the last three years of an average of more than 5,000 subscribers warrants the belief that the conduct of the work has not disappointed the hopes of its friends while it has secured the decided approval of an intelligent public. Such as it has been it will continue to be, with the exception of the additional and already secured in its Editorial Department, to which it is hoped it will *further strength will be added by arrangements now in* progress. *It is merited success and a fixed resolve to* spare no labor or expense which may tend to elevate the character of their work can avail any thing, the undersigned are justified in cherishing a confidence that their zeal will at any rate maintain the standing it has already attained in the public estimation.

H. GREELEY & CO.

Conditions.—The Quarto Edition of The New-Yorker is issued every Saturday morning in large imperial sheet (25 by 30 inches) of superior paper, each number containing sixteen large pages of three columns each. This edition forms two ample volumes of 416 pages each per annum, making 26 pages in a year, excluding advertisements and including all pages of peculiar music, of which one is given in each number. This edition is afforded to subscribers at Four Dollars per annum, which is required in all cases to be paid in advance. *Three Copies will be sent for Ten Dollars* admitted free of Postage) or Ten copies for Thirty dollars.

The New-Yorker Folio Edition is printed on a large imperial sheet (7 by 9 inches) of fine white paper, and afforded to subscribers at Three dollars per annum or Two dollars and a half if paid in advance. Five copies will be sent for Ten dollars—the money in all cases, and any larger number in proportion. Subscriptions to either edition are respectfully solicited. Address H. Greeley & Co. 1 Ann st. New York.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the thorough education of boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in all the branches of a thorough English education. The great object in view in the conduct of this department is to combine the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, and to secure the regular and diligent attendance of all the pupils at their homes. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each constitute a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Students are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner on it.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of day scholars. They are expected both over at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by the School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville *Rail Road as far as Plainfield.*

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit it. Circulars may be had at the store of

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC TERRY & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's neat Calfskin MONTE AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 25, 1839. 14

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1838. 98 6m*

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 194*

The Farmer's 'Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orin Rogers' Book Store, No. 82 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the *Book Store of* R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th *of every month.* Each number will contain 32 octavo pages, in good paper and clear type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood wherever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number. Nearly one fifth part of the State.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1 or last volume No. 6.

March, 1838.

More New Goods

Just Received, Consisting of

Blue *Black Gro de Berlin Silk, a few pieces col*ored Gro de Nap. 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mourning de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we tender our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1839. 15 tf

Journeymen Wanted.

WANTED a Journeyman and a Clothmark. Apply at the Plainfield Shoe Store.

June 4th, 1838. THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Thankful for Favors,
Invites Public Notice
to
Cheap Goods.

The Subscriber

Corner of Market and Front streets, Newark,

Has taken Upon Credit, and is now receiving from the Eastern Manufactories, a large and well selected assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which he will sell for Cash, or to punctual customers on short credit, at the lowest prices. The assortment consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Superfine Black and Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets, Shawls, Cravats, Stocks, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Parasols, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Insertings, Muslins, Calicoes, Ginghams, Prints, Linens, Diapers, Table Cloths, Napkins, Crapes, Bombazines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Threads, Cottons, Needles, Pins, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, Glassware, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Trimmings, &c. &c.

The above Goods have been purchased at the lowest prices, and will be sold accordingly. The Subscriber solicits a call from his friends and the public, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit it.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

ISAAC TERRY.

Newark, Sept. 1, 1838. 98 6m

GOELICKE'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE

is worth ten of more value than the vast means of Ass tree, or even the united treasures of our Globe, as medicine which is obtained equally from the animal vegetable and mineral kingdoms; and there is a reason why it is the most powerful medicine, which, though deep and as a remedy for consumption solely in pure seed of a superior kind, is more successful in the cure of the most opposite diseases—a medicine which is believed to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had pronounced to the inevitable grave.

DOSE of the Sanative for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop, in the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third rix dollars" ($2.50) per half ounce.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well assured that, by our experience, it is the first remedy of some of the factory, but one of its benevolent members, who are unintluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from so expressing ourselves in the opinions of the members or unanimous of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative as valuable as to be generally acknowledged, as we have often (even at the peril of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our confidence in the character of this medicine was a once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at their unexpected results; and, as ameans of our abuse of him, we do feelingly confess to the world, that we have found a philanthropist, who deep honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The present adoption of the medicine into some of our *Europeans hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it per*forms all it promises. It needed not our testimony for, wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN STAUFFER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1838.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking Dr. Goelicke's Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Keene has given over by all who knew him to be in a confirmed consumption, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has received benefit by using two bottles of the Sanative, and was able to do his own hauling last summer. Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa April 16, 1838

A gentleman, in this place, who has been afflicted with a Consumption for a great length of time, has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble; not able to walk a mile and a quarter, now he is able to ride out and draw water by the use.

J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING.
Sole Agent for Plainfield N. J

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Mettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Skillets and Covers
Spiders and Fry Pans
Bell Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin do
Tea Spoons, Ladles
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovels and Tongs
Brass Shovels and Tongs
Iron Andirons brass tops,
Tin Sconces and Candlesticks
Britannia Table and Tea Spoons
Britannia Lamps
Steel and Iron Candle sticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andirons brass tops,
Tin Sconces and Candlesticks
Plain Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.
Roofing, Lead pipe, and all jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 21 tf

Notice.

THE Farmers of Piscataway and its vicinity are respectfully informed that the *BOUND BROOK HAY PRESS* will commence operations at the Market Place on the 10th of September inst.

Sept. 3d, 1839. 3t 3m. HENRY T. TANNER.

NEW ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing October 1st, 1839.

New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.; Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cts.—Rahway, 50 cts.—New Brunswick, 75 cts.

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 7 o'clock, A. M. daily,
At 6 34 P. M. do.
Leave New Brunswick,
At 7 1-2, A. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.
At 4 P. M. daily.
At 9 P. M. daily.

Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Courtland-street, New York.
Ferry at Jersey City.

Leave New York at 8 A. M. 11, A. M. 3 & at 4 & 5, 7 & 11, P. M.

Leave Newark at 7 1-2, 8 and 10 1-2, A. M., and at 1 2 3 4 5 6, P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Fare from Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket gratis and besides prevent confusion, from delays after reaching the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the Cars, at the usual rates.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Courtland-street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the published hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick *the starting place of the trains.*

The Town Trucks in the city of Newark have been ordered to the steamboats and will be carried to and from the depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 61 cents.

October 1st, 1839. tf

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON E. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 9t ly

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID Assortment of first quality Britannia metal Coffee Pots, Tea and Sugar Bowls, and Milk Cups, for Sale cheap at the new Hollow Ware Establishment. M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 14, 1839.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

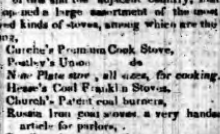
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

DODGERS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

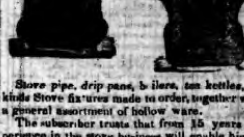
June 15th, 1839.

NOW IS YOUR TIME !
STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.



THE Subscriber would inform the inhabitants of the and the adjacent country, that he has opened a large assortment of the most approved kinds of stoves, among which are the following,

Cutcha's Premium Cook Stove,
Peatley's Union do
New Plate stove, all sizes, for cooking,
Hrase's Coal Franklin Stoves,
Church's Patent coal burners,
Russia iron gun stoves a very handsome article for parlors,
Small coal stoves, various patterns,
Six plate stoves for churches, &c.



Stove pipe, drip pans, boilers, tea kettles, and kinds Stove fixtures made to order, together with a general assortment of hollow ware.

The subscriber trusts that from 15 years experience in the stove business will enable him to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, Sept. 23, 1839. 6t tf

N. B. Always on hand, plain and japanned tin ware, wholesale and retail.

Notice.

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c.

M. F. CUSHING.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Seventeenth Volume of the

NEW-YORK MIRROR.

Is this week published this day of January.

IT contains two splendid steel plate engravings, with original articles by T. S. Fay, Gen. Halleck, Lee, Hoffman, Mrs. Osgood, and other writers of celebrity, and numerous

Fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano and Guitar, with the words, within a number of inches of the sheet, will make this one of the richest Volumes of the literary enterprise of the day. Foreign and domestic gossip, translations from the French, German and Spanish, Tales, Essays, Curious Historical Legends, Anecdotes, Poetry, Sentiment, Fashion, &c. &c.

Novelette of the Mirror now every week, with such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few weeks, the subscription list has increased with a rapidity unknown for its continuance—containing superior engravings on steel and wood, copious prose and poetry, original music, beautifully printed—altogether forming an interesting series of 41 imperial quarto page sheets, at the trifling subscription of five dollars per annum, offered at a price unsurpassed in cheapness by any periodical ever published in any country.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, corner of Broadway. It is elegantly printed on the extra super-royal quarto form with beavier, thinner, and snowier type. It is embellished with splendid engravings on steel, quarto engravings and wood, and occasionally with original pieces of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Figurative Title Page, and a regular Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases in advance. *It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers re*siding out of the city of New York. Communications and letters must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. Subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

PLAINFIELD FACTORY

AT 6 cts. per lb CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All work left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bullman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, For Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 21, 1839. 22 6m

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he has commenced

PAINTING BUSINESS.

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery *Store, in the building one door east of Dr. Craig's* office where he intends to keep a general assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of the following articles:

Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin Souchong and Pouchong Teas; White crushed, brown, Havana Loaf and New Orleans Sugars; Coffee, Rice, cheese, soap, starch, spices, pepper, mustard seed, flour, buckwheat, prussia, roron, chocolate, alum, Sal Æratus, Indigo, Salt Peter, Sock Salt, Cassia, cloves, nutmegs, powder and shot, and many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell as low for cash or barter as can be had elsewhere.

Call and see. WM. WILLIS.

Important to the Public.

An agency has just been obtained by

P. MOSHER,

DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medical remedies, with a pamphlet illustrating the principles of the Reformed, or Medico Botanic Practice of Medicine, as practised by *Dr. W. Beach, author o. the American Practice* of Medicine, 2 vols. octavo, of which a few copies are now offered for sale.

To those afflicted with disease of any kind, this is of the highest importance, as they have now within their reach, valuable medicines, which have been successfully used by the Proprietor, Dr. W. Beach, in New York, in his valuable and extensive practice, for upwards of twenty years, and which are now in common MEDICAL treatment of the day are too well known to require any remarks here; you, or some of your friends, have experienced some of the baneful effects of it. That Mercury is a poison, no one will deny; it is not destroyed; and why persist in following it, merely because it is fashionable or custom. Is it not as well known that a purely vegetable medicine, administered in accordance with the laws of Nature—consequently can be calculated to restore you to health? Be resolved, then, to procure such a preparation, and whatever a medical treatment, which experience has proved beneficial and salutary. Make one trial, and you will realize the difference, and ever after remain an advocate for Reformed, or Medico Botanic Practice of Medicine, which only is correct and scientific. You have the medicines before you, prepared with plain directions for their use generally. You have only to read, form your own opinion of their value.

The proprietor only asks of you confidence sufficient to give them a fair trial.

Among the various medicines put up, and for sale by the subscriber, the following are the most recommended as well deserving public attention and patronage:

For Bilious complaints,	Beach's anthilogistic spirit and Family Pills.
For consumption, cough, &c.	" Pulmonary Syrup,
For weakness and debility,	" Restorative Bitters,
For Fever,	" Pain Killer,
For Liver Complaints,	" Hepatic Pills,
For Dyspepsia,	" Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
For Fever and Ague,	" Ague and Fever powder,
For Worms,	" Worm powders,
For Piles,	" Diaphoretic or Fever Powder,
For Bowel complaints,	" Neutralizing Mixture,
For affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.	" Diuretic Drops,
For salt rheum, tetter, &c.	" Hepatic Wash and Ointment,
For Inflamation,	" Compound Laurel Poultice,
For Rheumatism,	" Rheumatic Ointment,
For Bone and weak Wrists,	" Restorative Syrup,
For pain in the back, side, or Breast,	" Fever balsam or wash,
For Piles, Burns, &c.	" Strengthening plaster,
For Fits, Croup, complaints in children,	" Black or healing salve,
	" Female powders.

To MOSHER, Druggist.

New Market, N. J. Jan. 1839. 103 tf

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1839. Number 148.

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY MILTON F. CUSHING.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the 6 at three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 9 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of comm nadvertisements

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCEME.

THE following detail of a Scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks; but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of 20 dols. per Ticket—the Value and Number of the capitals, and the reveal of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and transmit us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to SYLVESTER & CO 156 Broadway, New York.

☞ Observe the Number, 156

1 Prize of		$700,000!
1	of	$500,000!
1	of	$25,000!
6 prizes of		$20,000!
2	of	$15,000!
3	of	$10,000!

GRAND REAL ESTATE & BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

Of Property Situated in New Orleans.

The Richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the public, in this or any Country.

Tickets $20—No Shares

Authorized by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1st, 1839.—Schmidt & Hamilton, Managers.

Sylvester & Co. 156 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.——No Combination numbers.

The Deeds of the property, and the Bank Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners, for the security of the Prize-Holders.

Splendid Scheme.

1 Prize.—The Arcade—to be magazine, Nauch and Gautier streets. Rented at about $ 7,000 per annum, Valued at $ 90,000

1 Prize.—New Orleans City Hotel.—Rented at $25,000, and valued at $500,000

1 Prize.—240 shares Canal Bank stock, $100 each, $25,000

1 Prize.—200 shares Commercial do. 10 each, 20,000

5 Prizes.—5 Dwelling Houses in the best part of New Orleans, each rented at 1,000 or 1500 dollars per annum, and each valued at 20,000. Each prize 20,000, 100,000

1 Prize.—Dwelling House. Rented at $1000 Valued at 15,000

1 Prize.—150 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank stock, each 100 dollars each, 15,000

3 Prizes.—Each 100 shares City Bank Stock, each share 100 dls. each prize 10,000 10,000

1 Prize.—50 shares Exchange bank, 100 each, 5,000

1 Prize.—50 do. do. do. 5,000

1 Prize.—25 do (as Light bank do. 2, 00

1 Prize.—25 do. do. do. 2, 00

1 prize.—15 do. Mechanics' & Traders' do. 1,500

1 prize.—15 do. do. do. 1,500

20 prizes—each 10 shares the Louisiana State Bank, 100 dols. each, each prize 1000, 20,000

18 prizes.—each 2 shares of 100 dols. each prize 200 dols. of the City Light Bank, 2,000

100 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the bank of Louisiana, 20,000

200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the N. Orleans Bank, 20,000

150 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the Union bank of Florida, 15,000

600 Prizes. $1,500,000

It shall be at the option of the winners of prizes of Bank stock to take it in stock itself, or the par value thereof in cash.

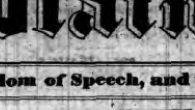
☞ The receipts of the sale of tickets are deposited in the New Orleans banks, in the names of the managers, and the property transferred, unincumbered, for the security of the prize holders.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing is terminated, and without any deduction.

SYLVESTER & CO.

May, 1839. (156 3m) 156 Broadway, N.Y.

POETICAL



Seventy-Five

By J. G. Whittier.

It broke on the hush of morn—
It startled the dull midnight,
Like the stirring peal of a battle-horn,
It summoned them forth to the fight;
It rose o'er the swelling hill,
By the meadows green it was heard,
Calling out the strength of the freeman's will
And the might of a freeman's sword.

The rivers heard the noise—
The valleys rang it out;
And every heart leaped high at the voice
Of that thrilling battle-shout!
They sprang from the bridal bed,
From the pallet of labor's rest,
And they hurried away to the field of the dead,
Like a tardy marriage guest.

They left the plough in the corn,
They left the steer in the yoke;
And away from mother and child that morn,
And the maiden's first kiss, they broke!
In the shower of the deadly shot,
In the lurid van of the war,
Sternly they stood, but they answered not
To the hireling's wild hurrah.

But still as the brooding storm,
Ere it lashes ocean to foam,
The strength of the free was in every arm,
And every heart on its home,
Of their pleasant homes they thought,
They prayed to their father's God—
And forward they went till their dear blood bought
The broad free land they trod.

VARIETY.

Grizel Cochrane.

When the tyranny and bigotry of the last James drove his subjects to take up arms against him one of the most formidable enemies to his dangerous usurpations was Sir John Cochrane, ancester to the present earl of Dundonald. He was one of the most prominent actors in Argyle's rebellion, and for ages a settled gloom seemed to have hung over the house of Campbell, involving in a common ruin all who united their fortunes in the cause of its chieftains. The same doom encompassed Sir John Cochrane. He was surrounded by the king's troops—long, deadly and desperate was his resistance, but at length, overpowered by numbers, he was taken prisoner, tried and condemned to die upon the scaffold. He had but a few days to live, and his jailor waited, but the arrival of his death warrant to lead him forth to execution. His family and his friends had vis ted him in prison, and exchanged with him the last, the long, the heart-yearning farewell. But there was one who came not with the rest to receive his blessing—one who was the pride of his eye, and of his house,—even Grizel, the daughter of his love. Twilight was casting a deeper gloom over the gratings of his prison house, he was mourning for a last look of his favorite child, and his head was pressed upon the cold damp walls of his cell—cool the feverish pulsations that shot through it like strings of fire, when the door of the apartment turned slowly on its unwieldy hinges, and his keeper entered followed by a young and beaut ful lady. Her person was tall and commanding, her eyes dark, bright, and tearless; but their very brightness spoke of sorrow—of sorrow too deep to be wept away; and her raven tresses were parted over an open brow, clear and pure as the polished marble. The unhappy captive raised his head, as they entered—

"My child! my own Grizel!" he exclaimed, and she fell upon his bosom.

"My father, my dear father!" sobbed the miserable maiden, and she dashed away the tear that accompanied the words.

"Your interview must be short; very short," said the jailor, as he turned and left them for a few minutes together.

"God help and comfort thee, my daughter!" added the unhappy father, as he held her to his breast, and printed a kiss upon her brow. "I had feared that I should die without bestowing my blessing on the head of my own child, and that stung me more than death; —but thou art come, my love—thou art come! and the last blessing of thy wretched father,"

"Nay! forbear!" she exclaimed, "not thy last blessing!—not thy last! My father shall not die!"

"Be calm! be calm, my child!" returned he, "would it heaven that I could comfort thee—my own! my own! But there is no hope—within three days, and thou and all my little ones will be"—Fatherless—he would have said, but the words died on his tongue.

"Three days!" repeated she, raising her head from his breast, but eagerly pressing his hand —"my father shall live! Is not my grandfather the friend of father Peter, the confessor and the master of the king!—from him he shall beg the life of his son, and my father shall not die."

"Nay! nay, my Grizel," returned he, "be not deceived—there is no hope—already my doom is sealed—already the king has signed the order for my execution, and the messenger of death is now on the way."

"Yet my father *shall* not! shall not die!" she repeated, emphatically, and clasping her hands together.

"Heaven speed a daughter's purpose!" she exclaimed; and turning to her father said calmly, 'we part now, but we shall meet again."

'What would my child!' inquired he eagerly, looking anxiously in her face.

'Ask not now,' she replied, 'my father—ask not now; but pray for me, and bless me—but not with thy last blessing.'

He again pressed her to his heart, and wept upon her neck. In a few moments the jailor entered, and they were torn from the arms of each other.

On the evening of the second day after the interview we have mentioned, a wayfaring man crossed the drawbridge at Berwick, from the north, and, proceeding down Marygate, sat down to rest himself on a bench by the door of a hostelry on the south side of the street, nearly fronting where what was called the Maingnard then stood. He did not enter the inn; for it was above his apparent condition, being that which Oliver Cromwell had made his head quarters a few years before, and where, at a some earlier period, James the Sixth had taken up his residence when on his way to enter on the sovereignty of England. The traveller wore a coarse jerkin, fastened round his body by a leathern girdle, and over a small cloak, composed of equally plain material. He was evidently a young man; but his beaver was drawn down so as almost to conceal his features. In one hand he carried a small bundle, and in the other a pilgrim's staff. Having called for a glass of wine, he took a crust of bread from his bundle, and resting for a few minutes rose to depart. The shades of night were setting in, and it threatened to be a night of storms. The Heavens were gathering black, and the rushing from the west, sudden gusts of wind were moaning along the streets, accompanied by heavy drops of rain, and the face of the Tweed was troubled.

"Heaven help thee, if thou intendest to travel far in such a night as this!" said the sentinel at the English gate, as the traveller passed him and proceeded to cross the bridge.

In a few minutes he was upon the borders of the wide, desolate, and dreary moor of Tweedmouth, for miles presented a desert of whins, furs, and stunted heath, with here and there a dingle covered with thick brushwood. He slowly toiled over the steep hill, braving the storm which now raged in wildest fury. The rain fell in torrents, and the wind howled as a legion of famished wolves, hurling its doleful and angry echoes over the heath. Still the stranger pushed onward, until he proceeded two or 3 miles from Berwick, when, as if unable longer to brave the storm, he sought shelter amidst some brambly bushes by the way-side. Nearly an hour had passed since he had sought this imperfect refuge, and the darkness of the night and the storm had increased together, when the sound of a horse's feet was heard splashing through the mud. The rider bent his head to the blast. Suddenly his horse was grasped by the bridle, the rider raised his head, and the traveller stood before him, holding a pistol to his breast.

"Diamount," cried the stranger, sternly.

The horseman, benumbed and stricken with fear, made an effort to reach his arms; but the hand of the robber in a moment, quitting the bridle, grasped the breast of the rider, and dragged him to the ground. He fell heavily on his face, and for several minutes remained senseless. The stranger seized the leathern bag which contained the mail for the north, and flinging it on his shoulder rushed across the heath.

Early on the following morning, the inhabitants of Berwick were seen hurrying in groups to spot where the robbery had been committed, and were scattered in every direction around the moor: but no trace of the robber could be obtained.

Three days had passed, and John Cochrane yet lived. The mail which contained his deathwarrant had been robbed before any order for his execution could be given, the intercession of his father, the earl of Dundonald might be successful. Grizel now became almost his constant companion in prison, and spoke to him words of comfort. Nearly fourteen days had passed since the protracted hope in the prisoner's be om became more bitter than his first despair. But even that hope, bitter as it was, perished. The intercession of his father had been unsuccessful—and a second time the bigoted, and would-be despotic monarch, signed his warrant for his death, and within a little more than another day that warrant would reach his prison.

"The will of Heaven be done," groaned the captive.

"Amen!" returned Grizell, with wild vehemence; "but my father shall not die!"

Again the rider with the mail had reached the moor of Tweedmouth, and a second time he bore the doom of Cochrane. He spurred his horse to his utmost speed, he looked cautiously before, behind and around him, and in his right hand he carried a pistol ready to defend himself. The mood sined a ghostly light across the heath, rendered desolation visible, and giving a spiritual embodyment to every shrub. He was turning the angle of a straggling copse, when his horse reared at the report of a pistol, the fire of which seemed to flash into his very eyes. At the same moment his own pistol flashed, and the horse reared more violently, and he was driven from the saddle. In a moment the foot of the robber was upon his breast, who bending over him, and brandishing a short dagger in his hand, said,—"Give me thine arms, or die!"

The heart of the king's servant failed within him, and, without venturing to reply, he did as he was commanded.

"Now, go thy way," cried the robber, "but leave with me thy horse, and mails, lest a worse thing come upon thee."

The man, therefore, arose, and proceeded towards Berwick, trembling; and the robber mounted the horse which he had left and rode rapidly across the heath.

Preparations were making for the execution of Sir John Cochrane, the officers of the law only waited for the arrival of the mail with his second death warrant, to lead him forth to the scaffold, and the tidings arrived that the mail had again been robbed. For yet fourteen days and the life of the prisoner would be again prolonged. He again fell on the neck of his daughter, and wept, and said—"It is good—the hand of heaven is in this!"

"Said I not," replied the maiden, and for the first time she wept aloud—"that my father should not die?"

The fourteen days were not yet past, when the prison door flew open, and the old earl of Dundonald rushed into the arms of his son. His intercession with the confessor had been at length successful; and, after two signing the warrant for the execution of Sir John, which had so often failed in reaching its destination, the king had sealed his pardon. He had hurried with his father from his prison to his own house—his family were clinging around him shedding tears of joy—and they were marvelling with gratitude at the mysterious providence that had twice intercepted the mail and saved his life, when a stranger craved an audience Sir John desired him to be admitted—and the robber entered. He was habited as we have before described, with the coarse jerkin; but his bearing was above his condition. On entering, he slightly touched his beaver, but remained covered.

"when you have perused these," said he taking two papers from his bosom, "cast them in the fire."

Sir John glanced on them, started and became pale—they were his death-warrants.

"My deliverer," exclaimed he, "how shall I thank thee—how repay the advior of my life! My father; my children; thank him for me!"

The old earl grasped the hand of the stranger —the children embraced his knees; and he burst into tears.

"By what name," eagerly inquired Sir John, "shall I thank my deliverer?"

The stranger wept aloud; and raising his beaver, the raven tresses of Grizel Cochrane fell upon the coarse cloak.

"My child!" exclaimed the astonished and enraptured father—"my own child!—my savior—my own Grizel!"

TEMPERANCE.

"Margaret's Bridal," is the title of another Temperance Tale, by L. M. Sargent, Esq. being the twentieth. We make from it the two following extracts. The first is the testimony of a reformed druskard to the comparative badness of cider and whiskey:

"'Jest so,' cried the Kentuckian, 'jest so my wife used to say; said she, 'Eleezur, if you will git drunk,' said she, 'for heaven's sake, git drunk right off on wisky, then you'll tumble into the house head foremost, and the boys and I'll be able to git ye to bed, and ye'll sleep it off, and there's an eend on't for that bout. But for massys sake, don't go drunk on cider, ye're so long a gitting drunk, and so cross and rampagy like by half the children about, and gitten so crazy ye don't know frind from foe; git drunk on wisky, Eleezur, do now, there's a nice man, but don't git drunk on cider."

Our second extract is from the conclusion and contains the affecting incident on which this admirable tale is founded:

"Eighteen months had passed away, since George Morgan became a member of the society; and, during this period, his deportment had given entire satisfaction to his friends. He had resumed the lighter labors of the farm, and entirely gathered up his fallen respectability. He had long renewed his visits at our house. My sister Margaret had received him into favor, and it was finally settled that they were to be married.

"Their wedding-day came at last. The friends and connections of our families were invited of course. Old Dr. M'Neil was in merry spirits, saying this now and then, something would be sure to remind him of the 'banks and braes,' and almost force the tear into his eye. Parson Scrogge performed the marriage service. After the ceremony was over, wine was handed to the company. When it was handed to George Morgan he refused it. 'Why, George,' cried my sister, 'will you not join at our wedding?' said the doctor, 'I've drank nothing stronger than water, doctor, for nearly two years,' he replied, 'and I guess I better not.' 'Wust, wool,' said the doctor,' may be the chiel's upon right, though a glass at his an wedding would na be sic a bad thing, to be sure.' 'Why George,' cried my sister, who was in remarkable fine spirits, 'not take a glass of wine with your bride!—There'd high authority for wine at a wedding,' said Parson Scrogge, as he drank off his glass. 'Come, do, George,' said my sister, 'take a glass of wine on your wedding day, or the folks will think strange of it.' Well Margaret, said he, if you will have it so. Accordingly he took his glass. It may seem unaccountable to some of you, but his fate was sealed. From that moment he became a drunkard. That fatal glass re-produced his relish for strong drink, and plunged my poor sister into unutterable misery; for she cannot to this hour be persuaded that she was not the positive cause of his second fall.

"After the first glass, he took another and another, insisting, at last, upon drinking with every member of the company. He became thoroughly intoxicated. When reproved by parson Scrogge for his intemperance, 'Bless your soul, parson,' said he, 'there's high authority for wine at a wedding!' From this moment his babbie became worse than ever. When rebuked, he would often say, 'You should not have given a wild beast, whom you had tamed, a fresh taste of blood.'

"Poor George Morgan is no more. He has been dead now more than two years. My sister's health is shattered, and her mind is affected, by this domestic calamity. So much for wine at a wedding. Whenever I see it introduced, or hear it proposed upon such occasions, I very naturally think of my sister Margaret's bridal."

Ethereal Softness.—A gentleman sent the following lines to a young lady, on hearing her aver that she had read through the Waverley Novels "skipping the Scotch."

Soft is the breath of zephyr on roses,
And soft is the blue bell that hangs on the wall,
And softer the down that on either reposes;
But Susan, your head is far softer than all.

The New Orleans Picayune states that a man in that city took a dose of Peter's Pills for the fever and ague, which not only relieved him, but actually cured a brother of his of the rheumatism, who resided in another block.

The hills in the town of Bolton Vermont, are so steep and so numerous, and so near each other that it is said no tailor or shoemaker could ever get a living in it, there not being room between the hills to draw a thread.

The Greatest Man.—The greatest man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution —who resists the sorest temptations from within and from without; who bear the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who in the calmest in storms, and most fearless under menaces and frowns: whose reliance on truth, on virtue, on God, is most unfaltering.—*Channing.*

Shaking them off.—The worst bills that we hear of are those of the Maumee (Ohio) Insurance Company, which are so bad that an individual at Cleaveland proposes that if the physicians at Maumee will receive them for caring the fever and ague, he will make a trip up that way and take a few shakes, in order to get rid of them.

Gentlemen of the Jury; There are four points in his case. In the first place, we contend that we never had the plaintiff's horse; second, that we paid him for the use of the horse; third, he agreed to let us use the horse for his keeping without any charge; and fourth that his horse is a jackass.

Recipes.

Biscuit. A quart of milk, one pound of butter, a gill yeast, made pretty hard with flour. Let it rise, and bake in a light brown.

Pound Cake Gingerbread. Six eggs, a pound sugar, a pint of molasses, a teacupful ginger, a teaspoonful pearlash dissolved, a little mace, nutmeg, one pound fresh butter, a little cream: mix these well, and beat in two pounds flour.

Soft Gingerbread. Three eggs, three cups molasses, one teacupful butter, one teaspoonful pearl ash, 1 pound of flour, and one large spoonful ginger. Bake in a moderate oven.

Loaf Cake. Very good loaf cake is made with 2 pounds of flour, half a pound sugar, quarter of a pound butter, two eggs, a gill yeast, half an ounce of cinnamon, a large spoonful rose water; if it is not as thin as good white bread dough add a little milk. Bake about three quarters of an hour.

CRACKERS. Take a piece of bread dough as large as a pint bowl; after it has risen, take one tea cup of butter and work it in with flour as hard as you can make it, then roll it out and bake it in an oven not very hot; then take them out, cool, put them in a pan and set back into the oven to dry over night.

HARD BISCUITS. Warm half a pound of butter with as much skimpied milk as will make four pounds of flour into very stiff paste; beat it well with a rolling pin, and work it perfectly smooth: roll it pretty thin, cut out the biscuit prick them and bake a few minutes.

JOHNNY CAKE. Scald one pint of milk and put three pints of Indian meal, and a half pint of flour; bake before the fire. Or scald with milk two thirds of the Indian meal, or wet two thirds with boiling water, add salt molasses, and shortning, work up with cold water pretty stiff, and bake as above.

INDIAN SLAPJACK. One quart milk, one pint Indian meal, four eggs, four spoons flour, little salt, beat together, baked on griddles, or fry in a dry pan, or baked in a pan which has been rubbed with suet, lard or butter.

PLUM CAKE. Two pound and four ounces of flour, put into one pound of butter, 4 of sugar, one eggs (the yolks) of currants, half lb. of raisins, spice to your taste.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal.

The Tariff.

Every day furnishes us new evidence that nothing can ever restore this country to its former state of prosperity, but the old tariff system under which we rose so rapidly in wealth and *true independence*; which was last making us independent of England, not of the King, Lords and Commons, but of the workshops and factories of England; of the Kings of Liverpool, the Lords of Manchester and the Commons of Sheffield and Birmingham; the tariff which was developing our resources, peopling our wilds, filling the valleys of our rivers with an industrious population, and swelling out the resources of the country—the system which taught us to supply our own wants by our own industry and to import from abroad no more than we could pay for.

Ever since the reduction of the tariff, the importations into this country have largely exceeded the exportations. We have taken *from* England and other portions of Europe, a greater value than that of all the product which we have sent to foreign countries; the balance must be paid; and no immediate way remains to pay it but to send off the specie in the vaults of our banks.

A great portion of these excessive importations are foreign luxuries, articles which we can do without just as well as not, superfluities which conduce to the ornament, not to the solid comforts or convenience of the people. Every vessel from Europe comes to us loaded in luxuries, to pay for which, the country is drained of its specie, and the distress is made to fall upon those who do not use them! A steam ship lately brought to N. York, at one trip, an amount of *figured silks*, which all the specie in the banks of New York will hardly pay for, and they must be paid for in specie, for the balance is already against us. This was brought out *in one trip*, and this immense amount, about $3,000,000, must be paid for *figured silks*; an article for which a substitute of home manufactures might be found at a tithe of the cost.

Let a tariff upon imports be imposed which shall at once check these excessive drains upon our specie, and at the same time stimulate our own industry, and turn the capital and enterprise of our country to the development of our own resources, rather than to the support of foreign industry, and we shall see a different state of things. Relying upon ourselves for the supply *of our own wants*, and independent of other countries, we shall soon turn the balance of trade in our favor, and relieve the currency from those fluctuations to which it has of late been subject.

A Russian Heir.—The hereditary settlement of the property of the late Countess Branicki, is concluded. Although in her lifetime this lady had richly endowed her three daughters, her son, count Eudalus Branicki, becomes the inheritor of 2,400,000 acres of land, with 100,000 maid and as many female serfs, besides 60,000,000 rubles and personal property estimated at 4,000,000 rubles.

A ruble is 71 cents.

We find on examining the Index to the books of the National Intelligencer office, that *John Smith* has been in the receipt of eight papers from us at different post offices in his own name, besides those sent to John A. Smith, John B. Smith, John D. Smith, &c. &c. The whole number of the family of Smiths whose names are borne on our book (or have been within the last eighteen years—that is, since our present set of books was made out) is *two hundred and forty-two.—Nat. Intell.*

We've a tolerable voice and a banjo, any person wishing to serenade their lady love, can hire us on reasonable terms. We can come the flourishes in full style of music, from the lullaby of Mother Eve, to music of the last opera. The way we put the 'big licks' into 'Still so gently,' and the serenades from "Il Giovani," "Tancredi," and "My native land" is nobody's business. We are just as familiar with every crotchet, quaver, demisemiquaver in "Oh hush" as Rice himself. We would therefore offer our services to mount any gate post, or in opposition to any amateur vocalist, at reasonable rates, payable in advance.—*Rochester Daily Sun.*

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Let me recommend, Mr. Editor, as one means of softening the hard times, Potato Flour. I am fond of experiments for the sake of improvement and am not too wise a farmer to seek instruction from books. In one of my old English works on husbandry, I met with a receipt for potato flour. Forthwith the thing was proved by a trial in the kitchen. My faithful old Mol—a darkie of the last century, when a real gut negro was an ornament down stairs—took 6 lbs. potatoes and grated them down into fine flour, made it up in the usual way into a loaf, and better bread no one need ask for. Not to speak of the superiority of the dish, the increase of food is remarkable, for what one will consume at one sitting in its crude state, will yield of flour, exclusive of the pulp, which is by no means useless, that which will more than satisfy him twice.

My mistress next tried it, mixing with milk instead of water, and with one third of common wheat flour, which made as good bread as was ever set before a Prince. Now that potatoes are down to two and three shillings, that portion of the sovereign people, who have short purses, might find their account in converting them into bread. Overseers of the poor might establish manufactories. Give it a fair trial.

A Teachable Farmer.

N. B. Let me also recommend Pumpkin-Seed Pie. I have tried that too, with success. Take off the outer skin from 40 or 50 seeds, and after being dried pound them. Add spice, milk, sweetening, &c. and bake it like custard pie.

Death of Theodore Sedgwick.—We are informed that Theodore Sedgwick of Stockbridge Mass. while addressing a public meeting at Pittsfield, a day or two since, was seized with a sudden rush of blood to the head and shortly after died.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Good News.—The New York Evening Star states that the excessive importations of foreign goods are in progress of being returned, and that instead of there being large overstock in that city, the foreign shippers will receive back their property as the best means of remittances. That's right—pay the English manufacturers in their own coin, and then we will be able to retain the gold and silver in this country for our own use.

Dairymen read this.—A considerable quantity of butter was landed here from Toronto, U.C. a day or two since, destined for Kentucky. Will the farmers of the United States consent to have the Canadians butter their bread?

Printing by the Yard.—The Philadelphia N. American of yesterday notices the receipt of a roll of printed paper, 70 feet in length—from a printing office now in operation in Hanover, N. H. This enormous sheet contains eight books of 160 pages each! The register is stated to be good, and the impression clear. The North American says of this establishment that the rags are taken in one door and stitched books delivered at another, at the rate of some thousands of volumes a day.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Improvement.—Wm. G. Cook, Esq. of Trenton, is engaging to build 17 houses and stores, to be erected next season. In this city there have within a year and a half, been erected upwards of thirty first class three and four story brick stores and dwelling houses, (some of which are not yet finished,) and a still greater number of respectable and commodious buildings of a less expensive kind. We think no town in New Jersey of our size can compete with this.—*Jersey City Adv.*

The Knoxville, Tenn. Register states that although there has generally been rain enough to advance vegetation and produce crops, it is now the highest window of the highest buildings. It consists of an upright or post fifty feet high, and of sufficient strength to remain firm when in operation. It is placed on a base of cross pieces, supported by four wheels, by which the whole can be moved at pleasure. A box or place made for one or two persons to stand in, surrounds the upright; and is fastened to it and constructed in such a manner that the person inside may hold the two pipe attached to the engine in one hand, and with the other he may turn a crank, by which he can raise himself to the top of the upright.—When at the top he can stand up entirely screened from the fire, and direct the water from the hose upon any part of the building, into any of the windows and in such a manner as to do fifty times the amount of good, that is accomplished by directing the water up, instead of throwing it down.

We had the pleasure of seeing the machine in operation last Saturday for the first time on trial, and its success left no doubt of its ultimate usefulness. We are informed that Mr. Penfield has been offered $10,000 for one half of the right to the invention, but has refused that amount.—Whether such be the case not, it does not alter our opinion of the great utility of the machine.—*Hartford, Ct. Review.*

The Dog—The noble Dog.—On Wednesday last, two children residing in Burley's Lane, Leicester, were left by their parents at home to prepare the dinner; and while one of them was arranging the pot-hooks—the other, at the same time blowing the fire, its pinafore became ignited and in a moment all its clothes were in a blaze. A bull-terrier dog, a great favorite with the child seeing the imminent danger of its pet, flew to its assistance, and in the hazard of burning its mouth succeeded in tearing the flaming clothes from the child, who, though much injured, is we believe out of danger.—*Globe.*

Civil War between Missouri and Iowa.—Considerable difficulty appears to have arisen in relation to the disputed boundary line between Missouri and Iowa. It appears from the Burlington, Missouri, Gazette, that the sheriff of Clark Co. in that state, had attempted to collect taxes on the lands in dispute, and having been unsuccessful, he threatened to return with a force sufficient to compel payment. The settlers, in consequence of those threats, called a public meeting, and determined to make an armed resistance.

The Paris, Missouri, Sentinel, of the 19th October, states that a messenger had passed through that place, bringing information to the Governor of Missouri that an armed force from Iowa had seized upon and forcibly attempted to imprison the sheriff of Clark county, while engaged in the legal discharge of his official duties. The messenger was also charged with despatches from Gen. Wilcox, of the 14th division of Missouri militia, who had been called upon for protection by the citizens, and only waited the orders of the Governor. As the papers take strong ground and declare that "Missouri will and must a and by her rights," we fear that the matter in dispute will not be settled without trouble.

It is estimated, that more than *three thousand* persons were discharged from employment, in the city of New York, on the 2d inst. from the want of employment for them, in consequence of the derangement in the monetary concerns of the nation.

The Sheffield, England, Iris says that members of Chartist reformers, mechanics, such as cutlers, grinders, file makers, &c. good workmen, have emigrated to America, and that many others are preparing to follow.

☞ The ship Star, Capt. Mellet, arrived at New Orleans from New York, Oct. 26th, in 6 days and 3 hours!

The Rev. D. V. M'Lean, of Freehold, N. J. obtained the Gold Medal at the recent fair of the American Institute, for the best specimen of raw silk, and the greatest quantity produced from the quarter of an acre. The Monmouth Inquirer says:

We understand this silk attracted great attention at the fair, and received the highest encomiums. These, it undoubtedly deserves, for we never saw a more beautiful specimen of raw silk. When Mr. M'Lean publishes a statement in reference to his experiment, showing the profits of the silk culture—as we understand he intends to do—we greatly doubt whether so many people will be willing to sacrifice their *Morus Multicaulis*, as seem now inclined to do it.

A company has been organized at Quincy, Ill. for the purpose of manufacturing silk. The capital stock is $10,000, in shares of $50 each, and the whole was immediately taken.

Captain John G. Low, of Boston, was one of the 120 passengers in the Great Western, and has arrived home in 29 days from St. Petersburg, 4 of which he spent in London.

☞ One of the beautiful pair of Giraffes imported into this country by Mr. Wlain, died on its way to Newark, week before last.

It is mentioned as a disgraceful fact in a Texas paper, that in the town of Houston, with a population of 3000, there is no house of public worship.

The instructing resolutions before the Tennessee Legislature (democratic) instruct their Senators and request their Representatives to vote,

1. Against a National Bank.
2. In favor of the Sub-Treasury.
3. Against Mr. Crittenden's bill to secure the freedom of elections.
4. Against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.
5. In favor of a bill repealing all duties on imported salt.
6. To support in good faith the leading measures and policy of the present administration.

Another Slaver.—Captain Pittman, of the brig Retrieve, arrived at Norfolk, on Monday, reports that the brig Two Friends, Capt. Durkee, (formerly the Gilbert, of Baltimore,) had been seized at Santa Cruz. Tonerife, on the application of the United States Consul, under suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade.

The Peoria, Ill. Register states that the keeper of a drinking shop in that town has been indicted nearly a dozen times for his business. In keeping a disorderly house, $50; 2d, for retailing spirituous liquors without license, $10; 3d, for keeping his shop open on the Sabbath, 50 dollars. The Register thinks this is as it should be.

The Tennessee House of Representatives refused to repeal the law against tippling on the 27th ult. by a decisive majority.

Jonathan Davis of Barnstable, Mass. was married to Miss Susannah Lewis, in April 1771.—They are now 90 years of age, were born on the same day, and have lived together in the marriage state 68 years and six months.

The brig Mobile brought 71,000 dollars in specie to New York from Mobile.

The Planters and Mechanics' bank at Mobile, and the bank of Mobile continue to pay specie.

More Patriot Troubles.—It is said that the Patriots on both sides of the lines are again preparing for winter operations. We sincerely hope it is not so, but from the fact that the Secretary of War has ordered Gen Scott to make the tour of the frontier, we fear there is too much truth in the rumor.—*Rochester Dem.*

☞ A second crop of apples, about half a bushel, has been gathered from the orchard of Joseph Kichner, Esq of Whitemarsh township. They are tolerable flavored apples.

Apples of a second crop are spoken of by the editor of the Wilmington Delaware Gazette, as to be seen at his office.—*Newark Daily.*

The Temperance cause is making headway in S. Carolina. Some of the ablest men of the state are found among its advocates.

An entire silk dress of tier own manufacture was worn by Mrs. E. D. Howe, at the Georgia Agricultural Fair last week, and also received a premium.

The banks have resumed specie payments under an act of the legislature which authorizes them to pay out English silver at a rate computed with our currency of one shilling for twenty-five cents. This amounts to a debasement of the Canada currency to the extent of 10 or 12 per cent. The measure was adopted, we are told, to prevent the banks from being called on for specie, and to keep the coin at its par. It may have that effect for a short time, but ultimately it will have an ill tendency, and specie will leave Canada just as freely as if no debasement had taken place.—*Jour. Com.*

The Route to Mexico through Arkansas.—It appears from the testimony of a company of Mexican traders (100 in number) who made a successful trading expedition from Chihuahua to New Orleans, through Arkansas last spring, that the route is a safe and every way most practicable for the prosecution of their trade, if the navigation of the Red River can be kept unimpeded.

The company are now on their way back with about $ 40,000 dollars worth of goods of American manufacture in wagons and packed on the backs of mules, of which latter they have five hundred. They travel 200 miles up Red river, and then take off in a south westerly direction through a fertile prairie country, affording ample forage for their mules. Chihuahua is in the neighborhood of extensive mines, producing between two or three millions of gold and silver annually, and giving employment to about 60,000 persons. If encouraged, the whole of the trade of Chihuahua undoubtedly will be carried on with the United States. The trade of the British with that place is carried on through a port on the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 700 miles, crossing the Rocky Mountains.

Money Matters

November 12.—The reports of the New York Money market indicate more cheerfulness, and a confident hope is expressed that the period of relief is at hand. The result of the state election has also a favorable influence.

The discount on Safety Fund and Red Back money has gone down and they pass readily.

Stocks continued to improve yesterday. U. S. bank sold at 73. Union bank, 97. Bank of Commerce, 92.

Philadelphia money, 13 per cent discount.

The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust company resumed specie payments on the 6th inst.

The Ohio Statesman thinks that the banks of that State which have stopped, will resume specie payments, within the 30 days required by the law; that they can let their affairs go into the hands of commissioners.

The Cincinnati Post of the 7th inst. states that the Fayette and Franklin banks of that city resumed specie payments on that day.

Singular Accident and Miraculous Escape.—One of the most singular accidents (says the Boston Transcript) accompanied by a most miraculous escape that we have ever had occasion to record, occurred yesterday in Portland Place. Mr. Holland, a resident there, on returning home from his morning's work, to dinner, took into his arms his little child—a girl about two years old—and was walking playfully with her about the house, when, finding the scuttle in the attic open, he ascended the stairs to look out. While he was standing on the steps a favorite kitten of the child's ran by them, and passed on to the roof.

The child exhibiting a wish to catch the kitten, the father thoughtlessly placed her (the child) on the *ridge pole of the house* (a brick house, three stories high) while he went on the roof to catch young pussy. He had left the child but a moment, when it lost its balance, rolled over, and sliding from the roof, was precipitated on to the pavement below! To the utmost astonishment of the spectators of this awful scene, the child was taken up, not only alive, but without fracture of a bone, or any signs of internal hurt or bruise. Her flesh was slightly bruised, but this morning she was as cheerful and as happy as ever, particularly at breakfast time, when she had to eat if nothing had happened.

The United States steam frigate Fulton arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, from Boston.—M. Perry, commander. The contract for the Philadelphia steam frigate has been given to Merrick & Town, of Southwark. The new steamer, begun at the Brooklyn Yard in July, is nearly ready for her engines, which are to be made at Reinhle's West Point Foundry. She is to be ship-rigged, with an armament of 8 long 42s and 4 long 68 pounders. Her tonnage is 1988. Two ships of the line, Washington and Franklin, are afloat under cover. The North Carolina 74 is kept there as a receiving and school ship. The Boston and Natchez sloops of war, recently from the West Indies, are under going repairs. Five of the 6 experimen sloops of the second class, authorized by Congress in 1837 are nearly ready at the several navy yards. One —the Decatur—5 0 tons and 16 guns is now fully rigged at Brooklyn. The brig Consort, Capt. Glenn, is preparing for a southern surveying cruise. There are 4 other vessels at the same Yard.

Comic Almanacs.—S. N. Dickerson, of Boston has just published the American Comic, The People's, and the Crockett Almanacs for 1840—a rare combination of broad humor, and useful and entertaining knowledge, illustrated by numerous wood cuts well executed. We take exception to several articles contained in them—but the remainder we do commend as good accompaniment to cider and nuts about these times.—*Morristown Banner.*

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly from the Advocate & Journal.

Candles.—Mould,	80	13 @ 0 1-
D pped,		13 to 14
Sperm,		41 to 42
Coffee.—Cuba,		10 to 12
Java,		13 to 14
Cotton.—New Orleans,		14 to 14
Upland,		10 to 14
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt.		4 00
Pickled Cod, bel		4 50 to 5 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.		18 to 21
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.		13 50 to 14 50
Mackerel, No. 2,		11 00 to 12 00
Mackerel, No. 3		9 00 to 9 50
Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,		5 75 to 5 75
Rye Flour,		4 15 to 4 25
Indian Meal,		4 00 to 4 00
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,		1 25 to 1 25
Rye, southern, 56 lb.		70 to — —
Corn, yellow, northern,		70 to — —
Do. white L. I. & Jersey.		70 to — —
Do. southern,		75 to 75
Barley,		75 to 70
Oats,		42 to 54
Peas, white dry,		1 12 1 0
Pork.—Mess, bel.		15 00 to 16 00
Do. prime,		12 00 to 14 00
Cheese, American,		9 to 12
Hams,		12 to — —
Lard,		8 50 to 9 00
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,		1 75 to 2 00
Liverpool, blown, sack,		2 00 to 2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix		8 to 10
New Orleans		6 to 8
Havana,		7 to 10
Loaf,		15 to 17
Tallow.—American,		11 to 11
Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder,		62 to 1 50
Hyson and Young Hyson,		37 to 75
Bohea		28 to 30

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, November 19, 1839.

Pain have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

New-York Election.

Full and complete returns have not yet been received, but there is but little doubt that the whigs have the majority in both branches of the legislature—in the Senate, a majority of 6, and in the House a majority of 8; giving them a majority of 14 on joint ballot, and likely further returns will give them a larger majority, but not less. If the above be the precise result, the whigs have gained 10 votes in the Senate, and have lost 28 votes in the Assembly—their majority having been reduced from 36 to 8.

Though the whig majority in the votes of the people of the state is less than half of what it was last year, the result is now much more favorable to them than that was, inasmuch as they now have both branches of the legislature, and can elect a U. S. Senator, and, in fact, now have the whole state government in their hands. Truly, an important whig victory, and the more so because the first returns gave the democrats some little hopes of carrying the state.

The Albany Evening Journal, whig paper, has the following remarks respecting the recent election:

We are permitted this day to announce to our friends throughout the empire state, tidings of a Victory more complete and triumphant than ever before signalized its political history. *New York is disenthralled!* The State Government in all its branches is Whig!—This great state has been for nearly twenty years in the hands of the Albany Regency. They have wielded its vast patronage and power to advance & promote their own political and personal views and interests. The state is now in other hands. Its destiny is changed. The Government comes to the whigs with all its responsibilities.

The Albany Argus, the leading Democratic paper, thus discourses upon it.

The democratic gain has been steadily advancing from the moment the state threw its somerset in 1837. In that year the whig majority was from 16,000 to 18,000. Last year it was about 10,000, now it falls down below 4,000! Almost rate weere will the whigs be in 1840?

☞ James T. Dunn, Esq. of Piscataway, presented us last week with a common E gish Turnip, raised by him in a field with others with ordinary care. It weighed, eight pounds, and measured 2 feet, 4 inches and a half in circumference

The same gentleman raised a radish this season, which weighed 4 pounds and a quarter.

New Jersey Legislature.

At the session which has just adjourned, only three or four bills were passed, in addition to the necessary appropriation bills. One of these authorizes the City of Newark to borrow money at any rate it pleases.

The Speaker of the Assembly, Wm. Stiles, is authorized to convene the Legislature, if requested thereto by three members of the House, during the recess.

The Treasurer was authorized to borrow 8000 dollars for State expenses, until the Legislature meets again on the 14th of January next.

In Joint meeting on the 7th inst. the following among other appointments were made:

Isaac Southard, Treasurer.

John Voorhees, Keeper of the Prison, vice Joseph A. Yard, removed.

Timothy Abbott, jr. Joshua Wright, Samuel R. Gummere, John S. McCulley, vice Samuel Breese, James Skirm, vice James T. Sherman, resigned,—Inspectors of the Prison.

Middlesex.—Abraham D. Titsworth, Judge and Justice. John D. Lee, Justice.

Morris.—Peter A. Johnson and William Britain, Judges.

Thanksgiving Days.—Gov. Shannon, of Ohio has appointed Saturday, the 14th of December, to be observed in that state as a day of public thanksgiving and praise.

In New York, the six New England States, and New Jersey, the 28th of the month, is to be similarly observed.

In North and South Carolina, Monday the 11th inst. was observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

The New Jersey Whig Convention met in the City Hall at Trenton on Wednesday last, and organized by the appointment of Lewis Condict, of *Morris*, President, and fifteen Vice Presidents. The editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser says it was one of the most respectable, harmonious and animated assemblies he has ever attended in New Jersey. Several committees were appointed, and several resolutions were reported and adopted as the sentiments of the meeting on various topics. An address was reported by Gen. J. McCulloch, Esq. of Morris, which was

unanimously adopted, and published. No preference for any one Presidential candidate was expressed.

Senator Southard, Mr. King of the N. Y American, and others addressed the convention.

The following eight persons were appointed delegates to represent New Jersey in the National Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 2d of December next:

Senatorial Delegates —Asa Whitehead, of Essex; James Wilson, of Mercer.

Delegates for the Congressional Districts.—Dudley S. Gregory, of Bergen; Ephraim Marsh, of Morris; John D. Hagar, of Middlesex; T. A. Hartwell, of Somerset; Craig Moffat, of Burlington; Joshua Brick, of Cumberland.

☞ We understand that Messrs. Dennison & Kirkpatrick, of this place, have obtained a Silver medal and a Diploma from the American Institute, New York, for their machine for clearing rail road tracks, which we spoke of a few weeks since. The machine was exhibited at the late fair of the Institute, and was generally well spoken of.

Late returns from Michigan and Massachusetts render it extremely doubtful how the recent elections have gone there. The whig claim Michigan, and the democrats claim Massachusetts.—Particulars next week."

"Who shall find a virtuous woman; her price is far above rubies, give her the fruit of her own hand and let her works praise her in the gates."

It will be for the best we think that the public should be notified that the wonderful experience of *Mrs. Jane Ann Martin* will appear on the ensuing year.—When this wonderful experience shall be known it will surprise the churches and the world, but we trust it will comfort them. There are on the list of subscription, at present, one hundred females with whom she has conversed to whom she has proved that she was born to prophesy for the comfort of all who will read the work. Those that have had intercourse with her from a child of 8 years of age, stand this day living witnesses for God, to prove that hers is a wonderful and true experience. Should any desire to possess and prove the work, they may leave their names at this office. It may cost about one dollar, which will not be required until the book is delivered.

November 16th, 1839. 48 3w

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Wm. Vail, jr. $4.25; P. R. Lowerie, 3,00; E. L. Shepherd, 1,00; Stephen Vail, 1,00; A. Rogers, 50; Rev. S. J. Drake, .47.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. V. Shepherd, of Plainfield, Mr. William Coddington, to Miss Jennett Cornell, both of Rahway, on the 13th inst.

By the Rev. Mr. Polich, on the 10th inst. Mr. Thomas T. Lacy to Annah Mary Killustrick, both of Elizabethtown.

In Friend's Meeting, Salem, N. J. on the 6th inst John Griscom of Philadelphia, to Margaret Acton, of Salem.

DIED

In Piscataway township, on the 11th inst. Mr. Patterson Stelle, aged about 30 years.

In Elizabethtown, Oct. 30, Mrs. Susan, widow of Wm. Pool, dec'd, aged 59.

In New York city, on the 5th inst. Samuel Whitefield, formerly of Elizabethtown, aged 47 years.

At Milltone, on the 3d inst. Edward Van Harlingen, aged 72 years.

Wood at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on Monday the 25th inst. A Quantity of Large timber and wood in lots as will best suit purchasers, standing on the Terrill Farm, consisting of yellow oak, white oak, Hickory and chesnut. The large trees will be sold single, also the chesnut if wished by purchasers.

Terms to suit the times. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Attendance by STEPHEN VAIL.

Nov. 18th. 48 2w

N. B. The Timber is larger than any I have yet sold. S. V.

Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article

Cider Vinegar, very low. All For Sale by

Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1839.

John E. Heath, Administrator with the will annexed of Aaron G. Ogden, deceased, } Representation of said deceased, } Insolvency.

THIS said Administrator having represented to the Orphans' court in the county of Essex under oath that the Personal and Real Estate of the above-named deceased is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased according to the best of his knowledge and belief. The Court thereupon Order and Direct the said administrator to give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit to the above-named administrator their claims and demands against the said deceased, and all persons indebted to said deceased are required to make payment to said administrator within nine months from this day. October 31st, A. D. 1839, by causing up a copy of your order to this effect to be set up in three public places in each county of Essex for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like period in one of the Newspapers printed in this state, which circulates the most generally in the county and place where said deceased resided.

By the Court, J. O. BRAKE,

46 2m Surrogate.

New Goods, at the Emporium!

RECEIVED from Philadelphia and New York, the past week a great variety of Shawls Dress Silks, De Laines, Prints, Merinoes, &c.—Styles and Qualities as follows:

Large White Merinoes, 8-4—Do. Black and Figured Kabyle, 8-4—Large Light and dark Brown.—La grange and Dunkin Shawls—Large Embroidered Scotch Merino—Colored Thibet Merino—Figured De Laines Shawls and Silks.—Dark Valencia dress Silks —Prussian and Grecian do—Silk Lace and Cotton do

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd.

Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

Stoves for Sale.

1 Stanley's Cook Stove, and 1 Sheet Iron Coal Stove, For Sale by H. A. CORY.

RED, Blue and Black INK, Sealing Wax, Leads for Pencils, &c. for sale at this Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

Between James S. Vail, complainant, and James Thorne, et al, defendants.

By Fa for the sale of Mortgaged premises.

By Virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Craig's Hotel in Plainfield on the 6th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, P. M. All that certain lot of Land and premises with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in Plainfield in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey. Butted and bounded as follows, namely, beginning at the corner in the centre of Front street being the road leading from Plainfield to Rahway and is the southwest corner of a lot of land released by complainant unto Eli a Kirkpatrick, then a west by his line one hundred and 27 chains and 90 links, to a stone in Elston Marsh's, formerly Zachariah Webster's line and another of Elias Kirkpatrick's corners, thence along said Elston Marsh's line south 1-4 east 8 chains, one chain and 85 links to a stake in the middle of Second street and William Dunn's line, northeast two chains and 35 links to a stake in the middle of Penee street aforesaid, and in Samuel L. Pound's line—then along his line north 52 degrees west 1 chain and 3 links to the place of beginning, containing one 22-100ths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff

Newark, Oct. 29, 1839. 48 4tu

Just Received,

And For Sale at this Office.

THE PHANTOM SHIP, a Tale of the Sea, the Ocean, and the Shore, by Capt. Marryat.

The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanacs for 1840, with many cuts

Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies.

Character of Mrs. Chloe Spear.

American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rockester

Poems, by a Widow, an acquaintance of Washington.

A supply of all kinds of Blank Common do

Slate Pencils, Steel Pens, Friction Matches, &c.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

Nov 4th, 1839.

Dissolution.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the name and firm of Leonard & Runyon, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the late firm, either on account or bond, are requested to make immediate payment and settle the same without delay, and those having demands against said firm will please present them. Being desirous of having the business of the firm settled up as soon as possible, we hope our friends will not put us to the trouble of again inviting them to settlement, nor by delay make themselves unnecessary trouble and cost.

☞ The Books and papers of the late firm will be left with the undersigned, at Mr. Mc. Lenon's corner old stand, who will be happy to wait on those who may call to settle their accounts or our absence.

Plainfield, November 1st, 1839. JOHN RUNYON.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION

THE next session of this School will commence on Monday, the 4th of November, to continue twenty-three weeks.

Terms.

Common English branches, per quarter,	$2 to 4.00
High Studies	5 to 6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00

Modern Languages an extra charge.

NELSON WHEELER, Principal.

Plainfield, Oct. 25th, 1839. 3w

HOUSE & LOT, For Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers his house and Lot for sale where he now resides, situated in Second street just below the Classical Institution. It will be sold low if application be made soon and on Liberal Terms.

Oct. 9th. if DANIEL OSBURN.

LEHIGH COAL.

500 TONS of the First Quality Coal direct from the mines, For Sale in Lumps, or broken and screened, at the lowest market price.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Oct. 7th, 1839. 142 3m

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS E. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1839. 72 tf

Just made up,

A VERY superior pail with a slide milk strainer, that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement. JOHN R. DENISON.

Selling Off Cheap.

THE Subscriber about to make some different arrangement in his business now offer for sale, from 2 to 300 yards of Calico at Cost prices, also a Cloth Cloak at Cost, and a few pairs of English Merinoes which he will sell at very small advances from Cost. The Subscriber has also a good assortment of Groceries, Flour, Fish, and Hardware Crockery &c. &c.

H. A. CORY.

Sept. 9th.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C. For Sale at this Office,

October, 1839,

CHEAP FOR CASH. VIZ.

THREE Experiments in Living,—Living within the means, Living up to the means, and Living beyond the means.—Tenth Edition.—A very popular work—45 cts.

Fourth Experiment in Living, Living without Means, Sixth Edition—16 cts.

Fortune Telling Cards,—Hieroglyphic Bible,

Charleston Tragedy,—Fort Braddock Letters

Daily Food,—Primers and Juvenile Books.

Anti-Slavery ALMANACS for 1840

SEAR'S PILLS.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 2s. per quire. Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, well printed, and handsomely bound, at only 6d and 87 cts. each, large and small

Watts' Psalms and Hymns, large and small editions

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

Tissue paper, assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,

Day Books, Ledgers, Memorandum, and Pass Books.

Pocket Books and Wallets, several kinds,

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

Perfumed Card paper, &c. &c.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

Small Blank books—Dream Books,

Song Books, several kinds, 6 to 8 cents

Album and Scrap Leaves,

Libelum put into book, 40 cts. per hundred.

Pocket Memorandum Books, Pocket Combs, Wafers, Writing Ink, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books,

Town's Spelling Book,

Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas.

Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,

Angel's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.

Colburn's Arithmetic,

Foster's Elementary, and common Copy Books,

School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.

Adams' Latin Grammar,

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary

Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini,

Pearson's Fables, in French, with plates.

Murray's small English Grammar,

Do. do. do. Exercises,

Mills' Rectoric,—Grimshaw's United States,

Hutchinson's Xen-ophon, Clark's Cæsar, Viner's Plutarch, and other second-hand Classical Books.

Miscellaneous,

Missionary Gazetteer, with plates

The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott

Whitmer's Poems,

Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P Lovejoy,

Memoir of the Rev. Leonard Hayncs, with a portrait,

The Golden Rail Road,

Bouyan's Holy War,

Conversations on Chemistry, with plates,

The Emigrant's Guide to the West; containing also the emigrant's Pocket Companion,

Pollok's Course of Time,

Baxter's Saint's Rest,—The Young Husband

Baxter on Affection,—Baxter's call and sinner,

Moore's Lalla Rookh,—Cowper's Task,

Young's Night Thoughts,

Watts' Divine and Moral Songs,

Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,

Moore's Melodies,—Thomson's Seasons,

Readings between New York and Washington,

Miracles and Parables of our Saviour,

MARRYATT'S Novels, complete in one large octavo Volume, well bound,

Oliver Twist, a Novel, complete in 1 vol. by the sole Author,

Japhet, search of his Father, 2 vols. bound in Morocco and gilt,

Midshipman Easy, 2 vols. do. do.

Frank Mildmay, or the Naval Officer, 2 vols. do. do.

Pacha of Many Tales, 2 vols. do. do.

Newton Forster, 2 vols. do. do.

Peter Simple, 2 vols. do. do.

King's Own, 2 vols. do. do.

Jacob Faithful, 2 vols. do. do.

Poor Jack, Three Cutters, 1 vol. do. do.

Baron Munchausen,—Providential Care.

William's Poems.

Anti-Slavery,

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,

Life of Gustavus Vassa, with plates

Beauties of Philanthropy, with plates,

Life of Granville Sharp, with plates,

Thome and Kimbles' West Indies, with a map and an Appendix, well bound

The above in pamphlet form

Alton Trials, with a plate,—Royal Code at Hayti

Channing on Slavery,—Morris's Speech

Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery

Mansfield's Manual,—Mrs Child's Appeal

Testimony of God against Slavery,

Life of Wilberforce,—Life of Granville Sharp,

Work of Freedom, with plates,—Light and Love

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,

Boston on the Slave Trade,

Jay's View,

Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs

American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.

Anti-Slavery Record, in 2 vols.

The Fountain, &c. &c.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's Instructor.

Child's First Book,—Arithmetical Table Books.

Crook in the Lot by Thomas Boston.

Three Lost Children.

Benjamin's Antiquities; or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.

Goldsmith's History of Greece.

Persian from Rahmy.

The Approved RECIPE BOOK.

CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.

MAGIC OR GAME CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,

POWER OF ATTORNEY,

CONSTABLES' SALES,

WARRANTS,

SUBPŒNAS.

Bills of Sale,

BAIL BONDS, for Constables,

EXECUTIONS,

BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1839.

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber have house to rent to Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1839. 92 1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public Road. The House is new and well finished, with about a half acre of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. if

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

ARRANGEMENT until further Notice.

On and after SATURDAY, the 5th inst. the cars will run as follows:—

Leave New York, from the foot of Market-field st. (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, per steamboat Water Witch at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Elizabethtown for Plainfield at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 8 o'clock, and a quarter before 2, A. M.

Stages leave Plainfield for Somerville, by way of Bonehead, on the arrival of the last train.

Fresh lunches at noon, at the refreshment room at the depot half an hour before the starting of each train.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 7th, 1839.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are compiled entirely of Vegetable ingredients, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. Affect one of the Liver Costiveness, Head Ache, Bilious Colic, Jaundice, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS* in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.

154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 18 9. 144 1y

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have to-date for the benefit of others affected, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and may family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX.

July 24, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

WOOD TYPES,

Cut by machinery, and warranted superior to any heretofore manufactured.

GEORGE F. NESBITT, Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York, respectfully informs the Printers of the United States, that he has now in full operation his machine for cutting Wood Types, which being an entirely new invention, is warranted to cut Types, both plain and ornamental, superior to any heretofore exhibited in this country, in proof of the assertion, informs the public that he has obtained Diplomas and Medals from both the American and Mechanic Institutes of the city of New York, at their Fairs of 1837, 1838 and 1839, as the books of the Institutes will show.

George F. Nesbitt would particularly invite the attention of Printers to the fact, that though the specimens of the proprietors of the Liverpool and Harlaem jackets, he has been favored with the latest French and English specimens, that many of the new kinds are now being cut for the Printers of this city by him; they were exhibited by him at the Mechanic's Fair in this city now closed and pronounced by the Committee of the Printers appointed to examine types and specimens, to be superior to any wood types ever before exhibited, and having a decided advantage over large metal types.

George F. Nesbitt would also inform the Printers of the United States, he is ready to cut types on wood of size, from five lines pica upwards, from any of the patterns of small job types contained in the extensive specimens of Messrs. G. Bruce & Co., or from any new pattern that can be suggested.

George F. Nesbitt is desirous that Printers and those in any way connected should become acquainted with the fact that his prices are much reduced from those heretofore charged by other manufacturers; that he allows his agents 20 per cent commission; that his terms are six months credit, or 10 per cent off for cash.

Printers of Newspapers who will publish the above for six times within three months of this date, and will send me a copy of their paper, shall be entitled to 25 per cent off for cash, on their next purchase of wood or any heretofore manufactured they can be returned and the money will be paid in place of them.

GEORGE F. NESBITT.

Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water sts. N. Y.

Oct. 29, 1839. 147 6w

Pennsylvania Money taken at par for Goods, at the Emporium. D. LENOX.

English Merinos,

A FEW pieces English Merinos, fine quality double fold, for sale at 3s. 6d cash. D. LENOX.

Wanted, at the Plainfield Emporium

300 DOZ. EGGS, for which the highest prices will be paid.

100 Bushels White Nots, for New York Market.

Oct. 21, 1839. D. LENOX.

Victoria Robes,

A New and Splendid Article, For sale by DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield Emporium, Oct 14.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. March 25th, 1839.

Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED, Gold's Patent Bake Oven, a very desirable article. Also, a lot of Britannia Ware, for sale cheaper than ever, by

July 22, 1839. M. HATFIELD.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerable.

Try it. June 15th.

Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of T. TRUMP & CO. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without further solicitation.

June 4, 1839. THS. S. ALBERTI.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by W. S. WILLIS.

May 14th, 1839.

STOVES ! ! STOVES ! ! !

MY STORE is now well filled with a good variety of Stoves in complete order. Among them are the following:

Postley's Union Cook

Of all sizes. These are highly approved. They are known of one season's use, that they have given full satisfaction. I am willing to let any person try one and try it, and if it does not suit, it may be returned without any charge.

Rotarys, of all sizes,

With or without cast ovens. These stoves are too well known to need any commendation.

Postley's old pattern, from No. 1 to 5

Nine Plates,

From 16 to 30 inch, (7 sizes) all in complete order. I have taken the pains to go to Philadelphia and purchase them, in order to have the best and cheapest; they have sunken hearths which makes them very convenient for boiling in front; there is no ash nor 1 large boiler. 1 tea kettle, 1 Russia iron pan 2 tin pans and 1 Dipper

James' Cook, for coal or wood.

Hess's beautiful store or parlor stoves

Mott's self feeding cook and parlor do

Six Plates of F. H. Church's,

For heating rooms with wood. They are a most unequalled Hot Stove.

M. N. Stanley's beautiful Parlor

Stoves for wood. These have been known to draw where nothing else would.

Franklins.

I have four sizes of these, of very neat patterns—I have never had the same demand for them in consequence of an increase of call for them last year.

Second-hand Stoves.

I have a great variety of these, almost all sizes and patterns and they will be sold much lower than they ever were by me.

Russia Sheet Iron Stoves,

These are now so well known, that it is needless to say much about them. They are manufactured at my shop, of the best materials, and handsomely ornamented with fancy castings and bronzed brass rims, which renders them among the neatest Stoves now in use for parlors and sitting rooms. Any person wishing to take them on trial one week, when, if they please they may return them without charge.—I have them single or with one or two sheet stoves to set them by, and also large drums the heat is more diffused, and retained longer in the room.

P. S.—Pans, Pipe, Coal hods, Riddles, British Ironstre, Black Lead, Dust Rubes, &c. for sale as usual.

I have also some kinds of stoves on hand, which I have not enumerated. I consider my assortment more complete than it ever has been before, and I respect fully request the public to call and examine my Stoves before purchasing elsewhere.

JONATHAN THOMPSON.

Rahway, Oct. 21, 1839.

$5 REWRAD.

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber 4 heifers on the first mountain all branded on the horns, J. V. Three 2 years old, one 1 year old. One red with a white face, 2 black, one a little blacker than the other, and 1 red with some white about her.

Any person finding said heifers and returning them to the subscriber or notifying them that they are where may get them and send a line to Plainfield Post Office, shall receive the above reward.

JOSEPH VAIL.

Green Brook, Sept. 28th, 1839 44 3w pd

☞ The Morristown Jerseyman will please insert the above 3 weeks, and we will send $1 the first opportunity.—Ed.

PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he is now offering for sale A *NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS*, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York, to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times.—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage; and as he intends to sell

At very reduced Prices,

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it unnecessary to go elsewhere to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries. China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

New Goods,

IN addition to his former stock, the subscriber has just opened a few pieces of White De Laines, also Paper Muslins, and black figured Thistle De Veils.

Oct. 29th. D. LENOX.

Ladies' Cloths.

JUST RECEIVED, at the Plainfield Emporium, two pieces of very fine, double-milled, black cloths. 1 piece of super black Cassimere, double-mill'd, at 62 per yard. D. LENOX.

STEWART'S Steam Refined Candy, White Sicily Grapes, and Fresh Lemons for sale by

Oct. 29th, 1839. D. LENOX.

Muslin, Muslin, Muslin,

CHEAP Domestic Sheeting and Bleached shirting, for sale at reduced prices by D. LENOX.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES, Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Gerdan, Fleeced, Cotton, and silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s. D. LENOX.

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Hats. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

Just Received at the Cheap Store,

1000 YARDS Dark Prints, at 6d. 8d. and 10d. per yard. Ladies, please call and purchase soon. D. LENOX.

Blue Black and light colored Silks,

A For Dresses, at the low price of 3s. 6d. per yard. D. LENOX.

Kabyle Shawls,

A New Article, dark rich patterns, very heavy, 8-4, Suitable for Winter. D. LENOX.

Chinelle, Brocha, Plaid & Rob Roy

SHAWLS, a good assortment, at very reduced prices. D. LENOX.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Seventeenth Volume of the

NEW-YORK MIRROR.

Will Issued on the 25th day of June.

THE ensuing new splendid Steel plate engravings, with the original tales written by T. S. Fay, Con. Mathews, Lee, Burgoyne, (the editor,) and other writers of acknowledged eminence.

Fifty pieces of poetry, original and selected from the Periodical and old standard writers, with a number of original music, will embellish the present Volume, while in its every character will be maintained, in its foreign correspondence with literary men from the French, German and other languages, Tales, Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Biographical Sketches, American Reminiscences, Indiscretions, &c.

No volume of the Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months the subscription list has increased with a rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Its friends are more numerous, its resources more ample, and its conductors promise that their exertions in behalf of the literature of the country and valuable acquisitions of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

The reader will admit, that a work embracing an immense variety of subject matter, most of it expressly written for its columns, and accompanied by splendid steel, with copious selections of exquisite music, handsomely printed, altogether forming an immense volume of 416 imperial octavo pages, is indeed, afforded at the price of two dollars per annum, afforded at a price unexampled in cheapness by any periodical ever published in any country.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed on the extra superroyal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and occasionally with wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music, arranged for the Piano, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely large and beautiful Title-page, and copious Index are furnished. The terms are two dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mail to all subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

PLAINFIELD FACTORY

AT 6cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bollman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOS. M. STEAD.

Also, HAT BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, For Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 21, 1839. 12 6m

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the PAINTING BUSINESS, at the

present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the building one door south of Dr. Doty's tin store where he intends to keep a general assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of the following articles;

Old Mysore, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Imperial and Powching Teas; White crushed, brown, Havanna and New Orleans Sugar; Coffee, Rice, cheese, lard, and butter, Smoked beef, Soap, candles, prunes, raisins, cream cheese, Spices, Salt Petre, Sash Salt, Cassia, cloves, nutmegs, powder and shot, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold as low for cash or barter as can be had elsewhere.

Call and see.

WM. WILLIS.

☞ **Important to the Public.** ☜

AN agency has just been obtained by

P. MOSHER,

DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medical remedies, with a pamphlet illustrating the principles of the Reformed, or Medical Botanic Practice of Physic, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author of the American Practice of Medicine. These remedies, of which a few copies are annexed, are as follows:

To those afflicted with disease of any kind, this is of the highest importance, as they have now within their reach, valuable medicines, the virtues of which have been well tested by the author, Dr. W. Beach, of New York, in his valuable and extensive practice for upwards of twenty years. The horrid effects of the common mercurial treatment of the day are too well known to require comment. Many of our readers, in your families, have experienced some of the baneful effects of it. Their health, or lives, have been injured by it as the case may be; by perseverance in following it, mercury became (it is fashionable to say) working, when from within your reach, mild, safe and efficacious Vegetable medicines, such as are congenial with the system, and seem to be ordained by the Author of Nature for our use by calculation to restore you to health? Be resolved then, to renounce such a practice, and embrace a system of treatment which experience has proved beneficial and salutary. Make one trial, and you will receive the difference, and never after remain an advocate for the Reformed, or Medico-Botanic Practice of Medicine, and its remedies, which are as follows, viz:

Dr. Beach's Pamphlet, which contains full directions for the above generally. You have only to reach forth your hands, and experience their blessings. The proportion only sick of you doubtless sufficient to give them a fair trial.

Among the various medicines put up, and for sale by the subscriber, the following are particularly recommended as well deserving public attention and patronage:

For Bilious complaints, Beach's sanitive physic and Pain killer.

For consumption, cough, &c. " Pulmonary Syrup.
For Weakness and debility, " Restorative Bitters.
For Piles, " Pile Electuary.
For Liver Complaints, " Hepatic Pills.
For Dyspepsia, " Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
For Fever and Ague, " Fever & Ague powder
For worms, " Worm powder.
For Fever, " Diaphoretic or Fever Powder.
For Bowel complaints, " Neutralizing Mixture.
For diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. " Diuretic Drops.
For all chronic cases, " Hepatic Wash and Ointment.
For Inflammation, " Cooling Lotion or Cosmetic Lotion.
For Rheumatism, " Rheumatic Oil and sedative Syrup.
For Sore and weak eyes, " Eye balsam, or water.
For pain in the back, side, or breast, " Strengthening plaster.
For Ulcers, Burns, &c. " Black or healing salve
For Piles, Inflammation and Hemorrhoids, " Emetic powders.

P. MOSHER. Druggist
New Market, N. J. Jan. 1839. 1y

NEW ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing October 1st, 1839.

New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New Brunswick

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.;
—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cts.—Rahway,
50 cts—New Brunswick, 75 cts.

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 9 o'clock, A. M daily,
At 4 3-4 P. M. "
Leave New Brunswick
At 7 1-2, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 o'cl., noon, daily.
At 3 P. M. daily.

Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.
Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4 1-4, & 11, P. M.
Leave Newark at 7 1-2, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, 6, o, and 10, P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.
Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

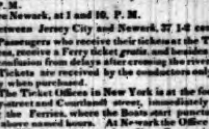
☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket gratis, and besides preserve confidence from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Cortlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the usual place of the train.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been undertook, and passengers will be carried to and from the depot without the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 61-4 cents.

October 1st, 1839. tf.



Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS ST JAMES.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 3m 1y

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID Assortment of first quality Britannia metal Coffee, Pots, Tea Pots, Spoons, Knives, and Milk Cups, for Sale cheap at the new Hollow Ware Establishment.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 14, 1839.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Print ing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is respectfully solicited by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

NOW IS YOUR TIME ! STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber would inform the inhabitants of this and the adjacent country, that he has on hand a large assortment of the most approved kinds of stoves, among which are the following,

Curche's Premium Cook Stove,
Peatlee's Union do
Nine Plate stoves, all sizes, for cooking.
House's Coal Franklin Stoves,
Church's Patent coal burners,
Rhoda Iron coal stoves, a very handsome article for parlors,
Small coal stoves, various patterns.
Six plate stoves for churches, &c.

Stove pipe, drip pans, boilers, tea kettles, all kinds Stove Fixtures made to order, together with a general assortment of hollow ware.

The subscriber trusts that from 15 years experience in the stove business will enable him to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, Sept. 22, 1839.

N. B. Always on hand, plain and japanned tea ut wholesale and retail.

Notice,

MR. ELISHA BENTON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c.

M. F. CUSHING.

☞ The articles published below, containing the most valuable and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Counsellor of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

The Great Counsellor of the Germans,

LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE,

OF DENMARK,

The Greatest of human Benefactors.

Citizens of North and South America :

To Louis Otton Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, (pronounced Gerlicke) the honor of ushering in NEW and PRACTICABLE DOCTRINES in the science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) has proven to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine ever before laid down for the instruction upon which has ever suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which belatedly challenges his opponents to refute, viz: Consumption is a disease of nature, and not of the lungs, as some of the Fin Vins (or Life Principle,) of the human body; it often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs; and that may be entirely eradicated, cured, or a consumption made out of a simple headache. An invaluable precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the opposing faculty of both sexes, teaching them that this disease for the first time in the history of the world is rendered manageable, and that all diseases liable to the black, and not to the full grown age.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your undisputed gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the discovery of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and second stages, a disease which has thoroughly filled the pastures in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved to self the Conqueror of Pigmalions—a medicine, for which the unsolicited will be sent to bless the heart of the adjacent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wonderous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick and dying, that they have often become the willing and joyful instruments of changing despondency into hope, sick sons into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness

GOELICKE S MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or the rich treasures of our Globe,—a medicine whose wealth is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE FOLD POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for a single disease, is found to be a panacea of various influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing effects in many cases when they had resigned to the insensible grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one dose; for children, a half dose; and for infants, a quarter drop; the children governed for a long period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

PRICE.—Three and one-third rix dollars* ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of th MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the favor of many of our friends, and that of the faculty in general members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinions, either of the sanative or its discoverer, Louis Otton Goelicke, as we have done enough to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for when our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that Dr. Louis Otton Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new document and a new medicine, we held no opinion of him, believing the publication of Elixirs and nostrums to be a base imposition and the poison of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced to make a number of experiments and trials of its reputed virtues (as a number of our most respectable patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) positively to declare, that we have in all cases where we have prescribed it, found it to be the most powerful, but other healing medicines, which we have heretofore deemed invaluable. Our testimony for the discovery of this medicine was a sine qua non with the inventor before he would give the precious secret to us; and, as friends of our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a public benefactor, who does honor to the profession, and to our country, and we gave him birth.

The recent adoption of a medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It is indeed a most valuable boon, wherever it is used it is the sick heal witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 16, 1838.

CERTIFICATES.

Post office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir.—Mr. A. Noyes, who lives here, is a debilitated state of health for years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him Mr. Geo. Rosser was troubled with a pain in his side for 15 years, and was given over, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a pint of the Sanative, and was able to do his usual labor when I left there. Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 16, 1838.

Sir.—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the Consumption for a great number of years, has taken perfect relief of the Sanative; he was given up and the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to ride out and draw water by the ton.

Yours, ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
and Irons and Crockeries,
Spatters and Fry Pans
Shell Metal Tea Spoons
Copper and Tin do
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass and common Kettles
Iron Stone and Tongs
Britannia Tea Pots,
do Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Fancy and Common Bellows
Britannia Table and Tea Spoons
Shovel and Tongs
Brass and Iron Candle sticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Fire Irons complete.

Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Plain Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Roofing, Lead-ing, and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 4l ly

Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore and now existing between the undersigned under the name of the *ROUND BROOK HAY PRESS* will cease to exercise May at the Market Place on the 15th of September next.

MERRIT T. TANNER.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough and liberal English education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its object aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, imbecile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

E. F.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the business at the old stand. A large assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 25, 1839. 14

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpet to them my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 1834. 1y04*

The Farmer's 'Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 97 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the direction of the Post Master general, is carried only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent each number within the state; and within 300 miles out of the state one cent and a half on each number, to any other part of the Union.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1, or half volume, No. 6.

March, 1839.

More New Goods

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Gro de Berlin Silk, a few pieces colored Gro de Nap, 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces of Mouselin de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1839. 16 tf

Journeymen Wanted.

WANTED a Journeyman and a Cordwainer. Apply at the Plainfield Shoe Store.

June 6th, 1839. THOMAS C. ALBERTI.

GROCERY AND SHOE STORE !

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their store in Plainfield, on the corner of Front street and Bonny Lane, a large and fresh assortment, various Goods that they will sell cheap for cash or country produce, such as Corn, Wheat, flour, buckwheat, rye, potatoes, and the highest prices paid for Wood.

The articles offered, all wanted to be good, are to follows. Those who call will find it well to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

Free labor sugar and coffee, Tea, molasses, raisins, rice, ginger, cocoa, chocolate, allspice, pepper, saleratus, cream tartar, spices, indigo, madder, logwood, gum arabic, butter, lard, hard soap, Pork, Fish, Soap, flour, meal,—Ink,—Paregoric, oil spirits, castor oil, salts, 8 drops, quicksilver, Essences of Cinnamon and ginger, peppermint, Brimstone, Essence of Peppermint, Mustard, Boots and shoes,—Crockery, Glass and China ware, Washing, sugar,—candle, hardware, brushes, bellows, screws, rasps, nails, brooms, ropes, buckets, butter, twine, hammers, tacks, spades, scrapers, shovels, fire irons, straps, hand saws and eyes,—Patent thread, so-negalds, cotton,—Crackers—Bread.

GEO. FOX POUND,
SAMUEL L. POUND.

Plainfield, Sept. 3d, 1839. 3m 1 Apr. 1

BRASS KETTLES.

FROM 21 to 42 cts. per lb. Tinplate Brass, large and small sizes, which I will sell cheap, call and see them.

Also, Tin Wash Kettles, warranted fire proof, very cheap.

HOLLOW WARE.

Pans, Kettles, Cast Iron and Portable Air Furnaces Copper, Tin and Tea Kettles, Gridirons, Shovel, Tongs Kitchen Fire Dogs, Sauce Pans, Frying Pans, &c.

Wanted in Exchange,

All kinds of Country Produce, Old Copper, Pewter, Brass, Lead, Rags, Bees Wax, Feathers, for which the highest prices.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

New Goods,

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, and will sell them very low.

Call and see. H. A. CORY.

April 22d, 1839. 18 tf

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The widely established reputation of Dr Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any farther elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the chyle, whence the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discoverer's secret was too nearly locked up in the inventor's breast to admit of discovery. With that generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other medicines in the universe, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has this decided superiority, independent of prevention of disease no better than the latter can be a cure for disease when confirmed. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the regular and healthy secretion of the bile, which first formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the wonderful agency of the Pills, and passed in another channel. The diseases which especially yield to the influence of Dr. Peters' Pills are as follows:—Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick head ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the spleen, Piles, Colic, Female obstructions, Heart burn, Foul tongue, Nausea, Inflammation of the liver and bowels, Intermittent Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, when a Cathartic or Aperient is necessary.

Dr. Peters hasthree other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness; equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combine to render them more easy to swallow than any medicine ever known, and has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular pills, which turns out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such remedies into practice, yet practice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might seek a cathartic on certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering my well all the purposes to be sought from ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's pills. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families such as I am accustomed—their utility in affections of the bilious coast cannot be doubted.

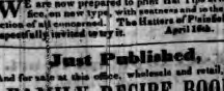
JOHN L. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan. 16, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf



Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, which we have received and in the selection of which considerable care was exercised. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it.

April 18th.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail. The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is put up in a neat and convenient form, and cannot fail to be found important, and exceedingly useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26. 1839. Number 149.

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

BY JAMES T. CUSHING,

MILTON F. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $1.50 per annum, if paid during the first six three months if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance; otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No communications from the post office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements of long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning. If short, they will be received if sent in by 9 o'clock Monday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCEME.

THE following detail of a Scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in December next, interests us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries, both as to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of 20 dols. per Ticket—the Value and Number of the capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and Sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application as the choice of numbers—as here the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chances. We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but enclose remit and transmit us your order, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to SYLVESTER & CO 156 Broadway, New York.

☞ Observe the Number, 156

1 Prize of		$700,000 !
1	of	$500,000 !
1	of	$25,000 !
6 prizes of		$20,000 !
2	of	$15,000 !
3	of	$10,000 !

GRAND REAL ESTATE & BANK STOCK LOTTERY

Of Property Situated in New Orleans.

The Richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the public, in this or any Country.

Tickets $20—No Shares

Authorized by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the commissioners appointed under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1st, 1839.—Schmitz & Hamilton, Managers.

Sylvester & Co. 156 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.——No Combination numb rs.

The Deeds of the property, and the Bank Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners, for the security of the Prize-Holders.

Splendid Scheme.

1 Prize.—The Arcade—On Augustine, Natchez and Gaiety streets. Rented at about $7,000 per annum, and valued at $ 60,000

1 Prize.—New Orleans City Hotel—Rented at $35,000, and valued at $500,000

1 Prize.—2,000 shares Canal Bank stock, $100 each, $200,000

1 Prize.—400 shares Commercial do. 10 each, 20,000

5 Prizes—5 Dwelling Houses in the best part of New Orleans, each deposited at 11,000 or 1500 dollars per annum, and each valued at 20,000. Each prize 20,000, 100,000

1 Prize.—Dwelling House. Rented at $1000 Valued at 15,000

1 Prize.—100 shares Mechanics' and Traders' bank stock, 100 dollars each, 10,000

3 Prizes.—Each 100 shares Canal Bank Stock, each share 100 dollars, each prize 10,000 30,000

1 Prize.—50 shares Exchange bank, 100 each, 5,000

1 Prize.—50 do. do. do. 5,000

1 Prize.—25 do Gas Light bank do. 2, 00

1 Prize.—25 do. do. do. 2, 00

1 prize.—15 do. Mechanics' & Traders' do. 1,500

1 prize.—15 do. do. do. 1,500

20 prizes—each 10 shares the Louisiana State Bank, 100 dole. each, each prize 1000, 20,000

10 prizes.—each 2 shares of 100 dols. each prize 800 dols. of the Gas Light Bank, 8,000

100 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the bank of Louisiana, 20,000

200 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the N. Orleans Bank, 20,000

150 prizes, each 1 share of 100 dols. of the Union bank of Florida, 15,000

600 Prizes. $1,500,000

☞ It shall be at the option of the winners of prizes of Bank stocks, either to take the stock itself, or the par value thereof in cash.

☞ The receipts of the sale of tickets are deposited in the New Orleans banks, to the names of the managers, and the amount thereof ascertained, for the security of the prize holders.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the managers, and placed under the seal previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property vested in them as shall be drawn out, without deducting anything, and without any deduction!

SYLVESTER & CO.

Nov. 1839. (156 tm) 156 Broadway, N. Y.

POETICAL

The Blessed Land.

"The Inhabitants shall not say I AM SICK." Isaiah.

Not sick!—Shall throbbing brows no more
With nameless anguish start?
No more the ebbing life-blood pour
Cold currents through the heart?
No tortured nerve wax rocking pain
To sudden madness thrill?
Nor strive the powerless arm in vain
Their office to fulfil?
In there no weak, no pained head,
Nor aguishing breast?—
Where, Book of Mercy! is that land
Which thou thy page has blessed?

Dwells there no sickness of the heart
Within that favored bound?
No pleasure with his poisoned dart
The unwary youth to wound?
No hope deferred, the soul to harm?
No joy on parting gone?
No love with fickle smile to charm,
With false embrace to sting?
Oh, glorious world!—For on its tide of time,
From fear and changes free,
Why should we shrink to seek that clime,
Though death the passport be?

VARIETY.

The Miller's Maid.

There is a lonely mill close beside the little hamlet of Udort, near the Rhine shore, between the villages of Bacharach and Trarbach, on the left bank below Bingen. This mill is said to have been the scene of the following story.

It was on a Sunday morning, "ages long ago," that the miller of the mill, and his whole family, went forth to hear the holy mass at the eastern church, in the village of Horn-l. The mill, which was also his residence, was left in charge of a servant-girl named Hannchen, or Jenny, a stout-hearted lass, who had long lived with him in that capacity. An infant child, of an age unfit for church, was left in her charge likewise.

The girl was busily employed in preparing dinner for the return of her master and his family, when who should enter, all of a sudden but an old sweetheart of hers, named Heinrich Buteler. He was an idle, grasceless fellow, whom the miller had forbidden his house, but whom Jenny with the amiable perversity peculiar to her sex, only liked, perhaps, all the better because she gave him no countenance. She was glad to see him, and she told him so too; and although in the midst of her work, she not only got him something to eat at once, but also found time to sit down with him and have a gossip, while he despatched the food she set before him. As he ate, however, he let fall his knife.

"Pick that up, my lass," said he, in a joking way, to the good-natured girl.

"Nay, Heinrich," she replied, "your back should be more supple than mine, for you have less work to make it stiff. I labor all day long, and you do nothing. But, never mind! I would go hard with me as I refused to do more than that for you, had though you be."

This was spoken half sportively, and half in good earnest: for, kind-hearted as the girl was, and much as she liked the scapegrace, she was too honest and industrious herself to encourage or approve of idleness and a suspicious course of life in any one else, however dear to her. So stooping down accordingly, to pick up the knife. As she was in the act of rising, however, the treacherous villain drew a dagger from under his coat, and caught her by the nape of the neck, gripping her throat firmly with his fingers to prevent her screaming the while.

"Now lass," he said, swearing out a bad oath, at the same time, "where is your master's money? I'll have that or your life! so take your choice."

The terrified girl would fain have parleyed with the ruffian, but he would hear nothing she could say.

"Master's money or your life, lass!" was all the answer he vouchsafed to her entreaties—"Choose at once," was the only alternative he offered her; "the grave or the gold!"

She saw that there was no hope of mercy at his hands; and, as she saw it, her native resolution awoke in her bosom. Like the generality of her gentle sex, she was timid at trifles; but death was a subject of fear to her; a drop of blood caused her to faint; no unwonted sound filled her soul with fear in the night. But when her energies were aroused by any adequate cause, she proved, as her sex have ever done, that in courage, in endurance, in presence of mind, and in resources of emergency, she far surpassed the bravest and boldest men.

"Well, well, Heinrich!" she said, resignedly, "what is to be, must be. But if you take the money, I shall even go along with ye. This will be no home for me any more. But ease your grip of my neck a little—don't squeeze so hard; I can't move, you hug me so tight; and if I can't stir, you cannot get the money—that's clear, you know. Besides, Heinrich, and if it is to be done at all, it must be done quickly, as the family will shortly be back from Hornel."

The ruffian relaxed his grips, and finally let go his hold. Her reason were all cogent with his cupidity.

"Come," she said,—"quick, quick—no delay! the money is in master's bedroom."

She tripped up stairs, gaily as a lark; he followed closely at her heels. She led the way into her master's bedroom, and pointed out the coffer in which his money was secured.

"Here," she said, reaching him an axe which lay in a corner of the room, "this will wrench it open at once; and while you are tying it up, I shall just step up stairs to my own apartment, and get a few things ready for our flight, as well as my own little savings for the last five years."

The ruffian was thrown off his guard by her seeming and apparent anxiety to accompany him. Like all egotists he deserved himself, when self-deceit wasdoomed certain to be his destruction.

"Go last," was all he said; "but be not long. This job will be done in a twinkling."

She disappeared at the words. He immediately broke open the coffer, and was soon engaged in rummaging its contents.

As he was thus employed, however, absorbed in the contemplation of his prey, and eagerly occupied in securing it on his person, the brave-hearted girl stole down the stairs on tiptoe. Creeping softly along the passage, she speedily gained the door of the chamber unseen by him, and likewise unheard. It was but the work of a moment for her to turn the key in the wards and lock him in. This done, she rushed forth to the outer door of the mill, and gave the alarm.

"Fly, fly!" she shrieked to the child, her master's heir, her infant foster-son, that she today being within sight or sound of her. "Fly, fly to thy father! fly on your life! Tell him we shall all be murdered an he haste not back. Fly, fly!"

The child, who was at play before the door, at once obeyed the energetic commands of the brave girl, and sped as fast as his tiny legs could carry him on the road by which he knew his parent would return from church. Hannchen ran with him onward, and inspired his little heart as he ran.

"Bless thee, boy—bless thee!" she exclaimed, in the gladness of her heart! "a master arrives in time, I will offer up a taper on the altar of our blessed lady of Kreutzberg, by Bonn."

She sat down on the stone bench by the mill-door to ease her over-excited spirit; and she wept as she sat, at the thought of her happy deliverance.

"Thank God!" she ejaculated, "thank God for this escape Oh, the deadly villain!—and I so fond of him, too!"

A shrill whistle, from the grated window of the chamber in which she had shut up the ruffian, Heinrich, caught her ear, and made her start at once to her feet.

"Diether! Diether!" she heard him shout, "come to the child, and come hither! I am fast. Come hither! Bring the boy here, and kill the girl!"

She glanced hastily up at the casement from which the imprisoned villain's hand beckoned to some one in the distance, and then looked anxiously after her infant emissary. The messenger held on his way unharmed, however; and she thought to herself that the alarm was a false one, roused to excite her fear, and overcome her resolution. Just however as the child reached a hollow spot in the next field—the channel of a natural drain, then dry with the heats of summer—she saw another ruffian start up from the bed of the drain, and, catching him up in his arms, hasten towards the mill, in accordance with the directions of his accomplice. In a moment she perceived her danger, and in a moment more she formed her future plan of proceeding. Retreating into the mill, she double-locked and bolted the door—the only apparent entrance to the edifice, every other means of obvious access to the interior being barred by means of strong iron gratings fixed against all the windows; and then took her post at an upper casement, determined to await patiently either he master's return, and her consequent delivery from that dangerous position, or her own death if it were inevitable.

"Never," said she to herself, "never shall this house or my master's house a prey to such villains or permit his property to be carried off before my eyes by them, while I have life and strength to defend it."

She had barely time to secure herself within, when the ruffin from without, holding the hapless child in one hand, and a long sharp knife in the other, assailed the door with kicks and curses and imprecations—for she had drawn the bolts—the only apparent entrance to the edifice, every other means of obvious access to the interior being barred by means of strong iron gratings fixed against all the windows; and then took her post at an upper casement, determined to await patiently either he master's return, and her consequent delivery from that dangerous position, or her own death if it were inevitable.

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"Well, well, Heinrich!" she said, resignedly, "what is to be, must be. But if you take the money, I shall even go along with ye. This will be no home for me any more. But ease your grip of my neck a little—don't squeeze so hard; I can't move, you hug me so tight; and if I can't stir, you cannot get the money—that's clear, you know. Besides, Heinrich, and if it is to be done at all, it must be done quickly, as the family will shortly be back from Hornel."

Such was the ruffian's answer to her remonstrance. Her reasons were all cogent with his cupidity.

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As he was thus employed, however, absorbed in the contemplation of his prey, and eagerly occupied in securing it on his person, the brave-hearted girl stole down the stairs on tiptoe. Creeping softly along the passage, she speedily gained the door of the chamber unseen by him, and likewise unheard. It was but the work of a moment for her to turn the key in the wards and lock him in. This done, she rushed forth to the outer door of the mill, and gave the alarm.

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"Another ruffian!" exclaimed the girl, in a tone of despair, as she heard the new comer join the first in his attempts to force the door. "Then I am lost indeed!"

"Open the door, you jade!" shouted the villain from without, accompanying his words with the vilest abuse, and the fiercest imprecations. "I'll hack this whelp's limbs to pieces with my knife, and then burn the mill over your head. 'Twill be a merry blaze, I trow."

"I put my trust in God," replied the dauntless girl; "never shall ye set your foot within those walls while I have life to prevent ye."

The ruffian had the infant for a moment at the level at he sought for without his threat. In this moment perhaps, the only possible clandestine entrance to the building. It was a large aperture in the wall, communicating with the great wheel and the other machinery of the mill, and got a few things ready for our flight, as well as my own little savings for the last five years."

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"I put my trust in God," replied the dauntless girl; "never shall ye set your foot within those walls while I have life to prevent ye."

The ruffian had the infant for a moment at the level at he sought for without his threat. In this moment perhaps, the only possible clandestine entrance to the building. It was a large aperture in the wall, communicating with the great wheel and the other machinery of the mill, and was a point entirely unprotected, for the reason that the simple occupants had never supposed it feasible for any one to seek admission through such a dangerous inlet. Elated with his discovery the ruffian returned to the infant, and, tying the hands and feet of the child, threw it on the ground even as a butcher will fling a lamb destined for the slaughter, to await his time for slaying. He then stole back to the aperture, by which he hoped to effect an entrance. All this was unseen by the dauntless girl within.

In the meanwhile her mind was busied with a thousand conjectures. She clearly perceived that one means would be left untried to effect an entrance, and she knew that on the exclusion of her foe depended her own existence. A thought struck her.

"It is Sunday," said she to herself; "the mill never works on the Sabbath; suppose I set the mill a-going now? It can be soon star off; and haply my master, or some of his neighbors, wondering at the sight, may have hither to know the reason. A lucky thought," she exclaimed; "to God sent it to me!"

No sooner said than done. Being all her life accustomed to mill gear, it was but the work of a moment for her to set the machinery in motion. A brisk breeze which sprang up, as it were by the special interposition of providence, at once set the sails flying. The arms of the huge engine whirled round with fearful rapidity; the great wheel slowly revolved on its axle; the smaller gear turned, and creaked; and all moved accordingly as they came into action; the mill was in full operation.

It was in that very instant that the ruffian Diether had succeeded in squeezing himself through the aperture in the wall, and getting safely lodged in the interior of the great drum-wheel. His dismay however, was indescribable when he began to be whisked about with its revolution, and found that all his efforts to put a stop to the powerful machinery which set it in motion, or to extricate himself from his perilous situation were fruitless. His cries were most appalling; his shrieks were truly fearful; his curses and imprecations were horrible to hear. Hannchen listened to the spot, and saw him caught, like a reptile as he was, in his own trap. It need not be added, that she did not liberate him. She knew that he would be more frightened than hurt, if he kept within his enemy's grasp; and she knew, also, that unless he attempted to escape there was no danger of his falling out of it, even though he were insensible and inanimate all the while. In the meantime, the wheel went round and round with its steady unceasing motion; and round and round went the ruffian along with it, steadily and unceasingly too. In vain did he promise the most liberal gift to work her no harm; in vain did he implore her to pity on his helpless condition; in vain did he pray to all the powers of heaven, and adjure all the powers of hell to his aid. She would not hear nor heed him: and onward and unheeded of them likewise, muttering curses, he was whirled round and round in the unfeeling wheel, until at last, falling any precaution failed him, and he saw and heard no more. He fell senseless, on the bottom of the engine, but even there his insensate body continued to be whirled round, and round, as before: the brave girl not daring to trust to appearances in connexion with such a villain, and being, therefore, afraid to suspend the working of the machinery, or stop the mill gear and tackle from running at their fullest speed.

A loud knocking at the door was shortly after heard; and she knew it was her master and his family, accompanied by several of their neighbors. The unaccustomed appearance of the mill sails in full swing on the Sunday, had, as she anticipated, attracted their attention, and they had hastened home from church for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the phenomenon. The father bore his little boy in his arms; he had cut the cords wherewith the child was tied, but the latter unable to obtain an account of his extraordinary circumstance that had occurred from the affrighted innocent.

Hannchen, in a few words, told all; and then the spirit which had sustained her so long and so well while the emergency lasted, forsook her at once as it passed away. She fell senseless into the arms of the miller's eldest son, and was with difficulty recovered.

The machinery of the mill was at once stopped, and the inanimate ruffian dragged from the great wheel. The other ruffian was brought down from his prison. Both were then bound and sent off to Bonn under a strong escort; and, in due course, came under the hands of the town executioner.

It was not long till Heunchen became a bride. The bridegroom was the miller's son, who had loved her long and well, but with a passion previously unrequited. They lived themselves and happily together for many years, and died at a good old age, surrounded by a flourishing family. To the latest hour of her life, this brave-hearted woman would shudder as she told the tale of her danger, and her deliverance.

Moral and Religious.

The following article on the causes and remedy for the present hard times, is from the New York Evangelist. We consider it an excellent one and well worthy of serious consideration.

The present severe pressure in the monied relations of this country, demands serious reflection on the part of Christians. It has not come down upon us without a cause; nor should be felt, without compelling us to serious considerations. The invisible agency of God has been, and is, remarkably concerned in this chastisement. It becomes us to inquire how it came, and the duties it imposes.

1. We had deserved it by our avarice and injustice towards the poor Indian, driving him from his lands, and violating our solemn treaties. The Florida War, with all its loss of life, its immeasable troubles, and its enormous expense, was the natural consequence of our fraud—the natural response of an avenging Providence—and one of the agents in heaping on the pressure.

2. We had deserved it by our enslavement of the African race, by our cruel oppression of colored Americans. In the capital of our nation, we suffer them to be sold like the brutes that perish. In the District of Columbia, we continue the system of oppression. We permit the internal slave-trade to be carried on. In the laws of the land, the southern states uphold and sanction its daring outrages on humanity, and its direful oppression.

These are our crimes. See how avenging Providence has responded. See how the merchants of the North have suffered from Southern failures. See how the mechanics of the North have come in for their share. See how the whole South has prostrated, in the credit of all her banks in consequence of her slave system. See how the North groans and trembles amidst the rising tide of distress. The chariots of Mammon, unwheeled, like those of Pharaoh, drag heavily in the red waters. The riots of a disorderly populace, breaking out in defense of slavery; the blood of ministers shed unavenged; the burning of temples devoted to freedom; have all received their reply—in the spirit of murder stalking abroad—in the disregard of law by the church—in the rending of legislative bodies—in the tomb of the abominable incendiary—and, must we add in the breath of the pestilence. In all these ways, we have heard the mysterious sounds of the cherubim—the voice of divine agency, and awful retribution. All these matters have tended to shake confidence in men, and in our institutions—some of them directly to destroy property—all of them to bring on the pressure. No one who contemplates the connection of events can doubt that the system of slavery, in various ways, is one great source of the present distress.

3. We had deserved it by our mad spirit of speculation. The church and the world together ran wild for a rapid increase of property.—Ordinary gains were insufficient. Thousands must be made in the place of tens and hundreds. Fortunes must be realized in a week—in a day—in one transfer of property. Prudence was forgotten, debts were incurred which it was impossible to meet—and all was ready for the blow. Mammon, the god of all this, became deranged his head was turned—he became frantic and fanatical, and confidence was destroyed; then came the crash of 1837. This, however was not enough. The New Yorkers—the Yankees—the Americans—were possessed of wonderful elasticity—they were not thus to be overcome, they would rise up, and stem the wave, and conquer. One of our city clergymen saw it at the time, and preached faithfully upon a very appropriate passage.

Our own Evangelist still said we have not yet seen the worst. Well, so it is. The crash has come again, the thunder has spoken in its seven-fold tone, and our worship of Mammon stands awfully rebuked, for our idol himself is still a mumee.

4. We had deserved it by our foolish and extravagance and display. Fashionable parties, fashionable amusements, and a reckless style of living, became fearfully prevalent in the church; and as she followed in the train of the world, they both fell into the ditch together. They have stumbled and fallen, and are broken.

Such are some of the moral causes which have called for these rebukes. Such are some of the methods by which it was brought upon us. Infatuation among the people at large has been permitted by infatuation among our rulers, and among the prominent directors of our monied institutions. The hand of a chastening Providence is in it all; most certainly, most designed, most righteously.

In the very midst of these troubles let us ask, What are our duties? Never was the passage more appropriate than now—What doth the Lord require of thee, but to deal justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God.

1. DEAL JUSTLY. Cease to oppress. Take off the heavy burdens. Lift up the down-trodden, and give to the slave his rights. Abolish the unjust laws which bind him, and the unjust customs and opinions which cover him with disgrace. This language is to the South and the North; just in proportion to their responsibility.

2. LOVE MERCY. Smite the matter with the poor Indians, peaceably, as soon as possible.—Engage in and prosecute the great enterprises of evangelical piety. Do not begin retrenchments in the works of mercy; that is not the right place, it will only make matters worse.—Christian

...ents every energy anew to the works of salvation, and press them forward.

3. WARE HUMBLY. Lay aside all superfluity of naughtiness. Be willing to come down. Seek not for *display*. Waste not substance in riotous living; give up the costly viands, and the expensive dresses. Retire from the seats of pride, and hide from it all awhile in the closet. There let the life of worldliness be exchanged for one of spirituality. There let delight of human honor be laid aside. Put on the whole armor of righteousness. Let every one do his utmost to pay all his debts; and let him act justly to all his fellow men. Let those more able show works of mercy to the poor, and visit the fatherless and the widow in their affliction. Let us live for all mankind—for God, and not merely for self. Let us examine ourselves thoroughly, and search for pure religion, undefiled, before God and the Father. Let us keep ourselves unspotted from the world.

This is the way to get out of trouble. If this had been our course we should not have come into it, and this is the only way of escape. At the foundation of all this there must be a renovated heart; and it all depends on the gracious presence of the Holy Spirit.

A letter from Missouri to the editor of the Greensborough, N. C. Patriot gives some advice to the people of North Carolina, which is equally applicable to others disposed to emigrate. It says:—"It is the rankest folly for any man who is doing well in North Carolina to go West for the purpose of bettering his condition—he cannot do it. If he has nothing there, he may probably get something by going west; but even then the chances are against him. Every kind of business is overstocked except farming. There are more mechanics of all kinds than there is employment for them, with the exception of some few favored spots. There are more lawyers, doctors and preachers, than can find the means of obtaining an honest living, and there are more speculators than there ought to exist, in the whole union. As to farming, if properly conducted, it is good business, and may be made profitable any where, if a man cannot make a living at it in North Carolina, he may as well despair of doing so in the West, for depend upon it, corn won't grow without working in the west—as little as it will any where else."

The crops in Maryland this year have been unusually abundant. It has been commonly the case that when the wheat harvest was full the corn crop showed a sickness and a nice vetoe. A large return of both products was hardly ever expected in the same year; but the present season has proved an exception. The yield both of wheat and corn has been ample.

We may add that while the pressure which has borne so heavily upon the whole country has not been unfelt here, our city has perhaps suffered less than any other great mart in the Union. The experience of 1837 was not lost upon our merchants, and as a consequence of it, prudence and circumspection have enabled them to steer with comparative safety through the troublous times since. If less business has been done, less danger has been incurred; and in exigencies like those of the last three years caution has been a more valuable virtue than enterprise.—*Balt. American.*

Rev. Mr. Pierpont.—We learn from the Boston Gazette, that at an adjourned meeting of the Hollis Street Society, held lately, the "report" made by the majority of their committee a month ago, came up for consideration. The motion being made by Mr. Crane to accept the same, it was rejected—39 to 69. Subsequently, the following resolution was submitted by Mr. Boyd:

Resolved, That the vote passed on the 30th of September last, whereby the Rev. John Pierpont was requested to take up his connection as pastor of this Society, be and the same is hereby rescinded; and that as a society we do approve, and will endeavor to *sustain the freedom* and independence of our pulpit as illustrated in his past ministrations.

The resolve was passed by a vote of 87 in the affirmative, and 5 in the negative, the dissentients having generally retired from the room. It is now expected that Mr. Pierpont will immediately resume his pulpit.

A New York Woman.—Most of the ladies of New York imperceptibly imbibe the very spirit of the place, and some of them exhibit rare specimens of the fear-naught character of its more hardy citizens. An admirable instance of female coolness and intrepidity occurred a few days ago at one of the ferries which communicates over the east river with Brooklyn. A lady while in the act of stepping on board the boat, accidentally fell into the water. All was instantly hurry and perturbation on board the boat, and the most active steps were taken to rescue her from her perilous situation, except the proper one, for somebody ought at once to have jumped overboard for her assistance. But this was not done; in the mean time they had got the oars in readiness, and a line was thrown for her to take hold of. A large number of people had gathered at the side of the boat and on the landing, deeply interested in her danger, but she, *borne up by her garments*, was floating carelessly and fearlessly on the wave, and while every body else was half scared out of their senses, looked up smilingly and said "*Don't be uneasy—I am quite safe I assure you!*" This is a fact, and we must acknowledge that it was one of the best instances of female intrepidity and presence of mind we ever heard of. The lady was soon relieved from her perilous situation, and taken on board the boat.—*N. Y. Tattler.*

True Religion.—If St. James were again to appear on earth, since all the multifarious denominations of Christians would claim him, which would he choose? The Apostle himself shall answer:—"Pure rel gion, and undefiled before God and the Father is this—to visit the fatherless and the widow in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

With the good Christian the end of one duty is the beginning of another.

For the Plainfield Union.

England.

Never perhaps, since the conquest of England by William the Normen, has that kingdom presented to the eyes of the patriots a more cheering prospect of speedy emancipation. The philanthropists of that continent, though confronted by countless obstacles are stimulated by a noble impulse which must at length prevail—an impulse which nerved the hand of an infant colony to arm itself preparatory to conflict between Justice and Liberty, the universal gift of God; and tyranny, oppression and arrogant royalty. That spirit which was first kindled in the breasts of the freeborn sons of Britain has ever gained effulgence by the encroachment of tyrants; and we trust will ever continue to shine wherever civilization has spread her healing wing until the last shock of time shall bury the world into oblivion. Although the men who first developed their hatred to despotism in such bold colors now sleep in their graves yet that sacred contagion has spread with such successful rapidity that the proscuse monarchs of Europe begin to tremble at its salutary effects.

But ere we proceed further let us glance over the pages of history; and ask what it was that tempted the sturdy sons of Britain to forsake their native shores, and the land of their birth dare the raging waves of a mighty ocean and penetrate the wilderness of a land inhabited only by rude and barbarous savages? Was it mad ambition or illusory anticipations or the thought of gaining sordid wealth? No—it was the hope of liberty—it was the desire of enjoying the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of conscience and of handing down to posterity a heritage unimpaired and free from the grasp of ambitious tyrants. And to consummate this design was the daring advocates of liberty braving the tempestuous waves of a mighty ocean; next demolishing the forests of the new happy America and persecuting the work of civilization by erecting the uncouth shantee which with freedom is to its occupants sweeter and happier than the stateliest palace which the skillful vassals of a haughty monarch could erect. Agriculture next attracts their attention; their every hope rapidly increased in brightness. Years have rolled on, and they still continue to burn with undiminished brilliancy. The dark cloud of adversity has, we trust passed over our beloved country, and her political firmament appears clear and unclouded, and that patriotic fire now beams within the breasts of fifteen millions of free-born Americans.

That light which was almost extinguished in the old world has burst out in the new world; and from the verdant hills of America it is beginning to light the injured people of Europe on to freedom. Almost every arrival from England brings some intelligence of the proceedings of a powerful and a mighty faction calling themselves Chartists, which must ultimately come off victorious. Already the storm begins to rage and a wave of popular indignation threatens to roll over the whole surface of John Bull's [illegible] The flag in its course her kingly and tyrannical institutions with the dust. And although some of the most prominent leaders have been imprisoned and severely punished for endeavoring to excite a rebellious spirit among the people, yet they have continued inflexible in the defence of their principles with the consciousness that rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God. Neither talent or courage is wanting; they have enlisted some of the giant spirits of England in defence of their cause as well as a number of the most profoundly skilled tacticians in military discipline. And it is confidently anticipated that this army of talent and courage will be brought into immediate action should the *petition*, now before the House of Parliament, *demanding* the right "of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, and signed by a million and a half petitioners, be rejected. The Chartists are holding meetings all over the kingdom devising means to put their plans into execution which are numerously attended. The addresses on the occasions are characteristic of powerful oratorical ability, and contain menaces of the most alarming nature to the aristocracy. At a meeting of this description one of the speakers said—"Twelve thousand signatures for this petition have been obtained in my district, and for every signature there is a sword and for every sword a stout arm, when the hour of action shall arrive." Another speaker said—"We have now made our mark with a *quill* pen and in *black ink*; when we next make them if this petition be rejected they will be with a *steel* pen and in *red ink*." These fervid expressions were received with deafening shouts of acclamation.

And can it be wondered that such demonstrations of popular fury should be made by the people of England, when their substance is absorbed in the support of a dynasty of men who do not represent their will? With a national debt of nearly one thousand millions sterling—saddled with the support of a most expensive church establishment and having their vitals almost consumed by an army of nearly an hundred thousand men within the limits of the kingdom, can it be wondered that the intelligent people of England should rise in the majesty of their power and sternly rebuke the tyrannical lords who have returned to encroach upon their rights. RARITAN.

Somerville Nov. 20.

☞ *Prospect of another War.*—We learn from Washington that we are likely to get into a war with the Cherokees and other tribes West of the Mississippi rather sooner than was expected.—The policy of concentrating on our borders large bodies of armed and hostile Indians, smarting under a sense of recent injury, was generally supposed to be rather bringing on the quiet of the frontier and war with the removed tribes, whenever it may arrive will probably last as long and prove as expensive as the Florida war. It appears that our Government, being bound by treaty stipulations, to protect emigrant Cherokees from domiciliary strife in their new homes, interfered between the Ridge and Ross party. The murderers of Ridge were sought for in an attempt made to punish them, the consequence of which is that the Ross party became much exasperated against the United States. The flame has been fanned by the emigrant Seminoles and the danger of hostile incursions upon the western frontier this winter, seems imminent.

The Government has sent an express to the commanding officer at Fort Gibson, with directions as to the course to be pursued in case of emergency.

War must be attended with unexampled distress to the settlers, who are at this time, almost wholly unprotected, and unprepared for it. Some better means might be provided for the protection of settlers than the employment of regular troops. The donation of lands to armed occupants is one of these means. Should a belt of territory between the Indian territory and the settlements, be assigned to those who will occupy and defend it, it would probably do more to secure peace than any other step that could be taken.—*Jour.*

The Army and Navy Chronicle thus announces the general course of measures contemplated in the approaching winter campaign in Florida. General Taylor will continue in command.

The troops now in Florida are the third regiment of artillery, a portion of the 2d dragoons, the first, second, sixth and seventh regiments of infantry. The third artillery having been much reduced, will be sent to the North and be refurnished by the first artillery, which has been recruited and is now full. The companies of the second dragoons that arrived at New York in the spring being now full also, will return to Florida, and the regiments of infantry, now there will remain.

It is intended to drive the enemy out of the settlements by occupying the country within and north of a line from Pulaka to the mouth of the Withlacoochee, including Fort King, thence along the western coast of the Apalachicola; and by maintaining posts as low down as the mouth of the Withlacoochee. The inhabitants will be armed, and the defence of their firesides and neighborhoods confined to them, with such assistance from the regulars as occasion may call for. The position the Atlantic coast and at Tampa Bay will be continued, with such others as the commanding general may think expedient.

Experience having mournfully proved the impracticability of forcing the Indians from their swamps and hammocks so familiar to them, but inaccessible to us, no farther attempts will at present be made; leaving to time and the gradual spread of the settlements to the accomplishment of an object unattainable by arms.

The approaching campaign then will partake more of a defensive than offensive character, as it will be confined to driving the Indians from the settled portions of Florida, where they have committed depredations without check. It having been found impossible to force the Indians from their fastnesses, any further attempt to effect that object would only be attended with a needless sacrifice of life and money.

A survey of a route for a Railroad from St. Louis to the Iron Mountain a distance of more than 100 miles, has just been completed. The estimated cost is $17,000 a mile, or $2,400,000. The country through which the road would pass is said by the St. Louis Gazette to be rich in mineral productions but that no very inconsiderable quantity of iron can be obtained short of the mountain. We subjoin the following account of it from that paper.

The Iron Mountain itself is represented to be about 400 feet in height, and three miles in length literally covered with bright shining ore, having every appearance of metal that has been smelted. At the base of the mountain the ore is in pieces of a pound weight and upwards, but as you approach the apex the pieces increase in size to thousands of tons weight, assuming the appearance of huge rocks, and these immense masses are of a quality supprior to any thing of the kind heretofore known.

From a paper 100 years old

The following is a very droll specimen of Yankee wit: It has actually appeared in the Providence paper, and if the Democrats of this Rhode Island *Jonathan* be as high flavored as his humor, he deserves a daily crowd of customers.

TO BE SOLD BY
NICHOLAS BRANCH,
At his ref ctory, west end of the Bridge, *Providence.*

SOLID ARGUMENTS,
CONSISTING OF
Bread, Butter, Cheese, Hams, Eggs, Salmon, Neats' Tongues, Oysters, &c. ready cooked.

AGITATIONS.
Cyder, Vinegar Salt, Pickles, Sweet Oil.

GRIEVANCES.
Pepper Sauce, Mustard, Black Pepper Cayene, &c.

PUNISHMENTS.
Wine, Brandy, Gin, Sprits, Bitters, Porter, &c.

SUPERFLUITIES.
Snuff, Tobacco and Segars.

N. B. Any of the above articles to be exchanged for NECESSARIES viz.
French Crowns, Spanish Dollars, Pistareens, Cents, Mills or Bank Bills.

CREDIT GIVEN FOR
PAYMENTS.
30, 60 and 90 Seconds, or as long as a man can hold his breath.

RUDIMENTS Gratis, viz:

Those indebted for	*Arguments*
Must not do	*Agitation*
Nor think it a	*Grievance*
If they should meet	*Punishment*
For calling for such	*Superfluities*
And supposing it not	*Necessary*
To make immediate	*Payment.*

The Trenton State Gazette is soon to be published three times a week.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, November 26, 1839.

Peal have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

New York Election.—The latest result is as follows: 20 Whigs to 12 Democrats in the Senate,—whig majority 8: in the Assembly, 70 whigs to 58 democrats,—whig majority 12;—whig majority on joint ballot, 20. Last year, whig majority on joint ballot, 32.

The reported whig majority in the popular vote in the whole state is 4,039.

Michigan.—The late election in Michigan has resulted in the complete triumph of the whigs. They have elected their Governor, and a majority in both branches of the legislature, which gives them the choice of a United States Senator. Last year the democratic majority on the governor was 142—this year the whig majority for the same office was from 1000 to 1500—showing a large whig gain. Michigan has long been under democratic sway, and the whigs rejoice much at their victory, and with reason.

Massachusetts.—It is probable that Marcus Morton, the democratic candidate, is elected Governor of the this old whig state, by a majority of 400 or 500 over Mr. Everett, and of 19 or 20 over all. Which party has a majority in the Legislature is not yet known.

Professor Bronson's Le ture.—On Friday evening last, we had the pleasure of hearing Professor Bronson lecture on Oratory and Music, illustrated by recitations and singing. We were much gratified, and were convinced of the truth of the principles he advanced, and the importance of the subject being attended to by all who wish to have good voices, or who wish to speak much without injury to their health.

Money Matters, it appears from the papers are getting rather easier both in New York and Philadelphia, and times are gradually improving.

Agreeably to request we have inserted in our paper a list of the prices of bank notes in New York, which we shall correct weekly from the best sources within our reach.

The Albany papers announce the death of Solomon Southwick, Esq. a man of talent and influence, and formerly intimately connected with the politics of the Empire State, for many years. From 1809 to 1812, *but few men* in that state exerted a greater influence. He was a practical printer, and worked as a journeyman in New York and Albany.

He died on the 18th inst. aged about 60.

From the Jersey City Advertiser.

The Printer's Convention is still talked of by our contemporaries. We believe it was agreed on that the Trenton publishers appoint a time of meeting in that city,—but we think Newark the best place of meeting. It is more nearly central, and would be more convenient of attendance, to a large majority of the fraternity, being nearer of access than Trenton to the publishers of the Essex, Middlesex, Somerset, Bergen, Passaic, Morris, Sussex and Warren papers, *twenty* in number, while Trenton would easier suit but the remaining fifteen. Again, as to the day—nearly all the papers of the State are issued on Wednesday or earlier in the week, making it necessary that some Friday or Saturday be selected, in order to give time for the publications to be completed and the publishers to reach their places of assemblage by Monday.

We move then, that the Convention of Printers in the State of New Jersey be held in the city of Newark at such place as shall be designated by the printers of that city, be made known in their columns, on Friday, the 20th of December next. "All who approve the motion will be pleased to signify it by saying *aye.*"

We say "*aye.*"

☞ The State of New Jersey contains no abler more consistent and high minded Whig newspaper than the Trenton State Gazette; and if these qualities constitute a well grounded claim to custom—business custom, not *patronage*—by a Whig legislature, ode would think the Gazette might assure itself of a continuance of employment such as has, in times past, been awarded to it.—*Ib.*

The Public Printing.—On reference to the proceedings of the legislature, it will be perceived that the current printing has been taken from the office. To explain to the public the cause of this very extraordinary proceeding, would require more room than we chohes to give to our columns, to our personal affairs. Suffice it to say that it is the *finale* of a series of injustice perpetrated on inquiet us, for three sessions; it would seem to be incumbent upon us to record it as a public indication of a total withdrawal of confidence; and suddenly would we be compelled to retire from the position we have occupied for so many years, since they manifest no desire to [illegible] ourselves as advocates of these men, since they manifest no desire to [illegible] ourselves as advocates of these men, since they manifest no desire to [illegible] ourselves as advocates of these men

...ould reserve the matter for future and cooler consideration.

It cannot be imagined, however, that our sincere attachment to the great principles of the whigs, an attachment which has its hold upon both our reason and conscience, could be weakened by any personal hostility.—*Stark Gazette.*

Congress meets at Washington on Monday next; many of the members have already gone on. The President's Message will probably be sent in on Tuesday, at noon.

There was no news of the British Queen in New York on Saturday morning.

We mentioned yesterday the arrest of five respectable citizens of Baltimore, charged with participation in the slave trade. We learn that the grand jury of Baltimore has sent to the city for additional evidence, and that, in compliance with an order from the United States district attorney, Mr. Butler, the British consul at this port has sent on documents and a seaman from one of the British cruisers.—*N. Y. paper.*

Old Duchess.—The tow Boat Exchange, Capt. Rosekrans, arrived at New York on Friday with the following cargo :

1250 sheep	70 cattle
250 hogs	54 bbls cider
150 bbls beer	7000 bushels grain
100 bbls apples	8 tons bar iron
12 tons marble	6000 lbs iron castings
10 casks oil	40 tbs sperm candles
50 corn shellers	30 bolts goods
130 passengers.	

The newspaper credit system has ceased in Mississippi.

New counterfeit fives on the City Bank of N. York are in circulation, payable to E Hall, dated Oct. 1st, 1838.

In Cincinnati lately, a waggoner was sued for obstructing the street with his wagon and team, and then recklessly driving on so as to injure a draymao and his vehicle, who attempted to pass. The court charged the jury that the defendant was bound to conduct his own business in such a way as not to interrupt the business of others, and the jury assessed the damages at $374.

An editor somewhere up the Ohio, in speaking of the river, says it has got so low that it is beneath his notice.

The schooner Napoleon, which lately sailed from New York for Florida, had on board 100 dragoons, under the command of Lieut. Darling.

The U. S. sloop of war, Marion, has sailed from Boston for the coast of Africa, to look after the Slave Trade.

Cure for Corns.—Rub them well with salt for a week – then have both feet cut off just above the ancle.

Keep the Ball Rolling.—A meeting has been held in Jersey City, in relation to imprisonment for debt, at which it was resolved to petition the Legislature of this state to repeal the law that gives a man of the power to cancel an obligation for which he is held to account, and summons of him that which it prevents him from rendering. Similar proceedings should take place in every county in the State. What say the citizens of Sussex to such a meeting? If they are willing to share in the honor of extinguishing this relic of barbarism, let them not hesitate, but come forward at once.—*Sussex Reg.*

The Pennsylvania bank of the United States has received by the ship Adelaide, at Philadelphia, from New Orleans, one hundred thousand dollars in specie.

The collector of the port of Galveston in Texas, is strongly suspected of *grab* smacking the public funds. Quite a fashionable vice. The Texan office holders will probably soon become as accomplished as those of the United States.—*Sussex Register.*

Yes, but where will they Swartwout to? What land is to Texas what that country is to the U. States! That is, where is the Texas of Texas —"the lower deep!"—*Jersey City Adv.*

The Great Bear.—Mr. Bodine Coffin, son of W. Coffin, Esq. Postmaster of Hammonton in this county, on the 4th inst. killed in that neighborhood, a bear, which weighed over four hundred pounds, and the fat of it in some places was four inches thick. The oldest ves Mr. Coffin, one of the oldest residents of that part of Gloucester county, "I can truly say, was the greatest of the kind I ever have seen."—*Camden Republican.*

An officer of the U. S. Navy, writes from Madeira, June 5th, that not more than 10,000 or the 30,000 pipes of *Wine* produced there annually, are sent to this country. As 50,000 pipes of "Madeira Wine' are sold in the U. S. 40,000 must be manufactured here!

Creditors to the Manufacturers' bank at Belleville, must present their claims to the Receivers, at Newark, before the 1st of December, or they will be excluded.

The chancellor of New York at the request of the Bank Commissioners, has granted an injunction upon the City bank of Buffalo.

The whole amount of money collected for Foreign Missions in the country in the years 1837 and 1838 was 418,340 dollars.

Eight persons were committed in Baltimore on the 14th inst. for gambling.

The Central Rail Road, Georgia, is doing a great business. Cotton is coming down upon it to Savannah. From Sept. 1 to Nov. 11th, the receipts were 25,000 dollars.

Valuable Apple Tree.—Col. A. Brigham of Marlborough, has picked from one tree the season 22 barrels of Baldwin apples, which he sold at his own door for 55 dollars.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

I. T. Grant, & Co. $4.00 ; Clarkson & Brewster, 4.00 ; J. Thompson, 3.00 ; Rev. J. A. Wood, 2.25 ; Daniel Drake, 2.00 ; D. Lennox, 1.50 ; E. Evans, 1.89 ; W. H. Lopardus, 1.50 ; Mrs. J. A. Martin 1.31 ; O. Maurice, .56 ; J. Holton, .50 ; T. Manning, Esq .50 ; D. N. Ruckman, .50.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious curse, and is taken by the sick generally.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst. Jeremiah Price to Miss Abigail Meeker, both of Elizabethtown.

On the 13th inst. John Lewis, of Clinton, to Phebe Ann Nichols, of Springfield.

"Who shall find a virtuous woman ; her price is far above rubies, give her the fruit of her own hand and let her works praise her in the gates."

It will be for the best we think that the public should be notified that the wonderful experience of *Mrs. Jane Ann Martin* will appear on the ensuing year.—When this wonderful experience shall be known it will surprise the churches and the world, but we trust it will comfort them. There are on the list of subscription, at present, one hundred females with whom she has conversed to whom she has proved that she was born to prophesy for the comfort of all who will read the work. Those that have had intercourse with her from a child of 8 years of age, stand this day living witnesses for God, to prove that here is a wonderful and true experience. Should any desire to possess and prave the work, they may leave their names at this office. It may cost about one dollar; which will not be required until the book is delivered.

November 16th, 1839. 48 3w

Just Received,

And For Sale at this Office.

THE PHANTOM SHIP, a Tale of the Sea, the last Novel, by Capt. Marryatt

The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanac for 1840, with many cuts

Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies.

Memoirs of Mrs. Chloe Spear

Answer to Stubbs and Flint, by Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rochester

Poems, by a Slave, an acquaintance of Washington. A superior kind of Quills, also Commercial Side Pencils, Steel Pens, Pocket Memorandums, &c.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

Nov. 4th, 1839.

Wood at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on Monday the 25th inst. A Quantity of Large timber, and wood in lots as will best suit purchasers, standing on the Terril Farm, Consisting of yellow oak, white oak, Hickory and chesnut. The large trees will be sold single. Also the chesnut rail wood by purchasers.

Terms to suit the times. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Attendance by STEPHEN VAIL

Nov. 18th. 48 2w

N. B. The Timber is larger than any I have yet sold. S. V.

Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article.

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by

Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1839.

John L. Heath, Adminis- } Order to limit Creditors on a
trator of Miron G. Olm- } Representation of
sted. } Insolvency.

THE said Administrator having represented to the Orphans' court of the county of Essex under oath that the Personal and Real Estate of the above-named deceased is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased according to the best of his knowledge and belief. The Court therupon Order and Direct the said administrator to give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit the above-named administrator's claims and demands against said estate, under oath or affirmation, within six months from this day, October 22d, A. D. 1839, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in said county of Essex for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like period in one of the Newspapers printed in this state, which circulates the most generally in the neighborhood where said deceased lived.

By the Court, J. O. DRAKE,
48 2m Surrogate.

Dissolution.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the name and firm of Leonard & Runyon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the late firm, either on notes, due or book account, are requested to call and settle the same without delay, and those having demands against said firm will please present them. Being desirous of having the business of the firm settled up and close d, we hope our friends will not put us to the trouble to again inviting them to settlement, nor by delay shake themselves unnecessary trouble and costs.

☞ The Books and papers of the late firm will be left in the possession of the David Kerr, at our old stand, who will be happy to wait on those who may call to settle their accounts in our absence.

JAMES LEONARD.
JOHN RUNYON.

Plainfield, November 1st, 1839.

HOUSE & LOT, For Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers his house and lot for sale where he now resides, situated on Second street just below the Classical Institution. It will be sold low if application be made soon and on Liberal Terms.

Oct. 26th. tf DANIEL OSBURN.

LEHIGH COAL.

500 TONS of the First Quality Coal, direct from the mines. For sale in Lots, or broken and screened, at the lowest market price.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.
Railway, Oct. 9th, 1839. 149 3m

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C. For Sale at this Office.

October, 1839.

CHEAP FOR CASH, VIZ.

THREE Experiments in Living.—Living within the means; Living upon the means, and Living beyond the means.—Tenth Edition.—A very popular work.—Price 25 cts.

Fourth Experiment in Living, Living without Means.—Sixth Edition.—16 cts.

Fortune Telling Cards, and Terpsichorie Bibles,

Charles Home Tumbler.—For Braddock's Lessons.

Daily Food.—Primers and Juvenile Books.

Anti-Slavery ALMANACS for 1840

SEAR'S PILLS.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 1s, per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality. Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, well printed, and handsomely bound, at only 87 and 87 cts. each, large and small ;

Watt's Psalms and Hymns, large and small editions ;

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism, Tissue paper, assorted colors,

Drawing Paper, Pencils and Sue.

Day Books, Blank, Memorandum, and Pass Books.

Pocket Books and Wallets, several kinds.

Tuck-bands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

500 QUILLS, best quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

Perforated Card paper, &c. &c. &c.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cts. each.

Small Blank books—Dream Books,

Song Books, several kinds, 6 to 8 cents

Album and Scrap Leaves,

Labels to put in books, 46 cts. per hundred,

Friction Matches, Pocket Combs, Wafers, Writing Ink, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books,

Town's Spelling Book,

Peter Parley's Geography.—Olney's Do and Atlas,

Smith's Grammar.—Smith's Arithmetic,

Angell's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.

Colburn's Arithmetic.

Fowler's Elocutionary, and common Copy Books,

School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments,

Adams' Latin Grammar,

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,

Historia Sacra, and Cicero Delphini,

Fenelon's Telemachus in French, and other books.

Murray's small English Grammar,

" English Reader.

Mills' Rectoria.—Grimshaw's United States,

Hutchinson's Xenophon.—Clark's Cæsar, Vince's Fluxions, and other second-hand Classical Books.

Miscellaneous,

Missionary Gazetteer, with plates

The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott

Whittier's Poems,

Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,

Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,

Tae Golden Rail Road,

Bunyan's Holy War,

Conversations on Chemistry, with plates,

Illinois, with a map ; containing also the emigrant's Guide to the West.

Pelton's Course of Time,

Baxter's Saint's Rest.—The Young Husband

Bible Gazetteer, 18 plates and maps,

Moore's Lalla Rookh.—Cowper's Task

Young's Night Thoughts.

Winter Evening Tales, by James Hogg

Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by our Walter Scott,

Moore's Melodies.—Thompson's Seasons,

Reuter's Views of New York and Washington

Alonzo and Melissa.—The Quiet Tempter.

MARRYATT'S Novels, complete in one large octave volume, well bound.

Oliver Twist, a *Novel*, complete in 1 vol. by the celebrated Boz.

Japhet in search of his Father, 2 vols. bound in Morocco and gilt,

Midshipman Easy, 2 vols. do. do.

Frank Mildmay, or the Naval Officer, 2 vols. do. do.

Peter Simple, 2 vols. do. do.

King's own, 2 vols. do. do.

Jacob Faithful, 2 vols. do. do.

Pirate, and Three Cutters, 1 vol. do. do.

Baron Munchausen.—Providential Care.

William's Poems.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,

Life of Gustavus Vasa, with plates,

Beauties of Philanthropy, with plates,

Slave's Friend, 3 vols. with cuts,

Thome and Kimble's Web Indies, with a map and an engraving,

Wells bound

The same in pamphlet form

Alton Trials, with a plate.—Royal Code of Hayti

Channing on Slavery.—Morris's Speech

Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery

Anti-Slavery Manual.—Mrs. Child's Appeal

Testimony of God against Slavery.

Tract of Slavery.—Life of Granville Sharp,

Star of Freedom, with plates.—Light and Love

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,

Sermon on the Slave Trade,

Jay's View,

Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs

American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.

Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.

The Fountain, &c. &c.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's Instructor.

Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books

Cowper's Task, in the Lot.—By Thomas Boston.

Three Lost Children.

Bonaparte a Oracalum ; or Book of Fate ;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte ; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.

Goldsmith's History of Greece.

Present from Rahway.

New Improved RECIPE BOOK.

CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.

MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of
AYRES & BULLMAN.
Plainfield Sept 14th 1839.

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of
ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.
Oct. 23d, 1839. 3m ly

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public road. The House is new and well built, with one and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 16. 18 tf.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

ARRANGEMENT until further Notice.

On and after SATURDAY, the 5th inst. the cars will run as follows :

Leave New York, from the foot of Market-field street (Near N. R.) every day except Sundays, per steamboat Water Witch at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Elizabethtown, for Plainfield at 8 o'clock, A. M. and at 1-2, P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 6 o'clock, and a quarter before 9, A. M.

Stages leave Plainfield for Somerville, by way of Bound-brook, on the arrival of the last train.

Freight taken as usual, which should be at the depot half an hour before the starting of each train.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 7th, 1839.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION

THE next session of this School will commence on Monday, the 4th of November, to continue twenty-three weeks.

Terms.

Common English branches, per quarter,	$2 to 4,00
Higher " "	5 to 6,00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course	7,00
Collegiate Studies,	10,00

Modern Languages an extra charge.

NELSON WHEELER, Principal.
Plainfield, Oct. 29th, 1839. 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

Between James S. Vail, complainant, and James Thorne, et al, defendants.

Fi Fa for the sale of Mortgaged premises.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Craig's Hotel in Plainfield on the 4th day of January next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All that certain lot of Land and premises with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in Plainfield, in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, Butted and bounded as follows, namely, beginning at a stone in Peace street, being the road leading from Plainfield to Rahway and is the southeast corner of a lot of land released by complainant unto Elias Kirkpatrick, then along his line south 44 degrees west, 2 chains and 90 links, to a stone in Elston Marsh's line, formerly Zechariah Webster's line and another of Elias Kirkpatrick's corners, thence along said Elston Marsh's line northeast 46 degrees east, one chain and 47 links to a stone in the middle of second street and Elston Marsh's corner, thence along the middle of Second street and William Dunn's line, north-east two chains and 80 links to a stone in the middle of Peace street aforesaid, and in Samuel L. Pound's line—then along his line south 52 degrees west 1 chain and 3 links to the place of beginning, containing about 62-100ths of an acre of land. Be the same more or less.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.
Newark, Oct. 29, 1839. 48 6w

WOOD TYPES,

Cut by machinery, and warranted superior to any heretofore manufactured.

GEORGE F. NESBITT, Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York, respectfully informs the Printers of the United States that he is now in full operation his machine for cutting Wood Types, which being entirely new invention, is warranted to cut Types both plain and ornamental, superior to any heretofore exhibited to the public ; and in proof of the assertion, informs the public that he has obtained Diplomas and Medals from both the American and Mechanics' Institutes for Copy of Work, during their Fairs of 1837, 1838 and 1839, as the books of the Institutes will shows.

George F. Nesbitt would particularly invite the attention of Printers to the Card, Italic and Fancy Types of the proprietors of the Liverpool and Havre lines of packets, he has been favored with the latest French and English specimens, that many of the new styles in them are very handsome and have been procured by him ; they were exhibited by him at the Mechanic's Fair in this city now closed and pronounced by the committee to be the handsomest and most perfect types and specimens, to be superior to any wood types ever before exhibited, and having a decided advantage over large metal types.

George F. Nesbitt would also inform the Printers of the United States, he is ready to cut types on wood of any size, from five lines pica upwards, from any of the patterns of wood type now contained in the extensive specimen of Messrs. G. Bruce & Co., or from any new pattern that can be suggested.

George F. Nesbitt invites those that Printers and those Mercantile agents, should become acquainted with the fact that his prices are much reduced from those here to fore charged by other manufacturers ; that he allows his agents 20 per cent commission ; that his terms are six months credit, or 10 per cent discount for cash.

Printers of Newspapers who will publish the above for six times within three months of this date, and will send a copy of their paper, shall be entitled to 25 lbs in types ; and should the types not prove superior to any heretofore manufactured they can be returned and the money will be paid in place of them.

GEORGE F. NESBITT,
Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water sts. N. Y.
Oct. 29, 1839. 147 6w

Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of V. TRIMP & CO. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without further solicitation.

THS. S. ALBERTI.

June 4, 1839.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee &c. and for sale by WM. WILLIS.

May 14th, 1839.

Just made up,

A VERY superior pail with a slide milk strainer, that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Selling Off Cheap.

THE Subscriber about to make some different arrangement in his business now offer for sale, four fb to 100 yards of Calico at Cost prices, also Clocks Cashmeres, Bombazines French and English Merinoes, these he will sell at very small advance from Cost. The Subscriber has also a good assortment of Groceries, Flour, Fish, and Hardware Crockery &c. &c.

H. A. DORY.

Sept. 9th.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

The Piano Forte, *repaired as heretofore*, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.
Plainfield, June 6th, 1838. 7 tf

New Goods, at the Emporium!

RECEIVED from Philadelphia and New York, the past week a great variety of Shawls Dress Goods De Laines, Prints, Merinoes, &c.—Styles and Qualities selling very low.

Large Wide Merinoes, 3-4 do. Black and Figured Kahyle, 8-4 do. Long Shawls and dark, Broad Figured Germantown do. Bombazines, Large Assortment of Scotch Mermo—Colored Thibet Merinoes—Figured De Laines Shawls and Mitts.—Dark Valencia dress fabrics —Prussian and Grecian Bend—Silk Lace and Cotton do.

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd.

Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

Stoves for Sale.

Stanley's Cook Stove, and 1 Sheet Iron Coal Stove, For Sale by H. A. DORY.

RED, Blue and Black INK, Sealing Wax, Leads for Pencils, &c. for sale at this Office.

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affect ons of the Liver Costiveness, Head Ache, Billious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an affection of the Liver, and I have tried in vain for the best of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX.
July 2d, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box.

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Lewis & Runyon, where he is now offering for sale *A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS*, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and public in general, with Goods on the lowest terms therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and so he intends to sell

At very reduced Prices.

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries, China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

New Goods,

IN addition to his former stock, the subscriber has just opened a few pieces of Winter De Laines, also Paper Muslins, and black figured Thulle for Veils.

Oct. 29th. D. LENOX.

Ladies' Cloths.

JUST RECEIVED, at the Plainfield Emporium, two pieces of very fine cloths, suitable for ladies' cloaks ; 1 piece of super black Cassimere, double-milled, at $2 per yard.

D. LENOX.

STEWART'S Steam Refined Candy, White Sicily Citron, and Fresh Lemons for sale by

Oct. 20th, 1839. D. LENOX.

Muslin, Muslin, Muslin,

CHEAP Domestic Sheeting and Bleached shirting, for sale at reduced prices by D. LENOX.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES, Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grevian, Pleated, Cotton, &c. &c. 6d. to 6s.

D. LENOX.

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Silks. A Good Assortment.

D. LENOX.

Blue Black and light colored Silks,

A FEW Pieces For Dresses, at the low price of 5s. 6d. per yard. D. LENOX.

Pennsylvania Money taken at par for Goods, at the Emporium.

D. LENOX.

English Merinoes,

A FEW pieces English Merinoe, fine quality double fold, for sale at 3s. 6d. cash. D. LENOX.

Wanted, at the Plainfield Emporium

300 DOZ. EGGS, for which the highest prices will be paid, also,

100 Bushels White Nuts, for New York Market.

Oct. 21, 1839. D. LENOX.

Victoria Robes,

A New and Splendid Article, For sale by

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield Emporium, Oct. 14.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office.

March 30th, 1839

Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED, Gold's Patent Bake Oven, every desirable article. Also, a lot of Housefurnish Ware, for sale cheaper than ever, by

July 22, 1839. M. HATFIELD.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping purposes, for sale by the Office, at 50 cents per hundred. Orders for any kind of Country Produce, Merchants will meet with prompt attention.

☞ Try it, and see.

The article published below, concerning the use of popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Gothe of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

Translated from the German.
LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,
OF HAMBURG,
The Orientalist of Modern Sanatives.

Citizens of North and South America!

To *Louis Offon Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the unquestionable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which establishes the unchangeable fact, that *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of the Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body: & often secretly lurking in the system for years before there appears any manifest of the Lungs and which may be ascertainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* As invaluably precious doctrine the, it appears an important learning to the *opportunity hand*ing of both pence, reaching them that this *insidious foe* may be an unobserved inmate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that the *great secret in the Art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while it is in the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.*

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to the *warmest gratitude*, and the *gratitude of a world*, for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE*, whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our *great common enemy* CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the pensive in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it self the *Consumptive Medicine*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber: by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sick ness into health, and anderous fears into joyfulness!

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our Globe,—a medicine *which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable* and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREEFOLD POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system which no medicine, which he has ever seen, or physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of *many whom they had resigned to the insatiable grave.*

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third rix dollars" ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

☞ A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL FACULTY, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative a most valuable aid to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and *our ears* hear, we must believe.

Whereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke's first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base imposter of the principles of quackes. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make a trial of its reputed virtues in several cases of most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in restoring not only consumptives to health, but in a disease which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was a once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at his wonderful success; and, as a mouth of our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent Adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needs not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
DOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1836.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Rasor was given over by all who knew him to be in a confirmed consumption—was unable to turn and most to his bed; has recovered by using less than a phial of the Sanative, and was able to do his own haying last summer.

JAMES WELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 4th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the *Consumption* for a great number of years, has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton.

J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware Store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Sad irons and Cradirons,
Spiders and Fry Pans
Sall Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tinned
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Britannia Tea Pots,
do Coffee do do
Table Knives and Forks
Fancy and Common Bellows
Britannia Table and Tea Spoons
Britannia Lamps
Brass and Iron Candlesticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andirons brass tops,

Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Plain Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Remember, Leaders, and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 21 ly

Notice.

THE Farmers of Piscataway and its vicinity are respectfully informed that the *BOUND BROOK HAY PRESS* will open to receive Hay at the Market Price on the 10th of September inst.

Sept. 3d, 1838. 37 3m HENRY T. TANNER.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. A recent board of visitors pronounce the discipline of the school mild, but effective.

Such solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as *the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil*, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made *for instruction in the modern languages.*

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the *principal*, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers at the above Store, and the public in general, that he has taken the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, March 23, 1839. 14

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Second street, Philadelphia. Cash paid for Rags, Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 21, 1837. 29 36*

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpets from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will answer. J. D.

April 23d. 1364*

The Farmer's 'Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R Carter, No. 112, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each num. by ordinary mail part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1 or half volume, No. 8.

March, 1839.

More New Goods

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Gro de Berlin Silk, a few pieces colored Gro de Nap, 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1838. 15 tf

Journeymen Wanted.

WANTED a Waistcoat man and a Cashsman. Apply at the Plainfield Shoe Store.

June 4th, 1838. THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Peter's Pills.

PETER'S MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has obtained the celebrated reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill obviates the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known to the world that they act only on the blood, but also on the style, wherever the blood has its origin, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians and among others the learned Dr. Mott, have analyzed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a novel and powerful effect, but have given in their reports a confession that the discovery is secret was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, which characterise all great learning and genius, they have admitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have the salutary advantage over all other nostrums in the same shape, namely that they act direct by upon the style which forms the blood itself and not the former, by this circuitous & supplying, insensible prevention of disease is better than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, " is owing to an unknown but extensive presence in certain ingredients in the Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into style."

And such is the mystery of this connection, that an impatient public, and even the learned, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel. The diseases which especially yield to the operation of Dr. Peter's Pills are the following:—Billious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick head ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the spleen, Colic, Cramp, Colic, Female obstructions, Heart burn, Furred tongue, Nausea, Distention of the stomach and bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Bloated or sallow complexion, and in all cases where the Bowels, when a Cathartic or aperient is needed.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their unexceptionable, equality of size, and convenient form, all of which combine to render them much easier to swallow than any medicine than any that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are preserved by his patented machine for the manufacture of these globular substances, which turn out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved sylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, I have no objection opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as " Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish for them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of *Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be* a cathartic so certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping uneasiness, and answering so well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of the " *Pills of* ." As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the billious coast cannot be doubted.

JOHN L. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail. The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, many of which are very valuable, for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Pudding, &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Receipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

GROCERY AND SHOE STORE!

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their store in Plainfield, on the *corner of Front street and Factory* Lane, opposite Peace street, various Goods that they will sell cheap for cash or country produce, such as Oats, Corn, wheat, buckwheat, rye, potatoes, and the highest prices paid for Wood.

The articles offered, all wanted to be good, are as follows. Those who wish to buy would do well to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

Free labor sugar and coffee, Teas, spices, raisins, rice, ginger, cocoa, chocolate, allspice, pepper, nutmeg, saleratus, starch, salt petre, indigo, isinglass, Salt, Soda, saleratus, lard, beef, hams, Pork, Fish, Soap, flour, meal,—Ink—Parregoric, oil spirits, Camphene, B drops, opodeldoc, Essence of Cinnamon and peppermint, British oil, balsam of honey, soda, bear's oil, Boots and shoes, Crockery, Glass and China ware, —Blacking, segars,—nails, hardware, brushes, hollow ware, sieves, scythes, rakes, brooms, ropes, baskets, butter, Tubs, pails, combs, pins, needles, clothes pins, razor strops, hooks and eyes—Patent thread, sewing silk, cotton,—Crackers—Sand.

GEO. FOX POUND,
SAMUEL F. POUND.

Plainfield, Sept. 3d, 1839. 37 1Apr. 1

BRASS KETTLES.

FROM $1 to $4, bes English Brass, large and small sizes, which I will sell cheap, call and see them.

Also, Tin Wash Kettles, warranted fire proof, very cheap. HOLLOW WARE.

Pots, Kettles, Cast Iron and Portable Air Furnaces Copper, Tin a d Tea Kettles, Gridirons, Spiders, Tea Kettles Fire Dogs, Sauce Pans, Frying Pans, &c.

Wanted in Exchange,

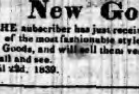
All kinds of Country Produce, Old Copper, Pewter, Brass, Lead, Rags, Bees Wax. Flax, &c, at the highest prices. JOHN N. DENNISON.

New Goods,

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of the most fashionable style of Spring and Summer Goods, and will sell them very low.

Call and see. H. A. COEY.

April 23d. 1839. 16 tf



Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips in the neatest manner, on new type, with ornamental borders, in the latest fashion of all the principal cities of the United States, on reasonable terms. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 16th.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Seventeenth Volume of the

NEW-YORK MIRROR.

Was issued on the 25th day of June.

It contains two splendid Steel plate engravings, with original literature by T. S. Arthur, Dr. Bird, Hallock, Lee, Sargeant, (the editor,) and other wrings of acknowledged eminence.

Fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano and Guitar, with accompaniments, with a number of etchings on wood, will embellish the present Volume, while its literary character will be maintained by its foreign correspondence, translations from the best of the German and other living tongues, Tales, Essays, Curious Historical Legends, American Reminiscences, Indian traditions, &c.

Its volume of the Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. In the last few months, the subscription list has increased with a rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Its friends are more numerous, its resources more ample, and its conductors promise that their exertions shall be equal to any of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be an unflagging one ever.

The reader will admit, that a work embracing an immense amount of choice matter, most of it expressly written for its columns—containing superior engravings on wood, with embellish the present Volume, while its literary character will be maintained by its foreign correspondence, translations from the best of the German and other living tongues, Tales, Essays, Curious Historical Legends, American Reminiscences, Indian traditions, &c.

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The reader will admit, that a work embracing an immense amount of choice matter, most of it expressly written for its columns—containing superior engravings on wood, with splendid superroyal quarto engravings, and several etchings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music in sheet form, for the Piano, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and a copious Index are furnished. The terms are *five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance.* It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. The subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

THOMAS STANSTEAD.

Also, HAT BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, For Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 21, 1839. 22 6m

☞ Important to the Public. ☜

An agency has just been obtained by

P. MOSHER,

DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medical remedies, with a pamphlet illustrating the principles of the Reformed, or Botanic Practice and Science of Medicine, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author of the American Practice of Medicine, 2 vols. octavo, of which a few copies are now on hand for sale.

To those afflicted with disease of any kind, this is of the highest importance, as they have now within their reach, valuable medicines, the virtues of which have been tested by Dr. W. Beach, Dr. W. Beach, New York, in his valuable and extensive practice, for upwards of twenty years. The horrid effects of the common MINERAL treatment of the day are too well known to require remarks here; we will only say, however, that it is fashionable or customary, when you have within your reach, mild, safe and efficacious Vegetable medicines, such as are congenial with the system, and in accordance with the laws of Nature, which will invariably eradicate to restore you to health! Be resolved then, to renounce such a practice, and embrace a rational system, which experience has proved beneficial and salutary. Make one trial, and you will realize the difference, and ever after remain an advocate of the Reformed or Medico-Botanic Practice of Medicine, and which is the only correct and scientific. Read the directions before you, prepared with plain direction for dis ease generally. You have only to reach forth your hands and experience their blessings. The proprietor only asks of you confidence sufficient to give them a fair trial.

Among the various medicines put up, and for sale by the subscriber, the following are particularly recommended as well deserving public attention and patronage:

For Billious complaints, Beach's anti-billious physic and Family Physic, at 25 cts.

For consumption, cough, &c. " Pulmonary Syrup.
For Weakness and debility, " Restorative Bitters,
For Piles, " Pile Ointment,
For Headache complaints, " Hemp Bitters,
For Dyspepsia, " Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
For Fever and Ague, " Fever & Ague powder
For worms, " Worm powder.
For Fever, " Diaphoretic or Fever Powder,
For Bowel complaints, " Neutralizing Mixture,
For affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. " Diuretic Drops.
For salt rheum, tetter, &c. " Hepatic Wash and Ointment,
For Inflamation, " Compound Laurus Poultice.
For Rheumatism, " Rheumatic Oil and alterative Syrup.
For Sore and weak eyes, " Eye balsam, or water.
For pain in the back, side, or Breast, " Strengthening plaster,
For Chilblains, Burns, &c " Black or healing salve
For Fits, Croup, complaints in the stomach, " Emetic powders.

New Market, N. J. Jan. 1839. P. MOSHER, *Druggist*
1y

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is prepared to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch

☞ *Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging* will also be attended to. E. KIRKPATRICK.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, on the building one door east of Dr. Craig's Office where he intends to keep a general assortment of groceries, consisting in part of the following articles:

Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Southong and Young Hyson Teas, White crushed, brown, Havanna lump and New Orleans Sugars, Coffee, Rice, cheese, oil, butter, hams, smoked beef, flour, molasses, prunes, cocoa, chocolate, sleratus, Sal Æratus, Indigo, Salt Petre, Copperas, Soda, Cream tartar, ginger, pepper and allspice, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell as low for cash or barter as can be had elsewhere.

Call and see. WM. WILLIS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing October 1st, 1838.

New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.
—Elizabethtown, 87 1-2 cts.—*Railway,* 50 cts—*New Brunswick,* 75 cts.

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 9 o'clock, A. M daily.
At 3.4 P. M. do.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7 1-2, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 —2, noon, daily.
At 9, P. M. daily.

Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.
Every day except Sunday.
Leave New York at 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4 3-4, 7 P. M. & 12.

Leave Newark at 7 1-2, 8, and 10 1-2 A. M. and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, 6, 8, and 11 P. M.
ON SUNDAY.
Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.
Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

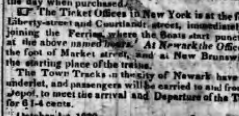
☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Paper ticket *gratis* and besides prevents confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Office in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Cortlandt-street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the time named in the Bills. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been underlaid, and passengers will be carried in mail from the Depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

October 1st, 1838. tf



Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield. Oct. 23, 1838. 26 1y

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID Assortment of first quality Britannia metal Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Slop Cups, for Sale cheap at the new Hollow Ware Establishment.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 14, 1839.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

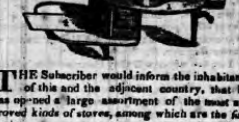
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of *Legal Blanks*, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at as low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.



THE Subscriber would inform the inhabitants of this and the adjacent country, that he has opened a large assortment of the most approved kinds of stoves, among which are the following.

Curchie's Premium Cook Stove,
Peatley's Union do
Nine Plate stove, all sizes, for cooking,
Hesse's Coal Franklin Stoves,
Church's Patent coal burners,
Russia Iron coal stoves, a very handsome article for parlors,
Small coal stoves, various patterns.
Six plate stoves for churches, &c.

Stove pipe, drip pans, *boilers*, tea kettles, all kinds Stove fixtures made to order, together with a general assortment of hollow ware.

The subscriber trusts that from 15 years experience in the stove business will enable him to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, Sept. 23, 1837. 40 tf

N. B. Always on hand, plain and japanned tin at wholesale and retail.

Notice.

MR. ELISHA RENYON is the general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for paper, &c. &c.

M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3. 1839. Number 150.

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON F. CUSHING.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village subscribers who receive it at their houses or stores in town, paid in advance, the price is $2.25; and if not paid in advance, the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long to secure authentication must be sent in by Saturday morning if short, they will be received if sent in by 9 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square (10 lines to a square), will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar, and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Communications, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted as if the price of them as advertisements

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCENE.

THE following detail of a Scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in December next will enable us to declare that no such splendid one has ever been offered to the public. It seems, however, to have a drawback on the other hand, the extremely low charge of 20 dolls. per Ticket—the Value and Number of the capitals, and the several other good and desirable circumstances that every prize shall be drawn and Sold; will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

Entertaining so high a venture, we recommend early application, in order to secure to ourselves the first choice of numbers—as first buyers are all-and-all to the Adventurer, emphatically have the best chance. We say—DRAW NOW! but at once remit us your orders, which will always receive our most due attention. Letters to be addressed and applications made to SYLVESTER & CO. 256 Broadway, New York.

☞ Observe the Number, **156**

1	Prize of	$700,000 !
1	of	$500,000 !
1	of	$25,000 !
6	prizes of	$20,000 !
2	of	$15,000 !
3	of	$10,000 !

GRAND REAL ESTATE & BANK STOCK LOTTERY

Of Property Situated in New Orleans.

The Richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the public, in this or any Country.

Tickets $20—No Shares

Authorized by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1st, 1839.—Scheme to be Drawn in a Wheel of Fortune.

Sylvester & Co. 156 *Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.* ——No Combination number.

The Deeds of the property, and the Bank Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners, for the security of the Prize-Holders.

Splendid Scheme.

1 Prize.—	The Arcade—the Magazine, Natchez and Gaiter streets. Rented at about $ 7,000 per annum. Valued at	$ 80,000
1 Prize.—	New Orleans City Hotel—Rented at $45,000, and valued at	500,000
1 Prize.—	240 shares Canal Bank stock, $100 each,	24,000
1 Prize.—	200 shares Commercial do. 10 each,	10,000
5 Prizes—	5 Dwelling Houses in the best part of New Orleans, each rented at 1,000 or 1500 dollars per annum, and each valued at 20,000 Each prize 20,000,	100,000
1 Prize.—	Dwelling House. Rented at $1600 Valued at	1,000
1 Prize.—	1 shares Mechanics' and Traders' bank stock, 100 dollars each,	1,000
3 Prizes.—	Each 100 shares City Bank Stock, each share 100 dolls. each prize 10,000	30,000
1 Prize.—	50 shares Exchange bank, 100 each,	5,000
1 Prize.—	do. do. do.	2,000
1 Prize.—	200 shares Gas Light bank do. do.	2,00
1 Prize.—	25 do. do. do.	2,00
1 prize.—	15 do. Mechanics' & Tradegs' do.	1,500
1 prize.—	15 do. do. do.	1,500
20 prizes—	each 10 shares the Louisiana State Bank, 100 dols. each, each prize 1000,	20,000
10 prizes.—	each 2 shares of 100 dols. each prize 200 dols. of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
100 prizes—	each 1 share of 100 dols. of the bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 prizes—	each 1 share of 100 dols. of the N. Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 prizes—	each 1 share of 100 dols of the Union bank of Florida,	15,000
600 Prizes.		$1,500,000

☞ It shall be at the option of the winners of prizes of bank stocks, either to take the stock itself, or the par value thereof in cash.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the act, previously to their being put into the wheels. And what will contain the whole of the numbers, the order in which each the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be notified to such parties as may be drawn to the numbers, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such properly transferred to them immediately after the drawing is concluded and without any delay whatever.

SYLVESTER & CO.
256 Broadway, N.Y.

May 1839. (256 6m)

POETICAL

War

Thou spirit of Darkness!
Thou demon of War!
How deep is thy vengeance,
How mighty thy power!
With trumpet so shrill
And fierce shouting of men,
Thou comest with death
And despair in thy train.

The mountain and valley
Are marked by thy track,
Their fairness to echo
Thy battle cry back;
The smoke of thy coming
Obscureth the day,
The fair and the lovely
Of earth are thy prey.

The valley was clad
In its garment of green,
The birds hanging vine
On the hill side was seen;
The light-hearted reaper
His melody sang,
The laugh of the maiden
In mirth meet rang.

All, all were there happy,
The rich and the poor;
Contentment and peace
Met at poverty's door.
On the smooth-shaven lawn
Ne'er the moon's silver glance,
The young and the aged
Join'd in the dance.

With music and gladness
The evening were on,
Till the moon in mid heaven
Marks the time to be gone.
'Tis the noon of the night,
And all nature is still;

Deep silence reigns over
The valley and hill.

Hark, hark to the shout!
List, the roll of the drum
And the sound of the trumpet!
The enemy come!
The tramp of his coursers
Like thunder-peals seem,
And the glare of his armor,
The lightning's broad gleam.

"On, on to the valley!
And curses be told
On the recreant who spareth
The young or the old.
To the torch give their dwellings!
Let matron and maid,
With the husband and lover
Together be laid."

They came—and their bands
O'er the valleys have passed,
Like the spirit of Death
On the desert's dread blast.
Desolation and woe
Mark their murderous track,
It is sanctified with blood,
Or with fire made black.

Where plenty and peace
Were but yesterday seen,
Where the vineyard has blushed,
And the garden laid been;
Have the fire and sword
Spread destruction around,
And the dead and the dying
Encumber the ground.

From the cheek of the maiden
The rose-blush is flown;
The bright sunny smile
Of the infant is flown;
The brow of a few manhood
Is flesh as and cold,
For the summons of death
Called the young and the old.

Thou spirit of Darkness!
Thou demon of War!
Though deep is thy vengeance
And mighty thy power;
There is One yet more powerful,
More mighty than thou;
Who the blood-dripping laurels
Shall strip from thy brow.

A time is approaching,
When Wars shall be o'er,
And the notes of earth
Delight in the no more.
When the swords, and the jarrings
Of war kind shall cease,
And the King of the world
Be the Prince of God's Peace.

VARIETY.

From the Athenæum and Visiter.

Extract.

In so large a family as that of Mr. T——, there is such a good deal to do every day, and such plenty of charity the work was taken from a seamstress who had sewed for the family some time and given to a poor woman with several small children. Ostensibly only was this charity. Really, it was to save a few pennies. How could this be? some one will ask. Let me sketch a little scene; premising that this poor woman's husband was just dead and she left helpless and friendless, with no apparent means of support. Besides she was in very feeble health. By accident Mr. —— had heard of her distressed situation, and at the suggestion of the individual who gained her case to him, told his wife that he thought it would be charity to give her some sewing.

"I think it would indeed," says Mrs. T——

"Our sewing costs us a great deal," responds the careful husband, "and in this thing we may benefit ourselves, as well as do a deed of charity. No doubt this woman is rather an indifferent sewer, in comparison to Miss R——, and therefore her work will not of course be worth so much. And she will no doubt think one half too price Miss R—— gets a good one."

"No doubt," chimes in the frugal partner.

Mrs ——— was sent for. After she is seated the following conversation ensues.

"Can you do plain sewing?"

"Yes ma'am, as well as most persons."

"What is your price for fine shirts?"

"I have'nt set any price yet but I'll work as low as any one."

"But you know that to get work you will have to do it a little lower than ordinary. People don't like to change."

"Well, ma'am, I am in want, and I will work at almost any price for my children."

"I suppose you will make shirts for a quarter?"

"Yes, ma'am!"

"And calico dresses for the same?"

"Yes, ma'am!"

"Well that's reasonable.'

"Boys common shirts you will not charge over eleven pence for?"

"No, ma'am!"

"That's reasonable, and I'll do all I can for you. It gives me pleasure to help the poor. Come down to morrow, and I'll have some work ready for you." The widow departed.

"Well, wife," says Mr. T——, bustling in when he saw the woman depart. "At what price will she work?"

"At half what Miss R—— charges."

"Well that's something like. It gives me pleasure to patronize any one who is willing to work at a reasonable price. Why this will save us almost a dollar a week the year round."

"Yes, it will so; and if I keep her at it, or some one else, at the same price for a year, you'll let me have a fifty dollar shawl, won't you?"

"Yes, if you want it."

"Well, I'll do my best. It is shameful what some of those seamstresses do charge.'

It is often well to reserve a picture. Suppose we look at the other side of this.

Mrs ——had always been delicate.

When a girl she could never sew long at a time without getting a pain in her side. She married a hard working industrious mechanic, whose trade was not very lucrative, yielding barely enough for a support. Her health after her marriage was but little improved, and when with several small children she was left a widow, she yielded in her first keen anguish of bereavement to despair. But a mother cannot long act as one mourns when her dear babes are about her. She could think of no way of getting a living for them but by her needle, and as she was a neat sewer, she hoped to get work, and earn food and scant clothing at least. But she could get no work. No person knew her who wanted sewing done. She applied to several, and was still without the means of earning a dollar when her last one was spent. Just at this sad moment, the fact of her destitution became more known, Mrs. T—— sent for her.

As she carried home her work the day after the interview, she was glad at heart with the thought that now there was a way of escape at least from starvation. But little more her yearning heart could promise her. Boys' shirts at twelve and a half cents were her first pieces of work. Two of these by hard work she managed to get done in a day. Had they been made plain, she could have finished them early, and had time to give many necessary attentions to her children. But the last words of Mrs. T——had robbed her of that chance.—"You can stitch the collars of these, any how—you can afford it, I suppose, and they iron much better when that is done." The simple and touching—"Yes, ma'am," but in a sadder tone than usual, was her only response.

Next morning she was up early, though her head ached badly, and she was faint and weak from having sat so steadily through the whole of the preceding day. Her children were all taken and washed and dressed; her rooms cleaned and a scanty meal of mush and milk prepared for the little ones, and a cup of tea for herself, but even a stomach relieved the food of which her children partook with keen appetites, and she could only swallow a few mouthfuls of dry stale bread.

It was nearly ten o'clock when she got fairly down to work, her head still aching and almost blinding her. Somehow or other she could not get on at all fast, and it was long past the usual dinner hour before she had finished her first garment. The children were impatient, but had no money, and she had no great taste for preparing it, as well for their satisfaction as to get it done.

"Mother we are getting tired of mush and milk" said one of the little ones. "You don't have all the good things now you used to. No pies, nor puddings, nor meat."

"Never mind, dear, we'll have some nice corn cakes for supper."

"You'll have supper soon soon, won't you mother?" said another little one coaxingly, her thoughts busy with the nice corn cakes.

"And shan't we have molasses on them?" said another, pushing away her bowl of mush and milk.

"No dear, not to-night, but to-morrow we'll have some."

"Why not to-night, mother. I want some to-night."

"Nother aint got any money to buy it with to-night, but to morrow she will have some," said the mother soothingly.

"O we'd have lasses to-morrow for our cakes," cried a little girl who could just speak, clapping her hands in great glee.

After dinner Mrs.—— worked hard, and in much bodily pain and misery, to finish the other shirt in which the last stitch was taken, at nine o'clock at night.

Soon after breakfast the next day, she took the four shirts home to Mrs. T——, her thoughts mostly occupied with the comfortable food she was to buy her children, with the half dollar she had earned. For it was a sad truth that she had laid out her last dollar for the wood with which she was making mush for her little ones.

After examining every seam, every hem, and every line of stitching, Mrs. T—— expressed approbation of the work; and handed the poor woman a couple of fine shirts to make for Mr. T—— and a calico dress for herself. As she did not offer to pay her for the work she had done after lingering a few moments, Mrs. —— ventured to hint that she would like to have a part of what she had earned.

"Oh dear! I never pay seamstresses until their bills amount to five dollars. It is so troublesome to keep account of small sums.—When you have five dollars I will pay you."

Mrs.—— retired, but with an heart that seemed like lead in her bosom "When shall I earn five dollars?—not for a whole month at this rate," were the words that formed themselves in her thoughts.

"She shall have the molasses now, mother, shan't we?" said two or three glad little voices, as she entered her house.

For a few moments she knew not what answer to make. Then gathering them all about her, she explained to them, as well as she could make them understand, that the lady for whom she had done the work did not pay her, and she was afraid it would be a good while before she would; and that until she was paid she could not get them any thing better than what they had.

The little things spoke silently and without a murmur away, and the mother again sat down to her work. A tear would often gather in her eye as she looked up from the bright needle glistening in her fingers, and noticed the sadness and disappointment pictured in their young faces. From this style of gloomy feeling she was roused by a knock at the door, and a pleasant looking lady, somewhat gaily dressed, came in with a small bundle in her hand.

She introduced herself by saying that she had just seen some pretty shirts at Mr. T's, and that she was so well pleased with the work that she had inquired for the maker. "And now having found you," said she, "I want you to make and fit this calico dress for me if you do such work."

"I shall be glad to do it for you," said she, encouraged by the kind and feeling manner of the lady.

"And what will you charge?'

Mrs.—— hesitated a moment and then said,—

"Mrs. T—— gives me a quarter of a dollar.

There was a bright spot for a moment on the cheek of the lady.

"Then I will give you three," said she with warmth.

Mrs.—— burst into tears, and she could not help it.

"Are you in need?" inquired the strange lady hesitatingly, but with an air of feeling that could not be mistaken.

For a moment the widow paused, but the sight of her children conquered the rising emotion of her pride.

"I have nothing but a little corn meal in the house, and have no money."

A tear glistened in the stranger's eye—her breast her breast heaved with strong emotion, then again all was still.

"I will pay you for this dress beforehand then; and as I want it done very nice, I will pay you a dollar for making it. Can I have it by after to-morrow?"

"Certainly ma'am, to-morrow evening if you want it."

The dollar was paid down, and the angel of mercy departed. More than one heart was made glad that morning.

* * * * *

A Yankee going down in the Germantown omnibus the other morning, got into conversation with the other passengers—one of whom assuming a good deal of smartness, began to "run" Connecticut, and among other home questions which he put, he very consequentially said to him, "You make pumpkin, sir, in Connecticut?"

"Yes," replied Jonathan, drawlingly, "but we don't sell them that."—The Germantowner looked toward the door of the omnibus, and then began reading a newspaper.

Hister Hogden with an O.—Some years since there lived in New York, a lawyer of considerable distinction, named Ogden, who, having one morning hired an Irish servant, sent him to the post office to enquire if there were any letters. Says Pat to the clerk, 'is there any letters here for Mister Hogden?' The clerk looked over the H's, and finding none, sent the servant away; and this was repeated two or three mornings in succession, till the master, surprised, as he was daily in the custom of receiving a considerable number of letters, went to the post office himself, where he found on hand a large bundle of letters which had been waiting several days for him.—On returning home, he called his servant, and gave him a severe rating, for thus neglecting his business. 'An sure,' says he 'didn't I ask for letters for Mister Hogden, and didn't he tell me to go about my business, for there warn't any? S'ee enough, your honor's name is Mister Hogden.' 'Pooh, pooh,' exclaimed the master, 'not Hogden with an H but Ogden with an O. Now see if you can do better next time.' The servant went next morning saying, 'Is there any letters or Mister Hogden?' The clerk looking over the H's again, answered no. 'Sure then,' says Pat, 'It's not Mister Hogden with a *Hait* but Mr. Hogden with a *Ho*.' This explained the matter, and Pat got his letters, and highly delighted took them home to his master.

Whitfield's Eloquence.—An officer in Glasgow, who had heard Mr. Whitfield preach, laid a wager with an other that at a certain charity sermon, though he went with prejudice, he would be compelled to give something. The other, to make sure, laid all the money out of his pocket—but, before he left the church, he was glad to borrow some and lose his bet. On another occasion, Mr. Whitefield preached in behalf of the inhabitants of an obscure village in Germany, which had been burned down, and collected for the nearly 3,000 dollars! After the sermon, Whitfield said: "We shall sing a hymn, during which those who do not choose to give their mite on this awful occasion may sneak off."—No one stirred; he got down from the pulpit, and ordered all the doors to be shut but one, at which he held the plate himself, and collected the above sum.

A Good Arbitrator.—Two men had a dispute which would require a partition fence separating their fields, and through which the cattle could their way. After the usual preliminaries of demands, refusals, threats, and mutual recrimination they resolved to try the glorious uncertainty of the law—they were, however, persuaded by their friends, to the more amicable mode of submitting the question to the final determination of a very worthy and intelligent neighbor, who was forthwith conducted to the scene of trouble.—There after hearing the arguments of both parties he told them that the subject demanded great deliberation; and as it would take some time to decide, he would just clap a few pieces of boards over the holes; and in ten minutes' time, with his own hands, he effectually closed every gap. The parties silently retired and the umpire has never been called upon to pronounce the final judgment in the case.

Recipes.

CANDIED PEPPERMINT.—Boil three pounds of sugar in a pint of water, skim it, till you perceive your sugar candied round the sides, then take your pan off the fire, and drop 18 drops of the oil of peppermint therein, then pour it out into little round loops made of tin, or butter a large piece of paper, and lay it on your stove, with a square frame on your paper, and pour sugar on the paper, and cut it into shapes and sizes to suit you. Lemon, lie chaund, and other candies are made in the same way. Molasses may be used instead of sugar, but then it should be clear candy.

MEDICAL BEER.—Sarsaparilla 10 ounces, liquorice wine and sassafras root of each 5 ounces, 10 ounces liquorice root, and 10 drams of senna. Add 2 ounces hops, and molasses to suit the taste and a half pint yeast to the whole to set fine and the whole thoroughly boiled. This is very pleasant and healthy beer; eminent physicians recommend it highly to all persons, and especially to those afflicted with rheumatic complaints. If the whole of the above ingredients cannot be conveniently procured, sarsaparilla and sassafras root alone will answer a good purpose.

GINGER BEER.—Lump sugar 3 pounds, bruised ginger 2 ounces, cream of tartar 1 ounce, 2 lemons sliced; on these pour 4 gallons water, and add four ounces yeast; bring it to a boil, and let it cool and work four days; then bottle off and tie the cork down. MEAD is made the same way by using honey instead of sugar.

SPRUCE BEER.—Add to 10 gallons of water, 6 lbs sugar and 4 ounces essence of spruce. Put in half pint yeast, and boil and let it work as for ginger beer, and bottle it off. Brown beer is made same way by using molasses for the sugar. The essence of winter green, sarsaparilla, lemon or any other may be used for spruce. When you bottle any beer, put into each quart bottle a lump of white sugar and it will keep many weeks.

Regal Economy.—When Charles the eighth of France was a prisoner at Bourges, he ordered a pair of boots to be made for him. As he was trying them on, the intendant of his household came in and said to the shoemaker—"Take away your boots; we can't afford a new pair yet; his majesty can very well do with another month longer." The king, it is said, commended the intendant for his prudence. Now a days, he would be sent to Bedlam as a lunatic.

For the Plainfield Union.

Morality.

Symmetry produces beauty and strength.—The one is absolutely necessary to the existence of the other; and just in proportion as you subtract from the former, you injure and weaken the latter.

The venerable oak of the forest, that monarch of the vegetable world, which so firmly withstands the raging blasts of a thousand storms, has all its parts so harmoniously arranged and proportioned as to add both to its grandeur and its stability.

The beauty and energy of the animal frame, depend upon the entire and equal development of all its parts—of each distinct limb and muscle. If one is deficient, the whole is disfigured, and weakened. This law exists no less in the *moral* than the *natural* world. The human mind is so constituted, that its greatest harmony and vigor are derived from the improvement of *all* its faculties. It is impossible that it should ever attain *to its maximum strength from the exercise of only a part* of its powers, even though these powers be brought to the highest degree of perfection.

Hence the vast importance of cultivating the *moral*, as well as the *intellectual* part of our nature. We cannot call one into exercise to the neglect of the *other*, without very soon producing discord and disagreement, throughout the entire system. No fact is more universally conceded than that the mental powers receive their lively and forcible action, in a great degree from the continued exercise and health of the bodily frame, and may we not as safely assert that the *intellectual* faculties are equally dependant upon a full cultivation of the *moral* powers for their enlarged action and perfection.

Nothing, but a corresponding and simultaneous development of all the faculties, can effect that beautiful symmetry of action, which is so essential to real greatness,—so indispensable to lasting happiness. You may call a part of the intellectual powers into the most energetic operation. Like Prometheus of old you may fashion a form of the most exquisite beauty and proportion; every feature and muscle may be perfect;—strength and elegance may be stamped upon every limb;—but unless fire be brought from Heaven to invigorate that cold and lifeless bosom;—unless beams of light from the Almighty dart through that desolate frame, never will you make a genuine man—never will you arouse his mind to all that is great and ennobling, in human action.

Is this fancy, or is it fact? Cast your eyes over the history of the human mind, and examine minutely the lives of those men, who have omitted the cultivation of the moral powers. We do not deny, that they were great men;—men who sported with all the intricacies of knowledge, revelled in the mazes of earthly wisdom, and astonished the world by the brilliancy of their genius; and yet *these very men*, for want of moral principle, have often descended to the follies of a weak and contracted mind. Look at *Byron*. With talents unrivalled, he stands an everlasting beacon to warn mankind of the danger and absurdity of bestowing all their attention upon the attainment of intellectual greatness merely—regardless of the cultivation of the moral nature: While *Newton*, on the other hand, towers equally *prominent*, as a glorious example of the highest moral as well as mental culture—a name, around which a halo of the purest brightness seems to glow, and one too that will continue to live and be admired long after such characters as Byron and Voltaire shall have sunk beneath the rolling wave of oblivion.

The moral and intellectual powers *must* be equally and simultaneously cultivated. The improvement of the heart must keep pace with the growth of the intellect, if man is to answer the high objects of his creation—the great end of his existence. In the present state of public sentiment no superiority of mere intellect can secure to a man permanent and honorable fame—or enable him to become to any great extent useful. No array of learning can compensate the absence of moral principle.

Let then the combined perfection be the point of highest attainment—the object of purest aspiration, and it will throw around this world a thousand gladdening influences, and lead men to think and act in a manner worthy of his high origin and of his immortal destiny. JUNIUS.

The Newark Eagle is anxious to abolish the credit system in the newspaper business. There is more difficulty in it than the Eagle seems to be aware of. Either the Eagle must credit its customers, or they must credit the Eagle—or, each paper must be paid for as it is delivered. What will you do, Mr. Eagle? We are ourselves exceedingly anxious for a reform in the matter: for we sincerely believe we have not received one hundred dollars in 20 years from our newspaper business over and above the expenditures in that business. What think you of that? If we had relied upon the resources of our printing office as they have been made available to us, for a living, we should have regularly taken the "benefit of the act" every year, for that whole period, and had hardly enough to pay the expenses of "liberation day."

(Fredonian.

An Honest Man.

In a recent letter to the editor of an Ohio paper, which was evidently not intended for the public eye, Gen. Harrison takes occasion to mention in terms of gratitude, the important powers with which he had been clothed, at different times by the General Government. The unlimited confidence thus reposed in him, which was fully justified by all his acts, speaks his highest praise. The wonder will be, that with such discretion as to the exercise of his powers, and with so great a variety of matters and persons as he had to deal with, not even the breath of slander has ever assailed his integrity, or sought to stain his purity or his disinterestedness. The aged patriot says:—

Fredonian.

I was Governor of Indiana; (at that time it comprised what is now Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin;) ex-officio Superintendant of Indian Affairs, and, by the constitution, (the ordinance) vested with the power to appoint all the officers, (and under the first grade,) to lay off counties and fix seats of justice. Under the second, a complete control over the Legislature, which was then vested by a law of Congress, with the complete control over the public domain at Vincennes, and in the Illinois country, for the settlement of all the claims to land made by the "French and British governments, or by courts or commandants *claiming* the right to make such grants, the whole of the land so granted, or as much thereof as might appear to me to be equitable and just." With these great powers in my hands President Jefferson in 1804, sent me a commission, constituting me sole Commissioner for treating with all the North western tribes, with the power to draw for any money I might think necessary for the accomplishment of the objects committed to me. My compensation was fixed at $6 per diem and my expenses, when I was acting as commissioner, but I was left entirely to myself to determine when I should be considered as acting under this commission, or the ordinary one of Superintendant. I hope I erred on the right side. I have no means now me of ascertaining the whole amount of compensation charged for the thirteen treaties I negotiated, in the course of the eleven years that I *acted under this commission; I am persuaded*, however, that it did not exceed 4,000, at most $5,000.

As soon as Louisiana was acquired, I was made by a law of Congress, (at the suggestion of Mr. Jefferson,) ex-officio Governor of "Upper Louisiana." I do not positively know his motive for this singular arrangement. But I do know, that he had it much at heart to convince the inhabitants of the newly acquired territory of the great difference between our Government and the corrupt one they had so long suffered under. Under this impression, I declined receiving the fees I was entitled to by law, although those for Indian licenses would have brought me two or three thousand dollars; and refused to purchase any property, although I was tempted by the proprietor (A. Chateau) of three fourths of St. Louis and all the adjoining lands, with an undivided moiety for assisting him to build up the town.

In the war of 1811, and that which commenced in 1812, I received almost a carte blanche as to appointments, organization of the army, expenditures, &c.

In introducing the letter from which the foregoing is an extract, the editor—who is a political opponent—thus speaks:

We lay the following communication before the world, with a full and perfect apprehension of the responsibilities which we incur by the act. There is a class—(and a large class too) composed of men, denominated, on a certain occasion, "political traders,"—who cannot find it in their hearts to believe a man honest in politics. Such persons see design dark and sinister, in any proceeding which does not correspond with their own selfish and mercenary motives of action, or which may not contribute to the attainment of their own peculiar interests and ends. How can such men appreciate the feelings of an aged soldier and patriot, who has earned by a long life of toilsome and honorable public service, nothing but an irreproachable and unsullied name? How can they excuse his sensibility to the ruthless defamation of his character, or justify his anxiety to protect it from the hand of the assassin? They cannot—knowing no riches but money, and no honor but power—they cannot comprehend the priceless wealth of a pure mind, nor estimate the worth of a spotless reputation.

Home Manufactures.—The following is an interesting anecdote, and withal told in such a way that it claims more than ordinary attention. It is from Harris's Pittsburg Intelligencer, a weekly publication, which we suspect does not compensate its proprietor in a manner equivalent to the industry and judicious management which we see manifested upon the face of it.—*Price Current.*

"One day last week, an intelligent English gentleman in our office showed us his coat of English manufacture, stating that, if he lived a thousand years in this country, he would buy nothing but American made, and that he had just bought a piece of American cassinet at less than a dollar a yard which was cheaper and better than any British at the price, and that his family should all be clothed with it. Soon after he left us, five handsome and intelligent little girls, of eight to ten years of age, and of most respectable parents, called to ask advice about the manufactures of our city, the extent variety, &c., stating that it was given them as a subject of composition in their school. We showed them a parcel of home made silk goods, &c., afforded them all the information in our power, and they left us much gratified and pleased, and returned to complete their new but interesting task. One of our stores will in a few days have domestic manufactured silk goods for the accommodation of the Public."

Hard Times.—A late number of a paper published in Hinds county, Miss. contains only 18 lines of reading matter; the remainder of the paper is filled with advertisements by Sheriffs, collectors and marshals, and notices of insolvents.

The Winchester, Va. Railroad was delivering 1000 barrels of flour daily at Harper's Ferry, last week. Upwards of 200,000 barrels will pass over the road during the year.

Indiana. it would appear by the following letter in the Journal of Commerce, is prepared to sustain her credit, whatever other States may or can do;

Madison, Indiana, Nov. 16th, 1839.

I enclose a draft on the City bank in N. York for $14,000, which please convert into funds to our interest in London. The balance payable in London, I have in my possession, in specie—mostly gold—which I will bring on about the 1st of December. This money is all derived from the revenues of the State, appropriated specially to the payment of the interest on our State bonds. Indiana will not be a defaulter even under the present unparalleled depression.

Your ob't serv't, MILTON STAPP,
Fund Commissioner.

Singular.—Mr. Vavnagher, a German, in Brazil, has made the important discovery, that gunpowder mixed with saw dust in equal parts, has three the strength of gunpowder alone.—This is mentioned in reference to blasting rocks more particularly.

The law limiting the time for taking oysters in the waters emptying into the harbor at New Haven Conn., expired on Monday week, which produced a general scrabble for the spoils. Upwards of four hundred boats of all sorts and sizes, immediately commenced operations with their tongs, and brought up an astonishing quantity.

A New Enterprise.—We learn that our enterprising and affluent fellow citizen, Mr. Jacob Ridgway has in contemplation, early in the ensuing spring, to run a line of steamboats, stages and locomotives between this city and N. York, via Trenton and New Brunswick. The price will be two dollars for the whole route. Mr. Ridgway, we may scarcely add, is fully competent to the undertaking. The stage department will be under the superintendance of Admiral Rosendo, so well and favorably known to all American travellers. It is believed that the whole distance will be performed in less than eight hours.—*Philad. Inquirer.*

We learn that the total amount of liabilities of the U. S. Bank as exhibited in its last report to the Auditor General was 26 millions of dollars. Of these, Post notes payable on demand amount to 12 millions, and the debt in Europe to 9 millions.

The above statement was made up to the 7th of November. Since that time, we learn a further de rease of the liabilities has taken place. The surplus is estimated at 5 millions of dollars. Of course, from this sum thing must be allowed for a decline in the securities.—*Philad. North American.*

Suicide.—A respectable colored man named *James Peterson, in the employment* of Dr. Van Deursen, of this city, put an end to his existence on Thursday, Nov. 21, by cutting his throat in a most horrid manner with a razor. Some superstitious notion connected with his marriage, which took place about a week previous, and the displeasure of his friends which he had incurred for marrying, led to a partial derangement, and under this excitement the fatal act was committed.—*New Brunswick Times.*

Mr. McKenzie has memorialized the President for leave to go into banishment to Texas and offered to give heavy security to do so, sooner than to run the risk of his life in horrid confinement. No answer yet from the President.

The noted Jacob Barker, who, when a Quaker broker and merchant in New York gave the first intelligence to the public in 1813, that preliminaries of peace had been signed, received at New Orleans the intelligence "nobody knows how," of the suspension in Philadelphia 24 hours sooner than any one else, and drew $70,000 to *trade on!*

The President, steam ship.—This noble vessel, intended for the British and American Steam Navigation Company, is as we learn from a London paper, nearly completed. It was expected to be launched the latter part of October. She is a much larger vessel than the British Queen. Extreme length from stem to taffrel, (including the figurehead) 267 feet; extreme breadth of her deck, 41 feet, including paddle-boxes, 67 feet; depth in the hold, 31 1 2 feet; and her tonnage about 2,500 tons. Her engines will consist of two, each of 250 horse power. Her paddle-wheels are to be 00 feet in circumference.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Seizure of Bread.—In Charleston they have an assize of Bread. The Mayor accompanied by the Police Officers, on Thursday, made an examination into the weights of the contents of the various Bread Carts that supply the citizens with bread, and lightened them of about 1000 loaves, that were placed in the scale and found wanting. The condemned staff of life was transmitted to the Orphan and Poor House.

Counterfeit threes on the Oneida Bank at Utica, have been pushed off in great numbers and are very thick in the market. In the genuine the words "New York Safety Fund," are on the right hand margin—in the spurious, on the left.

There are spurious fives on the Mechanic's bank of Newark, altered from the Mechanic's bank of St. John's, Lower Canada, which is a fraudulent institution. They are letter B, No. 1907; signed—Volcatt, Wilcox and Miner. *vignette*—Vulcan, with Ceres and Minerva on the right hand of the bill, and a man ploughing with two horses. Dated May 20th, 1839. Pay C. A. Hamilton; signed G. Homer, cashier, H. N. Warren, President.

There are also 3's out on the Mechanic's bank of N. Y. altered from the Derby Bank, Conn. a broken institution. They can easily be detected by "State of Connecticut" being left upon the top of the bill; "Derby" is also placed on the top of the cashier's name.

The Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad, we are gratified to hear, is progressing most encouragingly, and, it is said, the cars will run up as far as Boundbrook on the 10th of December. This will furnish the citizens of this place as those of the back country, a capital opportunity to send their produce to market, and to get their merchandise from New York. It will also be the most pleasant and expeditious route for passengers going to or returning from the city; and as the people of this section of country are deeply interested in the enterprise, it cannot be doubted that they will extend to it a liberal support, and use their most decided efforts to hasten its extension to this place. The work has slowly progressed for some time under adverse and unpromising circumstances, and now as it approaches its completion, there seems to be a just ground to hope the income will bear a fair proportion to the expenses incurred in its execution.—*Somerset Whig.*

The contractors upon the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road have pushed their operations with so much energy, aided by an unusually favorable season, that the cars may be expected to run up to Boundbrook by the 10th of December, or very shortly thereafter. This we are sure will be good news to the travelling community, hereabouts, and if we do not greatly err, will increase the revenue of the company quite considerably. The turnpike road between Somerville and Boundbrook is in such good order that the time consumed in the trip from this village to New York, will not be likely to exceed three hours. The Company will be prepared to carry all descriptions of freight.—*Somerset Messenger.*

Life.—Daily, customary life is a dark and mean abode for man; and unless he often opens the door and windows, and looks out into the freer world beyond, the dust and cobwebs soon thicken over every entrance of light; and in the perfect gloom he forgets that beyond and above there is an open air.

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. disc.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	1
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	1
Wolf borough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	5 a 10
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	do
Essex, and Windsor, do	no sale,
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Barrillville bank at Burriville	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester	do fraud
Eagle bank of Newport	do
Franklin at Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet	closed
All the others	5 a 6
CONNECTICUT.	
All except	par to 1
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud
do Exchange Association	stopt
Commercial bank Tolland	broke
Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c. except	par
Agency & ex. bk.—Charged bk.—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Ins. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Marble Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—North West bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud	broke, stopt or no sale.
NEW YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par to 1
do in the West	3 a 4
Red Back	4 a 5
Commercial bank, Albany	3-4
Lansingburgh bank,	1
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	par
Bank of Utica,	3-4
Bank of Statesbank, Albany	1-2
Bank of Syracuse	3
NEW JERSEY	
Newark banks—the State banks—*Belvidere*—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Railway—Farm & Merch's Middlesex—Morris canal—Do country—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all	par to 1
The remainder of the good banks	5 a 10
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the good banks	8 a 10

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly from the Advocate & Journal.

Candles.—Mould,	80	15 to 0 16
Dipped,	13	to 14
Sperm,	41	to 42
Coffee.—Cuba,	12	to 14
Cotton.—New Orleans,	13	to 14
Upland,	10	to 14
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt,		4 00
Pickled Cod, bbl	4 50	to 5 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.	18	to 21
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.	13 50	to 14 00
Mackerel, No. 2,	11 00	to 12 00
Mackerel, No. 3	7 50	to 7 75
Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	5 75	to 6 12
Rye Flour,	4 15	to 4 25
Indian Meal,	4 00	to 4 20
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,	95	to 1 00
Rye, northern, 56 lb.		70
Corn, yellow, northern,	70	to — —
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,	70	to — —
Do. southern,	70	to — —
Barley	75	to 70
Oats,	42	to 54
Peas, white dry,		12 00
White Beans,	15 00	to 16 00
Molasses.—New Orleans	34	to 37
Havana, Matanzas,	29	to 33
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	15	00 to 15 50
Prime,	11	50 to 11 75
Butter, dairy	14	to 25
Do shipping	13	to 12
Hog's lard,	11	to 14
Pork mess, brl.	17	00 to
Do. prime,	12	00 to 14 00
Cheese, American,	9	to 12
Hams,	12	to
Rice, 100 lbs.	4	37 to 4 87
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,		39
Liverpool, blown, sack,	1	75 to 2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix	6	to 10
New Orleans	6	to 8
Loaf,	14	to 15
Lump,	15	to 17
Tallow.—American	11	to 12
Teas.—Imperial and Gu powder,	87	to 1 00
Hyson and Young Hyson,	32	to 85
Bohea	27	to 30

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, December 3, 1839.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

From England.—The British Queen arrived arrived at New York on the evening of the 23d ult. after a boisterous passage of 19 days, with 180 passengers. She brings 12 days later intelligence. The news is on the whole favorable.

She brought out four boxes of specie.

The money market was without much alteration. The cotton market was still somewhat depressed.

The Harvests appear on the whole to have been below an average in Ireland and England, but better in Scotland. In Ireland all the crops are deficient, even the potatoes being inferior in quantity and quality, and of wheat not one-third. The highest price of American flour in Liverpool was 42s. 6d. sterling, per barrel,—near 10 dollars.

There seems to be but little doubt of the queen's marriage with Prince Albert, of Saxe Coburg. It is said that the marriage will take place in April. It is not expected to be popular, neither is the queen very popular herself,—"another beggarly German" is in many mouths.

There have been several shocks of earthquakes in Scotland.

Hon. Daniel Webster was in Paris Oct. 24th. The crops in Turkey, Russia, and about the Black Sea were short.

A brilliant victory had crowned the British arms in India. It was the capture of the important citadel of Cabool, in Affghanistan, with 3600 native troops, in 2 hours,—which for the present protects the British Indian empire from Russia. Sir John Keane, the victor, was wounded in our battle of New Orleans.

Mr. Wheaton, agent of the United States at Germany, had succeeded in obtaining a reduction of duties on our cotton

The negotiations for the recognition of the independence of Texas by England, have failed for the present.

☞ The 180 passengers have published a card complaining of their want of proper accommodations and treatment, and pronounce the British Queen to be unworthy of patronage.

The Gospel Witness, a very respectable paper has been discontinued. The American Baptist is hereafter to be issued from the same office. The proprietor, Mr. Relyea, says it will be under the direction of a talented, pious, and highly qualified editor.

Oficia'.—The whig majority in the late election in the State of New York, on the Senatorial vote, throughout the State, was 3,887

Whig maj. last fall, for Governor, 10,421

Mississippi Election.—The election in Mississippi has resulted entirely in favor of the administration, by a majority of from 3 000 to 5,000. They have elected their two members of Congress, their Governor, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Congressmen obtained their certificates immediately and set out for Washington on the 15th Nov. and it is probable they will arrive there at the opening of the session.

Massachusetts.—The latest returns make it extremely probable that there is no choice of Governor by the people, there being so many scattering votes. In that case the Governor is chosen by the Legislature. It is probable, tho' not certain, that the whigs have a majority there—and it is most likely after all that old Massachusetts will hereafter as heretofore be governed by a whig governor and legislature.

☞ That the Trenton *Emporium* should quote the New York Herald as a Whig paper, or quote it at all, is not surprising; but that *respectable* papers should do so, is somewhat remarkable. As soon should a virtuous man introduce a common harlot into his family as a decent newspaper acknowledge the Herald for a fellow. It is evil and only evil.—*J. C. Adv.*

The border difficulties between Missouri and Iowa have subsided.

There was good sleighing in Rochester, Syracuse, &c. on the 19th Nov.

At Bangor, Me. on the same day the snow was six inches deep and falling fast.

To Loafers.—Calculate to be blown sky high! yoo fingers ugly types a printing office or to chase yubi agits to editor sanctum.

Purging the Ballot Box.—A gentleman in N. York, on the election morning, finding somewhat indisposed, obtained a prescription. On his way back he stopped to deposit his vote, and being wrot home to take the physic. He was struck dumb with astonishment, when he arrived at home, to find that he had deposited his prescription in the ballot box, thus voting a page for one of the candidates.—*Ledger.*

The two Whig Senators from Tennessee have resigned their seats, and it is probable two administration senators will soon be appointed in their place.

From the Jersey City Advertiser.

Thanksgiving Day.—To-morrow is appointed as a day of Thanksgiving for the people of this State, as well as several others, and if the appointment be respected, will find millions of men engaged in prayer and praise.

This people *should* be thankful to God for the mercies they have enjoyed just in proportion to their sins ill desert, and short coming. With every element of prosperity and means of enjoyment, and every opportunity of doing well, they have forgotten their benefactor and Protector, and perverted the very blessings lavished upon them into objects of selfish gratification and idolatry. "*Covetousness*, which is idolatry," has been the besetting national sin, and in union with a prevailing tendency to infidelity, has exposed the door to a countless legion of other and accidental sins, which have well nigh subjected us to utter ruin. Chastisements, gentle in proportion to their provocation, have been inflicted and yet a reform has not been witnessed. The hands of millions have been extended in a feverish grasp for money, and an of "making haste to be rich" has been as wide spread as the means of its development. In an important sense likewise we have been of the "nations which forget God" as their ruler and proprietor, and have treated with the Babylonish King, as if our han gotten us all our treasures of prosperity and renown. We have not looked to Almighty God as our Governor, and as our laws are, in part, sweet in unity, and our usages abominable. Intemperance, Sabbath breaking, impurity, profanity, oppression and cruelty have pervaded our land, and yet we have not been cast away! —One visitation after another has come upon us and *each are directly and undeniably adapted exactly to our peculiar transgressions*, and yet we have not reformed. In view of God's mercies that we are not consumed," and for all the Divine forbearance we are called upon to give thanks—to write laws of gratitude in our hearts and resolve to walk in right paths in future.

Added to the cause for devout gratitude found in the forbearance of a slighted and forgotten God are the positive bounties he has been pleased to bestow on us. The products of the earth have been abundant, and every thing needful to minister to the comfort and wants of mankind has been plentifully provided. But no devout heart will need to be reminded of the causes for Thanksgiving;—the mercies of God, which are new every morning, will awaken every Christian voice to a song of praise, and lead all who love their best friend to be found in the sanctuary to express it in an outward manifestation

Much in a Nut-Shell.—The 13 slave states have 100 representatives in Congress, whereas, aside from their *human property*, they should have but 75. They have 26 senators in Congress, when, according to equality among *Freemen* they should have but 13. They have 26 electoral votes for President, and should have but 88. Who can much wonder at the everlasting cringing sycophancy of northern aspirants to the mighty unequal slave power over them? Do you ask what can be done? Very much, constitutionally. Do you say no? That lie down and be a willing, quiet slave.—*Mich. Freeman.*

Mr. Samuel Ward, of the house of Prime, Ward King & Co. and president of the Bank of Commerce, died at his residence in New York, on Wednesday morning last, after a few days of violent illness.

The American Consul, Trist, at Havana, is on his way home to answer the charges which have been brought against him in relation to the Slave Trade.

To-morrow, Wednesday, the National Whig Convention meets at Harrisburg, and in our next paper, we shall probably be able to announce to the public, the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

Startling Facts.—The late three years' War with England, the most powerful nation in the world, cost the United States about $90,000,000.

The three years' War in Florida, with a remnant tribe of Seminole Indians and a few runaway Negroes, has cost *six* $40,000,000, or nearly half the whole expense of our War with England!!!

In the War with England, our Navy and Army, after covering themselves with glory, achieved an honorable Peace.

The War against the miserable Indians and Negroes, was wickedly commenced, has been ingloriously conducted, and threatens to be interminable!

There is not, in the history of Wars among civilized nations, a parallel for the wantonness, imbecility and corruption which distinguishes this dishonorable, infamous crusade.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

A fine coat is no sign of respectability.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Simeon F. Randolph, $2,91; Benj. Jennings, 141; Stephen Vail, 81; J. I. Compton, 75; Randolph Dunham, 64; John Lyon, 50.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

MARRIED.

On the 20th ult. George Hurt to Miss Caroline, daughter of John Good, dec'd, both of Elizabethtown.

DIED

In New Brunswick, the 23d ult. James Dunlop, a an advanced age. On the 22d, Mrs. Elizabeth Richmond, aged 85.

An Economical Waiter.—"You are an excellent *packer*," said Theodore Hook to a waiter at the Athenæum." "*How so, sir?*" returned the other. "Why,' responded the wit, "you have contrived to pack a *quart bottle* of wine into a *pint* decant r."

Three of the Providence Banks have resumed specie payments.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For roomfort and downings of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a urn, wood-house &c. also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money will be may, and time having been allowed for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 10 tf.

GRAND REAL ESTATE &BANK STOCK LOTTERY

Of Property Situated in New Orleans.

WHICH was announced to be drawn in Florida, will, according to advice just received from the Managers, and by authority of the State of Louisiana, be drawn in the city of New Orleans, in the Rotunda of the City Exchange.

As the folding of the numbers, and putting them in the wheel, will take some time, Tickets will remain on sale a short time longer, at the office of

SYLVESTER & CO.

Dec. 1839. 16½ Broadway, N.Y.

Dissolution.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the name and firm of Leonard & Runyon, in this city is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the late firm, either on notes due or book account, are requested to call and settle the same without delay, and those having demands against said firm will please present them. Being desirous of having the business of the firm settled up and closed, we hope our friends will not put us to the trouble of again inviting them to a settlement, nor by delay make themselves unnecessary trouble and cost.

☞ The Books and papers of the late firm will be left in the possession of Mr. David Lenox, at our old stand, who will be happy to wait on those who may call to settle their accounts in our absence.

JAMES LEONARD,
JOHN RUNYON.

Plainfield, November 1st, 1839.

HOUSE & LOT,

For Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers his house and Lot for sale where he now resides, situated in Second street just below the Classical Institution It will be sold low if application be made soon and on Liberal Terms.

Oct. 9th. tf DANIEL OSBURN.

LEHIGH COAL.

500 TONS of the First Quality Coal, direct from the mines, For Sale in Lumps, or broken and screened, at the lowest market price.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Oct. 7th, 1839. 142 3m

New Goods, at the Emporium!

RECEIVED from Philadelphia and New York, the past week a great variety of Shawls Dress bdkts De Laines, Prints, Merinoes, &c.—Styles and Qualities as follows:

Large White Merinoes, 8-4—Do. Black and Figured Kaitje, 8-4—Large Light and dark Brochs.—Ia ge German and Yankee Shawls—Super Embroidered Scotch Merino—Colored Thibet Merino—Figured De Laines Shawls and bdkfs—Dark Valencia dress bdk's—Prussian and Grecian Edging—Silk Lace and Cotton do.

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX

Stoves for Sale.

1 Stanley's Cook Stove, and 1 Sheet Iron Coal Stove, For Sale by H. A CORY

RED, Blue and Black INK, Sealing Wax, Leads for Pencils, &c. for sale at this Office.

Selling Off Cheap.

THE Subscriber about to make some different arrangement in his business now offers for sale, from 3 to 500 yards of Calico at Cost prices, also Cloths Cassimeres, Sattinetts French and English Merinoes which he will sell at very small advance from Cost. The Subscriber has also a good assortment of Groceries, Flour, Fish, and Hardware Crockery &c. &c.

H. A CORY.

Sept. 9th.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing. Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1838. 78 tf

Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of I. V. TRUMP & CO. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without further notification

June 4, 1838. THS. S. ALBERTI.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by W.M. WILLIS.

May 14th, 1839.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at the office.

March 30th, 1839.

Victoria Robes,

A New and Splendid Article, For sale by DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield Emporium, Oct. 14.

Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED, Gold a Patent Bake Oven, a very desirable article. Also, a lot of Britannia Ware, for sale cheaper than ever, by

July 29, 1839. M. HATFIELD.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

For Sale at this Office,

October, 1839.

CHEAP FOR CASH, VIZ.

THREE Experiments in Living.—Living within the means, Living up to the means, and Living beyond the means.—Tenth Edition.—A very popular work.—35 cts.

Fourth Experiment in Living, Living without Means, Sixth Edition—16 cts.

Fortune Telling Cards.—Hieroglyphic Bible.

Charming Women.—Fort Braddock Letters.

Daily Food.—Primers and Juvenile Books.

Anti-Slavery ALMANACS for 1840

SEAR'S PILLS.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 2s. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, well printed, and handsomely bound, at only 87 ½ cts. 37 cts. each, large and small.

Watt's Psalms and Hymns, large and small editions

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mosher's Catechism.

Tissue paper, assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,

Day Books, Blank Memorandum, and Pass Books.

Pocket Books and Wallets, several kinds.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

Perforated Card paper, &c. &c.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

Small Blank books —Dream Books,

Song Books, several kinds. 6 to 8 cents

Album and Scrap Leaves,

Labels put into book, 40 cts. per hundred.

Friction Matches, Pocket Combs, Wafers, Writing Ink, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books,

Town's Spelling Book,

Peter Pardly's Geography.—Olney's Do and Atlas.

Smith's Grammar.—Smith's Arithmetic,

Angell's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five,

Colburn's Arithmetic.

Foster's Elegant Mart and common Copy Books,

School Testaments, plain.—Pocket Testaments.

Adams' Latin Grammar,

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary

Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.

Murray's Introduction to English Grammar, with plates.

" English Reader.

Mills' Rectoric.—Grimshaw's United States,

Hale's Common's Keasphen. Clark's Cæsar, Vince's Fluxions, and other second-hand Classical Books.

Miscellaneous,

Missionary Gazetteer, with plates.

The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott

Whittcer's Poems.

Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P Lovejoy,

Memoir of Mrs. Judson, by Daniel Haynes, with a portrait,

The Golden Rail Road,

Bunyan's Holy War,

Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.

Illinois, with a map containing also the emigrant's Guide to the West.

Pollok's Course of Time.

Bazaar's Merchant's Assistant.—The Young Husband

Bible Gazetteer, 18 plates and maps,

Moore's Lalla Rookh.—Cowper's Task

Young's Night Thoughts,

Winter Flowers, by Tuthey

Whittier's Poems, by James Hogg

Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,

Moore's Melodies.—Thompson's Seasons,

Routes between New York and Washington.

Lessons in Mortality.—The Guilty Mother.

MARRYATT'S Novels, complete in one large octavo Volume, well bound.

Oliver Twist, a Novel, complete in 1 vol. by the celebrated Boz.

Japhet, search of his Father, 2 vols. bound in Morocco and gilt.

Captain Easy, 1 vols. do. do.

Frank Mildmay, or the Naval Officer, 2 vols. do. do.

Pacha of Many Tales, 2 vols. do. do.

Newton Forster, 2 vols. do. do.

Peter Simple, 2 vols. do. do.

King's Own, 2 vols. do. do.

Jacob Faithful, 2 vols. do. do.

Perse, and Three Cutters, 1 vol. do. do.

Baron Munchausen.—Providential Care.

William's Poems.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,

Life of Gustavus Vasa, with plates

Beauties of Philanthropy, with plates,

Slave's Friend, 3 vols. with cuts,

Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an appendix, well bound

The same in pamphlet form

Alton Trials, with a plate.—Rural Code of Hayti

Channing on Slavery.—Morris's Speech

Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery

Anti-Slavery Alphabet.—Mrs. Child's Appeal

Testimony of God against Slavery

Life of Wilberforce.—Life of Granville Sharp,

Star of Freedom, with plates.—Light and Love

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,

Buxton on the Slave Trade,

Jay's Review.

Prose and poetical Works of E. M Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs

American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.

Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.

The Fountain, &c. &c.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Post: r's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's Catechism.

Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.

Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.

Three Lights Unbidden.

Bonaparte's Oracle[illegible]; or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.

Goldsmith's History of Greece.

Present from Rahway.

The Approved RECIPE BOOK.

CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.

MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,

POWER OF ATTORNEY,

CONSTABLES' SALES,

WARRANTS,

SUBPŒNAS.

Bills to let houses.

BAIL BONDS, for Constables,

EXECUTIONS,

BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 92 ly

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 19 tf.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

ARRANGEMENT until further Notice.

On and after SATURDAY, the 6th inst. the cars will run as follows:—

Leave New York, from the foot of Market-field st. (Pier No 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, per steamboat Water Witch at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Elizabethport for Plainfield at 8 o'clock, A. M. and at 5 ½ P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 9 o'clock, and a quarter before 12, A. M.

Stages leave Plainfield for Somerville, by way of Boundbrook, on the arrival of the last train.

Freight taken as usual, which should be at the depot half an hour before the starting of each train.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 7th, 1839.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION

THE next session of this School will commence on Monday, the 4th of November, to continue twenty-three weeks.

Terms.

Common English branches, per quarter,	$2 to 4.00
Higher " " "	5 to 6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00
Modern Languages an extra charge.	

NELSON WHEELER, Principal.

Plainfield, Oct. 29th, 1839. 3w

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1839.

John L. Heath, Administrator } Order to limit Creditors on a
of Stephen G. Olin, dec'd. } Representation of Insolvency.

THE said Administrator having represented to the Orphans' Court of the county of Essex under oath that the Personal and Real Estate of the above-named deceased is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased according to the best of his knowledge and belief, The Court thereupon Order and Direct the said administrator to give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit to the above-named Administrator their claims and domands against said estate, under oath or affirmation within six months from this day, October 22d, A. D. 1839, by the insertion of a copy of this order in five of the most public places in said county of Essex for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like period in one of the Newspapers printed in this state, which circulates the most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived.

By the Court, J. O. DRAKE,
48 3m Surrogate.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

Between James S. Vail, complainant, and James Thorne, et al, defendants.

Fi Fa for the sale of Mort gaged premises.

BY virtue of the above attated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expos for sale at Public Vendue at Craig's Hotel in Plainfield on the 4th day of January next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All that certain lot of Land and premises with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in Plainfield in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, Butted and bounded as follows, namely, beginning at a stone in the Pease creek being the road leading from Plainfield to Rahway and is the southeast corner of a lot of land released by complainant unto Elias Kirkpatrick, then along his line south 44 degrees west, 2 chains and 90 links to a stone in Elston Marsh's, formerly Zachariah Webster's line and another of Elias Kirkpatrick's corners, thence along said Elston Marsh's line south 45 degrees east, one chain and 47 links to a stone in the middle of second street and Elston Marsh's corner—thence along the middle of Second street and William Dunn's line, north-east two chains and 85 links to a stone in the public road of Pease creek aforesaid, and in Samuel Runyon's line—then along his line north 80 degrees west 1 ch. ain and 3 links to the place of beginning, containing about 42-100ths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

JONAT HAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Oct. 29, 1839. 48 4w

Just Received,

And For Sale at this Office.

THE PHANTOM SHIP, a Tale of the Sea, the last Novel, by Capt. Marryatt

The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Alpanack for 1840, with many cuts

Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies.

Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear

American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rocaester

Poems, by a Slave, an acquaintance of Washington. A superior kind of Quills, also Gum do

Slate Pencils, Steel Pens, Friction Matches, &c.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

Nov. 4th, 1839.

Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by

Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

STEWART'S Steam Refined Candy, White Sicily Grapes, and Fresh Lemons for sale by

Oct. 29th, 1839. D. LENOX

Muslin, Muslin, Muslin,

CHEAP Domestic Sheeting and Bleached shirting, for sale at reduced prices by D. LENOX.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES, Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Fleeced, Cotton and silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s. D. LENOX.

Wanted, at the Plainfield Emporium

300 DOZ. EGGS, for which the highest prices will be paid,

100 Bushels White Nuts, for New York Market.

Oct. 21, 1839 D. LENOX.

Blue Black and light colored Silks,

A FEW Pieces For Dresses, at the low price of 5s. 6d. per yard. D. LENOX.

Pennsylvania Money taken at par for Goods, at the Emporium. D. LENOX.

Just made up,

A VERY superior pail with a slide milk strainer, that can be used as a pail or strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Old Newspapers,

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this office, at 50 cents per hundred. A large lot of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save consider. Sept 9. June 18th.

"Who shall find a virtuous woman? her price is far above rubies, give her the fruit of her own hand and let her works praise her in the gates.

It will be for the best we think that the public should be notified that the wonderful experience of *Mrs. Jane Ann Martin* will appear on the coming year.—When this wonderful experience shall be known it will surprise the churches and the world, but we trust it will comfort them. There are on the list of subscription, at present, one hundred females with whom one has conversed to whom she has proved that she was born to prophesy for the comfort of all who will read the wurk. Those that have had intercourse with her from a child of 8 years of age, stand this day living witnesses for God, to prove that here is a wonderful and true experience. Should any desire to possess and prove the work, they may leave their names at this office. It may cost about one dollar, which will not be required until the book is delivered.

November 16th, 1839. 48 3w

WOOD TYPES,

Cut by machinery, and warranted superior to any heretofore manufactured.

GEORGE F. NESBITT, Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York, respectfully informs the Printers of the United States, that he has now in full operation his machine for cutting Wood Types, which being an entirely new invention, was executed to cut Types, both plain and ornamental, superior to any heretofore exhibited to the public; and in proof of the assertion, informs the public that he has obtained Diplomas and Medals from both the Franklin and Mechanics' Institutes of the city of New York, at their Fairs of 1837, 1838 and 1839, as the books of the Institutes will show.

George F. Nesbitt would particularly invite the attention of Printers to the fact, that through the politeness of the proprietors of the Liverpool and Havre lines of packets, he has been favored with the latest French and English specimens, that many of the new styles in them are very handsome and have been got up by him; they were exhibited by him at the Mechanic's Fair in this city now closed and pronounced by the Committee of the Printers appointed to examine types and specimens to be superior to any wood types ever before exhibited, and having a decided advantage over large metal types.

George F. Nesbitt would also inform the Printers of the United States, he is ready to cut types on wood of any size, from five lines pica upwards, from any of the patterns of small job types contained in the extensive specimen of Messrs. Bruce & Co., or from any new pattern that can be suggested.

George F. Nesbitt is desirous that Printers and those becoming agents, should become acquainted with the fact that his prices are much reduced from those heretofore charged by other manufacturers; that he will allow agents 20 per cent commission; that his terms are six months credit, or 10 per cent discount for cash.

Printers of Newspapers who will publish the above for six times within three months of this date, will send me a copy of their paper, shall be entitled to $3 in types; and should the types not prove superior to any heretofore manufactured, they will be returned and the money will be paid in place of them.

GEORGE F. NESBITT.

Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water sts. N. Y.

Oct. 29, 1839. 147 6w

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable roots, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Affections of the Liver, Costiveness, Head Ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS*, in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can confidently recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.

154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 10th, 1839. 144 ly

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have to state for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX.

July 24, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he is now offering for sale A NOW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced purchaser in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods in such the times.—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

At very reduced Prices.

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries, Choice, Tea, Coffee and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

New Goods,

IN addition to his former stock, the subscriber has just opened a few pieces of Winter De Laines, also Super Muslins, and black figured Thelie for Veils.

Oct. 20th. D. LENOX.

Ladies' Cloths.

JUST RECEIVED, at the Plainfield Emporium, two pieces of very fine cloths, suitable for ladies' cloaks 1 piece of super black Cassimere, double-milled, at $2 per yard. D. LENOX.

English Merinoes,

A FEW pieces English Merinoes, fine quality double fold, for sale at 3s. 6d. cash. D. LENOX.

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cassimere and Drees Skirts, A Lg Good Assortment D. LENOX.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design great care is taken to promote such habits and principles as will secure health and safety, and to inspire a love of study and a respect for the rights of others. The pupils themselves are encouraged to govern themselves, and are treated with kindness, politeness, and without harshness. The aim is to secure the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Mere solicitude is felt, and simple precautions are made to secure, as far as possible, the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil.

During the hours of school, recreation and rest.

The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction *in the modern languages.*

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be *paid in advance.*

The building occupied by this School stands on the southeast bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is secure from all noxious influences of every other by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

More New Goods

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE, Black Gro de Berrie silk, a few pieces colored Gro de Nap, 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de La ne, together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1839. 15 tf

Journeymen Wanted.

WANTED a Womansman and a Cackesman. Apply at the Plainfield Shoe Store.

June 4th, 1839 THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of its late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. ROB. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 25, 1839. 14

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 6tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpets from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will an every time. J. D.

April 13th. 10tf

The Farmer's Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LISBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R Carter, No. 112. Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th & 30th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages on good paper and fair types. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood whenever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance. The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number, or to any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume. New to half volumes, No. 6.

March, 1839.

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The best evidence of a reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill otherwise the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It is known that they act not only on the blood, but also on the whole system the bowels the liver the organs, which they speedily purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and among others the learned Dr. Darwin, have long sought for a pill, that would so discover that portion of their composition which is the *cause of such a novel and* happy effect, but their efforts have all resulted in the confession that the discovery was not to be made. It is a fact worthy the generosity of spirit, however, which characterise of great learning and genius, they have added their mite to the stock of human knowledge, and that all other pills in the same shape, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention of disease is better than the cure of the diseased. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to a combination of medicines, one of which combined with the other, neutralizes the peculiar acrimony which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the digestive matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can get into the blood, for they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel. The diseases which especially yield to the influence of Dr. Peters' Pills are as follows:—Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick head ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the spleen, Piles, Colic, Female obstructions, Heart burn, Furred tongue, Nausea, Retention of the stomach and bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of Despair of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or special is needed.

Dr. Peters has three other *peculiar advantages to urge* in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect round form, which renders them much more easily taken and easier to swallow than any medicine than any that has been heretofore invented. These happy attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of these valuable medicines, which turn out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of those who might wish to prescribe them, and having tryed them in my practice in place of them, I was induced to try them in my family, and have found them to be a cathartic so certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, that I have *no hesitancy* so well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's. As a cathartic for ordinary purposes I deem them unsurpassed—their utility in affections of the *bilious cast cannot be doubted.*

JOHN L. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor. No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Ices, Tarts, Puddings, Confectionary, Soft Soap, Hard Soap, Washing Fluids, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

GROCERY AND SHOE STORE!

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their store in Plainfield, on the corner of Front street and Bowery Lane, opposite, Pence street, various Goods that they will sell cheap for cash or country produce, such as this, Corn, wheat, buckwheat, rye, potatoes, and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. ROB. S. ALBERTI.

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☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume. New to half volumes, No. 6.

March, 1839.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Seventeenth Volume of

NEW-YORK MIRROR.

Was issued on the 25th day of June.

IT contains two splendid *Steel plate engravings*, with 4 original articles by T. S. Fay, Coz. Hazleck, Lee, Sargeant, (the editor,) and other writers of acknowledged eminence.

Fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano and as superb engravings, with a number of cuttings on wood, will embellish the present Volume, while its literary character will be maintained in the foreign correspondence, translations from the French, German and other languages, Tales, Essays, Curious Historical Legends, American Reminiscences Indian traditions, &c.

The volume of the *Mirror* was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months, the subscription list has increased with a rapidity altogether *unexampled* in the history of the periodical. Its friends are more numerous, its resources more ample, and its conductors promise that their exertions shall be the most interesting and valuable re- positories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unsullied, ging as ever.

The reader will admit, that a work embracing an immense variety of choice matter, most of it expressly written for its columns—containing superior engravings on steel, with copious selections from the most beautifully printed—altogether forming an immense volume of 416 imperial quarto pages—is, at the trifling subscription of five dollars per annum, entitled to a high degree of encouragement, and with popular pieces of music arranged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title page, and a copious Index are furnished. The Volumes will be issued semi-monthly, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications must be addressed to the editor, and subscriptions transmitted for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1 Barclay-street, and Clinton Hall, corner of Nassau and Beekman-streets, New York, and delivered by the *carrier, minion, and hooparie! boys.* It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings on steel, beautifully printed—altogether forming an immense volume of 416 imperial quarto pages—is, at the trifling subscription of five dollars per annum, entitled to a high degree of encouragement, with popular pieces published in any country.

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WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

PLAINFIELD FACTORY

AT 6 cts. per lb CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. At wool left at Berry & Dunham's store, Mr. Bullman's store, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT BODIES

OF all qualities, made of Wool, For Sale, or man ufactured to order.

May 21, 1839. 12t 6m

☞ Important to the Public. ☜

AN agency has just been obtained by

P. MOSHER,

DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medica' remedies, with a pamphlet illustrating the principles of the Reformed, or Medico Botanic Practice of Medicine, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author o the American Practice of Medicine, 2 vols. octavo, of which a few copies are *now offered for sale.*

Those afflicted with disease of any kind, it is said the highest importance, as they have now within their reach, valuable medicines, the virtues of which have been well tested by the Proprietor Dr. W. Beach, of New York, in his valuable and extensive practice, for upwards of twenty years. The kind effects of the common vegetal treatment of the day are too well known to require any remarks. If you have tried your friends, have experienced some of the baneful effects of it. Those friends, or others, have been injured by the use of Mercury, and wish to be relieved from the wretchedness it occasions, or is causing, when you have within your reach a safe and harmless vegetable medicines, such as may restore to the system, and bring it into harmony with the laws of Nature—enabling it to calculate to restore you to health? Be resolved then, to renounce such a practice, and embrace a ration al system, which experience has proved beneficial and salutary. Make me trial, and you will realize the difference, and ever after remain an advocate like Reformed or Medico-Botanic Practice of Medicine, and which only is correct and salutary. Call and get Beach's book as before you, prepared with plain directions for the cases generally. You have only to reach forth your hand and experience their salutary effects. No purchase only asks of you confidence sufficient to give them a fair trial.

Among the various medicines put up, and for sale by the subscriber, the following are particularly recommended as well deserving a place in families and patron age:—

For Bilious complaints, Beach's anti-bilious physic and drops.

For consumption, cough, &c. " Pulmonary syrup.
For Weakness and debility, " Restorative bitters.
For Piles, " Germany.
For Liver Complaints, " Hepatic Pills.
For Dyspepsia, " Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
For Fever, and Ague, " Fever & Ague powder
For Fever, " Worm powder
" Diaphoretic or Fever Powder.
For Bronchial complaints, " Neutralizing Mixture.
Bladder, &c. " Diuretic Drops
For salt rheum, tetter, &c. " Hepatic Wash and Ointment.
For inflamation, " Compound Laurus Tincture.
For Rheumatism, " Rheumatic Liniment
" Rheumatic Drops
For Sore and sweet eyes " Eye bitters or eye water
For pain in the back, side, or Limbs, " Strengthening plaster.
For Ulcers, Burn s &c " Black or healing salve
For Fits, Opium, complaints and convulsions, " Emetic powder.

New Market, N. J Jan. 1839. P. MOSHER, *Druggist*

06 1y

House and Job Painting.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the *PAINTING BUSINESS*

in the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of house and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to.

E. KIRKPATRICK.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Crane's Store, where he intends to keep a general assortment of groceries, consisting in part of the following articles;

Sugar, Molasses, Teas, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Pouchong Teas; Java coffee, ground, Havana loaf and New Orleans Sugars; Coffee, Rice, cheese, and butter, Lams smoked beef, flour, molasses, prunes, raisins, fresh chocolate, Alum, Salt Petre, Indigo, Salt Peter, Sack Salt, Cassia, Ginger, Mustard, Pepper &c. and a variety of other articles too numerous to be mentioned, of which he will sell as low for cash or approved credit as can be had elsewhere.

Call and see. WM. WILLIS.

☞ The article published below, concerning the use a of popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

Translated from the German.

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,

OF BERLIN,

The Greatest of human Benefactors.

Citizens of North and South America:

To *Louis Offon Goelicke*, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the unparalleled honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by the faculty, (of which, by the by, I am a humble member) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are based the lives of millions of our race, and which I boldly challenge his opponents to refute, viz: *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of the Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body.* Therefore recently having in the yankee fair gone before them *in the least complaint of the Lungs—and which may be so certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invaluable precious doctrine that, *in my opinion, has no imperfection in it, but is apparently, both* of both sexes, reaching them that *the great secret in the Art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the bladder, and not wait till the full grown ear.*

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE*, a medicine being daily justified him for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our first enemy CONSUMPTION both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the system in HOSTETTER'S HOLLAND BITTERS, and thereby proved to be the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence,—a medicine, whose wonderful virtues have been acknowledged, portrayed and by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber, by which means they often bore me the joyful intelligence of the recovery of the dying, and the sick into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE

is a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our globe—a medicine which *almost equally* from the animal vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thereby proved to be an immediate *sure and speedy* cure for all pulmonary complaints—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many scenes they had resigned to the *insatiable grave.*

HOSTETTER'S SANATIVE, for infants, or child-dren, a half dropt; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a full or a quarter dose accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third six dollars" ($2.50) per HALF DOZE.

A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, *in Germany, Europe.*

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well assured that, by our united testimonies in the neighborhood of some of the locality, but not of the benevolent members, who are unobtrusively by self-ral motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion in terms of too unbecoming modesty of encomiums of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be pecuniarily known—for what our eyes beheld and our ears heard, we testify.

We are by state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public as a professed disciple of the Hippocratic system of medicine, he had within the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much in his favor, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of *our most hopeless patients*; and we found that it was indeed, as he followed us, a boon to suffering humanity, (and to our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore regarded incurable. Convinced of the efficacy of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at the unexpected results found, as upwards of our house of fifty, we do jointly confess to the world, that we believe him a profound physician, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of a medicine into some of our hospitals in Europe is sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN C. MAUL, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1838.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jersey City, Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir.—Mr. A. Nevins, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Nevins, after he is given over by all who knew him to be in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has recovered by using less than a pint of the Sanative, and was able to do his own work on his own farmer. Yours, *J. POWELL, P. M.*

From J. Ethridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 9th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the Consumption for a great number of years, has taken part of a pint of the Sanative; at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to drive a pair of water, but now he is able to ride and draw water by the ton. J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST *received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware* store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Coal Hods and Urnaims,
Shovels and Fry Pans
Bell Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin do
Cummings Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Britannia Tea Pots,
do Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Carver's and Butcher's Knives
Britannia Table and Tea Spoons
Britannia Lamps
Brass and Iron Candlesticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andirons brass tops,

Together with a great assortment of Japanned and Plain Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Roofing, Lead ers, and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 21 tf

Notice.

THE Farmers of Plainfield and its vicinity are respectfully informed that the *ROCKY BROOK HALF BLOOD* will season at my house Bay at the Mark. Price on the 15th of September last.

Sept. 24, 1838. 37 3m. HENRY T. TARRES.

NEW ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing October 1st, 1839.

New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.

—Elizabethtown, 1.37 cts.—*Railway,* 50 cts—*New Brunswick,* 75 cts.

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, at the foot of Liberty-street,
At 7 o'clock, A. M. daily.
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7 1-2, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 o'clock noon daily.
At 3 P. M. daily.

Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.

Leave day except Sunday.

Leave New York, at 9, 4 11, A. M. & at 2, 4 1-4, 7 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7 1-2, 9 and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, 6, 7, and 10, P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 1-2, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark 37 1-2 cents

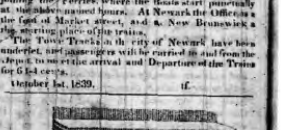
☞ Passengers are by entering their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Pay ticket, *gratis* and transferred *to conclusion from desire* after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are required by the conductors only on the days when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Cortlandt-street, immediately adjoining the Ferries where the Boats start punctually at the above hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market street, and 4, New Brunswick a big starting place of the trains.

The Two Steamboats in city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried in and from the Depot to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-2 cents.

October 1st, 1839. tf



Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment lately occupied by MIRON G. DUMSTED, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in this line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 9tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID Assortment of first quality Britannia and Coffee Pots, Tea & Sugar Bowls, and Milk Cans, for Sale cheap at the new Hollow Ware Establishment

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 14, 1839.

Job Printing,

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

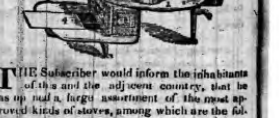
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at as low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 13th, 1837.

NOW IS YOUR TIME ! STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.



THE Subscriber would inform the inhabitants of this and the adjacent country, that he has on hand a large assortment of the most approved kinds of stoves, among which are the following:

Carchie's Premium Cook Stove,
Pratley's Cookin do
Nine Plate stove, all sizes, for cooking.
Hesse's Coal Franklin Stoves,
Church's Patent coal burners,
Russia Iron coal stoves, a very handsome article for parlors,
Small coal stoves, various patterns.
Six plate stoves for churches, &c.

Stove pipe, drip pans, boilers, tea kettles, a kinds Stove fixtures made to order, together with a general assortment of hollow ware.

The subscriber trusts that from 15 years experience in the stove business will enable him to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, Sept. 22, 1838. 4tf

N. B. Always on hand, plain and japanned tin ware, at wholesale and retail.

Notice.

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, procure contracts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c.

M. F. CUSHING.

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on tow type, with sentiness and in the safest action of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it.

April 13th.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10. 1839. Number 151.

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

MILTON P. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper, &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 9 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of comm. advertisements

WOOD TYPES,

Cut by machinery, and warranted superior to any heretofore manufactured.

GEORGE F. NESBITT, Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York, respectfully informs the Printers of the United States, that he has now in full operation his machine for cutting Wood Types, which being entirely new invention, is warranted to cut Types, both plain and ornamental, superior to any heretofore exhibited to the public; and in proof of the assertion, informs the public that he has obtained Diplomas and Medals from both the American and Mechanics' Institutes of the city of New York, at their Fairs of 1837, 1838 and 1839, as the books of the Institutes will show.

George F. Nesbitt would particularly invite the attention of Printers to the fact, that through the politeness of the proprietors of the Liverpool and Havre lines of packets, he has been favored with the latest French and English specimens, that many of the new styles in them are very handsome and have been got up by him; they were exhibited by him at the Mechanic's Fair in this city and were pronounced by the Committee of the Printers appointed to examine types and specimens, to be superior to any wood types ever before exhibited, and having a decided advantage over large metal types.

George F. Nesbitt would also inform the Printers of the United States, he is ready to cut types on wood of any size, from five lines pica upwards, from any of the patterns of small job type contained in the extensive specimen of Messrs. G. Bruce & Co., or from any new pattern that can be suggested.

George F. Nesbitt is desirous that Printers and those becoming agents, should become acquainted with the fact that his prices are much reduced from those heretofore charged by other manufacturers; that he allows his agents 10 per cent commission; that his terms are six months credit, or 10 per cent discount for cash.

Printers of Newspapers who will publish the above for six times with this notice added to it, and will send me a copy of their paper, shall be entitled to $3 in types; and should the types not prove superior to any heretofore manufactured they can be returned, and the money will be paid in place of them.

GEORGE F. NESBITT,
Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water sts. N. Y.
Oct. 29, 1839. 147 6w

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affect ons of the Liver Costiveness, Head Ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS, in my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.
154 Planes st. Newark, N. J.
Oct. 10th, 1839. 144 4y

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have to state for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.
CHARLES COX,
July 24, 1839. 170 Division st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

New Goods,

IN addition to his former stock, the subscriber has just opened a few pieces of Winter De Laines, also Paper Muslins, and black figured Thulle for Veils.
Oct. 29th. D. LENOX.

Ladies' Cloths.

JUST RECEIVED, at the Plainfield Emporium, two pieces of very fine cloths, suitable for ladies' cloaks; 1 piece of super black Cassimere, double-milled, at $2 per yard. D. LENOX.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper. For Sale at this office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerable. Try it. June 15th.

POETICAL

From the Knickerbocker.

The Young Widow.

Ye bid me mingle in the dance;
And smile among the young and gay;
You say that grief will dim my glance,
And turn my raven tresses grey;
I care not—yet I strive to bow
In meekness to my lonely fate;
I dry my tears and smooth my brow,
The while my heart is desolate.

When last I joined the festive throng,
I heard—it seemed my brain to beat—
A ranger breathe the very song
That he first warbled in my ear;
The words, the tune—but ah! that tone,
What living lips could imitate?
'Mid laughing crowds I stood alone;
Unutterably desolate.

I miss him by the evening hearth,
I miss him at the silent meal;
But keenest in the bower of mirth
My joyless solitude I feel;
But late I saw a happy bride
Smile fondly on her wedded mate,
While I, ah! would that I had died
With him who left me desolate.

Ye speak of wealth in mammon's mart,
There's not a single boon it crave;
Gold cannot heal the broken heart,
Nor bribe the unreturning grave;
It cannot fill the vacant seat
Where once the husband sate,
Nor still the heart's convulsive beat,
Nor make my home less desolate.

Alas; the base on which we build
Hope's fairest fabric, it but air—
And laughs the heart, when God has willed
To lay his chastening finger there!
A brighter, happier dream than mine,
Did never love and hope create,
I bowed before an earthly shrine,
And Heaven has left me desolate.

And yet not so—my soul be calm—
The hand that smiteth will sustain;
Thou hast a helper on whose arm
The mourner never leaned in vain.
O! may that arm the pilgrim guide
By the straight path and narrow gate;
To where the loves in bliss abide,
And hearts no more are desolate.

How to pay a Doctor.—In days of yore, a Carolina planter, in reply to a letter from his physician, containing the items, "*to visits and mixtures,*" replied that "he would return his visits, and if the physician would honor him with his company at dinner the next day, he would give him more palateable mixtures than those which he received."

The Largest Iron Bridge.—The largest iron bridge in the world is in China, near Kingtung, where it forms a perfect road from one immense mountain to another. It is formed of chains 21 *in number*, and bound together by other cross chains. This bridge is more than 150 years old, and yet the Chinese are considered fools by *foreign barbarians.*

A steam engine has been arrested in Bangor, for smoking in the street, that practice being forbidden by the municipal laws of the "speculation city."

The following is a standing toast in Mississippi, The Banks of Mississippi, like the Mississippi banks—*always caving in.*

"It takes me to lick *lasses,*" as the Yankee schoolmaster said when he cowhided a girl.

We have a neighbor up town, who says he dare not be honest, now-a-days, for fear people will laugh at him.

The greatest punishment which could be devised for the wicked, in this world, would be for them to live in a community of their own, and prey upon each other, the burning torments of the other world would be light in comparison to what they would undergo from efforts, in this state to circumvent, injure and deceive each other. Virtue, at present, distracts them from each other because she is their prey.

An exchange paper in describing a thunder shower, says:—"The sky was black and dreary, murky and ominous clouds drove furious by from the west, and in fifteen minutes it rained like everlasting loky."

A man from Ohio, who is married and has children, visited a house of ill-fame in Philadelphia, last week, where he was robbed of $1600 He attempted to kill the girl with whom he had associated, and then to shoot himself. Both are now in prison. Is there no warning in this?—"For the wages of sin is death."

A ragged coat is no mark of gentility.

Moral and Religious.

From the Evidences of Christianity,
By C. P. McIlvaine, D. D.

Our Duties towards the Bible.

We may now conclude a course of lectures which has already exceeded far beyond the anticipations of the author. Having arrived at the divine authority of Christianity, and the divine inspiration of the Scriptures, we have not only a religion revealed from God, but an infallible expression of its doctrines and duties. We have the guide as well as the way, to everlasting life—both equally certain, equally divine.

Let us be thankful for such unspeakable gifts. Next to the mercy of a Saviour—able and ready "to save to the uttermost all that come unto God by Him"—is the book of imitation of God, which, as a lamp to our feet, and a light to our path, conducts to such a friend, and teaches us, without mistake, all that we must do to be saved. Let us consider our obligations to study this blessed book, with most serious attention and care. What can be more ungrateful, more sinful in the sight of God, than the total neglect, or the careless reading of a volume which its own spirit indited for our express guidance and consolation? "Search the scriptures is the injunction, as well of our reason as of the Lord Jesus. "Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom," is a command as delightful in its obedience, as it is authoritative in its declaration.

Let us yield implicit obedience to the decisions of the scriptures. In them we read the oracles of God—the mind of the holy spirit—infallible wisdom. As inspired pages, their authority is absolute. It is plain duty, therefore to bring every question of truth or practice to their judgement; and to bow, without a question or a murmur, or the least reserve of mind or heart to whatever they require. To proceed on any other principles, or to bring the thoughts of ours into the least competition with the decisions of the scriptures, is to submit to one portion of the bible more than to another; to withhold assent to any of its doctrines, till we can fully perceive their necessity or reasonableness, or their consistency with certain notions of human wisdom, is a practical denial of the divine authority of the whole volume, and deserves no other name than that of unbelief.

Let us search the scriptures daily; for they were made to be daily "profitable for doctrine, reproof, correction and instruction and instruction in righteousness." It is only when taken as an intimate companion and friend, that the Bible throws off its reserve, and appears in all its excellence. Then it speaks to the heart, and begins to develope treasures of consolation as numerous as the waits of sinners, as endless as the grace of our Saviour. We can well perceive the beauty of God in the moral constitution of Christianity, while standing without, and looking only upon its walls and bulwarks; but like the temple of Jerusalem, we must enter within the holy place to "behold the fair beauty of the sanctuary," the fine gold of its workmanship and the glory of him "who dwelleth between the cherubim." "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him and he will show them his covenant."

Let us search the Scriptures with prayer; "praying always wah all prayer and supplication in the spirit," that we may be "filled with the knowledge of His will in all wisdom and spiritual understanding." The key of the ark, in which are laid up the tables of testimony, is prayer. By this alone can we get into "the secret place of the Most High," and be taught of God. He who, without, should seek to enter within the veil, and obtain a view of the divine glory as it shines within the sanctuary, would act no less presumptuously than Aaron the high Priest, had he attempted, without his brazen censer and his incense, to pass the veil of the mercy of holies, and stand before the mercy-seat. "My son," saith the scripture, "if thou criest after knowledge, and liftest up thy voice for understanding; if thou seekest her as silver, and searchest for her as hidden treasures; then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord, and find the knowledge of God."

Religion.—Religion never shines with so bright and benignant a lustre as upon those who embrace it in early youth. To the aged it gives light, peace and hope. Upon the young it confers all of these, together with many peculiar benefits. It implants pure and noble principles. It nurtures kind affections. It imposes useful restraints upon bad passions, and prevents or purifies every vicious taste. It sheds a beautiful and benignant influence upon the whole social and moral character. Thus it blesses for a whole lifetime, and lays the foundation for blessings throughout eternity. It is to the young who listen to its voice a counsellor of infallible wisdom a sun of righteousness whose guides and cheers them through their whole being. Have you, my young friend, sought this inestimable treasure? You cannot prize it too highly. Give to it your whole heart. Sacrifice for it pride and passion, the love of pleasure and of the world. Be sanctified betimes. Be heavenly minded. Lay the foundation of piety broad and deep now, while habits are plastic and feelings are lively. Never be ashamed of your religion. Never compromise it. Keep a conscience void of offence toward God and toward man. Remember you are to grow in grace. Let every year it possesses every day, add perceptibly to your piety. Endeavor to do good, to be actively pious. Try to feel habitually that it is your duty always to make upon others a decidedly religious impression. Your life and example must do something towards saving others.—Cultivate a sense of perpetual responsibility, as if every day's history may give a coloring to your eternity.

S. OLIN.

Cheerful Brothers.—This firm which has been so worthily portrayed by the gifted author of "Nicholas Nickleby," has said to have really existed, but under another name—and not to have been merely the offspring of a fertile imagination. The following anecdote respecting these noble-minded originals is taken from the Manchester (Eng.) Times:

The elder brother of this house of merchant princes amply revenged himself upon a libeller who had made himself merry with the peculiarities of the amiable fraternity. The man published a pamphlet, in which one of the brothers (D.) was designated as 'Billy Button,' and represented as talking largely of their foreign trade, having travellers who regularly visited Chowbent, Bullock Smithy, and other foreign parts.

One 'kind friend' had told W. of this pamphlet and W. had said that the man would live to repent of its publication. This saying was kindly conveyed to the libeller, who said that he should disappoint them, for he should take care never to be in their debt. But the man in business does not always know who shall be his creditor. The author of the pamphlet became bankrupt, and the brothers held an acceptance of his which had been endorsed to them by the drawer, who had also become bankrupt. The wantonly libelled men had thus become creditors of the libeller. They now had it in their power to make him repent of his audacity. He could not obtain his certificate without their signature, and without it he could not enter into business again. He had obtained the number of signatures required by the bankrupt laws except one. It seemed folly to hope that the firm of 'brothers' would supply the deficiency. What, they who had cruelly been made the laughing stock of the public, forget the wrong, and favor the wrong-doer! He despaired; but the claims of a wife and children forced him at last to make the application. Humbled by misery, he presented himself at the counting-room of the wronged. W. was there alone, and his first words to the delinquent were, 'Shut the door, sir,' sternly uttered. The door was shut and the libeller stood trembling before the libelled. He told his tale, and produced his certificate, which was instantly clutched by the injured merchant. 'You wrote this pamphlet against us?' exclaimed W. The supplicant expected to see his parchment thrown into the fire; but this was not its destination. W. took a pen, and writing something upon the document, handed it back to the bankrupt. He—poor wretch!—expected to see there rogue, scoundrel, libeller, inscribed; but there was in fair round characters the signature of the firm. 'There, make it a rule,' said W., 'never to refuse signing the certificate of an honest tradesman, and we never heard you was say anything else.' The tears started into the poor man's eyes. 'Ah!' said W. 'my saying was true. I said you would live to repent writing that pamphlet. I did not mean it as a threat; I only meant that some day you would know us better, and would repent you had tried to injure us. I see you repent of it now.' 'I do, I do,' said the grateful man. 'Well, well, my dear fellow, you know us now. How do you get on?' What are you going to do?' The poor man stated he had friends who could assist him when his certificate was obtained. 'But how are you off in the mean time?' And the answer was, that, having given up every farthing to his creditors, he had been compelled to stint his family of even the common necessaries of life that he might be enabled to pay the cost of his certificate. 'My dear fellow,' said W., 'this will not do—your family must not suffer. Be kind enough to take this ten-pound note to your wife from me. There, there, my dear fellow—nay, don't cry—it will all be well with you yet. Keep up your spirits, set to work like a man, and you will raise your head among us yet.' The overpowered man endeavored to express his thanks—the swelling in his throat forbade words; he put his handkerchief to his face, and went out of the door crying like a child.

The Secret.—'Mother,' said a fine-looking girl of ten years of age, 'I want to know the secret of your going away alone every night and morning.'

'Why, my child?'

'Because I think it must be to see some one you love very much.'

'And what induces you to think so?'

'Because I have always noticed that when you come back you appear to be more happy than usual.'

'Well, suppose I do go to see a friend I love much, and that after seeing and conversing with him I am more happy than before, why should you wish to know any thing about it.'

'Because I wish to do as you do, that I may be happy also.'

'Well, my child, when I leave you on the morning and evening it is to see my blessed Savior. I go to pray to him—I ask him for his grace to make me happy and holy—I ask him to assist me in all the duties of the day, and especially to keep me from committing any sin against him—and above all, I ask him to save mercy upon your soul, and to save you from the ruin of those who go down to hell.'—'Oh! is that the secret,' said the child, 'then I must go with you.'

Learning supports freedom.

VARIETY.

Anecdote of Col. Ogden.

To the Editor of the Sunday Morning News:

Dear Sir—In compliance with your request, I commit to paper some details given to me a few years ago by the late Governor Ogden of New Jersey, in regard to an offer made by General Washington to Sir Henry Clinton—to give up Andre if the Americans could capture Arnold.

I well recollect hearing my father say it was generally believed in the American Army that such an offer had been made. On mentioning this to Governor Ogden, he immediately said he had reason to believe that the offer, if any there was, was made through him. I requested him to tell me the particulars—which he did as nearly as I can recollect as follows.

"The American army lay at West Point, in the state of New York, and the British were in possession of New York, at the time of the capture of Andre. I received an order to repair the next morning at eight o'clock, to General Washington's head quarters with twenty five horse—the finest looking that I could select. I repaired thither at the hour appointed. Gen. Washington handed me a letter for Sir Henry Clinton—with directions that before I left the camp for New York, I should call and see the Marquis de la Fayette. The letter of General Washington was probably on some subject not at all connected with the real object of my journey.

"I went to the marquis' quarters, and he said to me, 'you must set off at such a time of day as will of necessity make it near night before you get to Powles Hook—when the commanding officer will no doubt invite you to stay all night, and you must insist on delivering that letter into the hands of the commanding officer there. You must tell him privately that "If we capture Arnold, Andre will be reprieved;" and that you have high authority for saying so."

"I left the camp with my twenty five horse, and reached the foot of the Bergen Hill about sundown. There was a strong fence drawn across the causeway and we halted. I stated that I had a letter for Sir Henry Clinton from Gen. Washington, and that my orders were to deliver it into the hands of the commanding officer at Powles Hook, and to no one else.

We were immediately admitted and our horse taken care of, and in the evening after delivering the letter, I was invited to a supper with the officers there. I was seated on the right of the commanding officer, and some time elapsed before I had an opportunity of delivering the message from the marquis. I said to him I am authorised to say that if the Americans can capture Arnold, Andre will be reprieved. He seemed thunderstruck—and immediately answered, 'that must be immediately attended to. I will go over and see Sir Henry Clinton. Do you sit still, and let it appear as if I had only gone out for a moment on some ordinary matter of business.' He was gone about two hours, and returned and took his seat. As soon as he had an opportunity to speak to me privately, he said 'Sir Henry Clinton says, a deserter never was given up.'

This statement is as exact as I can repeat it from memory, it having been made to me by Governor Ogden from eight to ten years ago. I committed it to writing at your particular request, as you thought the circumstances ought not to be lost, and that they should appear in an authentic shape. While Gov. Ogden was living I thought it his sole province to do as he pleased in relation to this Revolutionary reminiscence; but as he is no more, I see no impropriety in what I am now doing. You will bear me witness Mr. Editor, that I wished you to publish the narrative without my name attached to it; and that my subscribing my name at all, is because you urged me to do so.

I am very resp'y
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL CASSEDY.

Jersey City, Nov. 4. 1839.

Horsehair Justice.—I once knew a boy, in the olden days of Webster's Grammar, who found this definition in his book, "a noun is the name of a thing, as horse, hair, justice." He was of a reflecting turn, and long he pondered over the wonderful mysteries of a noun. But in vain; he could not find it out. His father was a justice of the peace; and one day when the boy went home, the old gentleman was holding a justice's court. There he sat in state, with a crowd of people, on an old fashioned three-legg settee. A new light now broke in upon our young hero's mind. "My father," said he mentally, "is a horsehair justice, and a noun."

There is no disputing the fact, that the girl who can make a good pudding, and substantial music upon the frying pan, is far superior to her who can only make empty music on the piano.

We saw a man up Greenwich street the other day, whose coat tail hung so low that he was obliged to get down into the cellar, whenever he had occasion to get out his pocket handkerchief. We pitied the poor fellow because he had a very bad cold.

"We have worn, and eaten, and drank too much," says Nicholas Biddle. That's about the true state of the case, the way we look at it.

If you do not know how to conduct yourself properly, show some mercy, at least, to the company of those who do.

Industry.—Dr. Hoyle, mentioning Calvin says: "What shall I speak of his unfatigable industry, almost beyond the power of nature, which paralleled with our loitering, I fear exceeds all credit. It may be the truest object of admiration, how soon lean, worn, spent, and wearied body could hold out. He read every week of the year three divinity lectures; every other week, over and above; he preached every day: so that, (as Erasmus said of Chrysostom, (I know not whether more to admire his constancy or theirs that heard him). Some have reckoned his yearly lectures to be one hundred and eighty-six, and his yearly sermons two hundred and eighty-six. Every Thursday he sat in the Presbytery. Every Friday, when the ministers met to consult upon difficult texts, he made as good a lecture. Besides all this, there was scarce a day that exercised him not in answering, either by word of mouth or writing, the doubts and questions of different churches and pastors; yea sometimes more at once; so that he might say with Paul 'the care of all churches lieth upon me.' Scarcely a year passed wherein, over and above all these employments some great volume, an folio or other size, came not forth."

"The cobbler that man ever was in his dying illness would not refrain from labor; but, when his friends endeavored to persuade him to take more ease, he replied, "What! shall my Lord come and find me idle?"

The Means of Relief.

The crop of Cotton, sugar, &c. in the South, at least in many parts are more than usually abundant. The crops of grain in the grain growing regions are plentiful almost beyond precedent. The means thus furnished for relieving the country of the load of debt contracted in the purchase of British goods will doubtless be found adequate to effect that object. But of what avail will it be if a further and probably longer score be run up while the old one is being wiped out. Preventive as well as curative measures are necessary. The only effectual relief will be the adoption, not of such means as will drain off the present inundation, but of such as will hereafter staunch the flood. It is a favorite maxim of the locofocos that the creditor is the slave of the debtor. If this be true we are now and will continue to be in a state of vassalage t. Great Britain, unless proper steps be taken to establish and maintain our independance of foreign manufacturers. It is stated in the Wheeling Times, as a rumor that Mr. Calhoun has declared himself to be in favor of a protective Tariff. Whether this be true or not public opinion seems to be fast setting in favor of rigid restrictions upon the importation of foreign goods, and with or without Mr. Calhoun's aid it is to be hoped that some decisive measures may be adopted during the coming session of Congress.—*Political Examiner.*

Fishing Expedition to Lake Superior.—Up to this period the American Fur Company has principly monopolized the Fisheries of the fresh water Ocean of the North-west, and that Company with the Hudson Bay Company, the trade of the vast region beyond Lake Huron, stretching away to the mouth of the Columbia River on the West, and Hudson's Bay on the North. As far as possible, they have hitherto kept the public in ignorance of their operations, particularly pertaining to the fisheries under their control. But the rapidly increasing demand for Lake Fish has induced several of our enterprising citizens associated under the style of the "Cleveland North Western Lake Company," for the purpose of establishing fishing stations on Lake Superior, and embarking in the North Western trade generally. The principal members of the Company, are Messrs. Mendenhall & Richardson and the Messrs. Converses. The "Algonquin," a new schooner of 60 tons, purchased and fitted up expressely for the expedition, sailed from this port for the Sault Ste Marie last week. The Company intend to take their vessel over land on the Canada side of the Sault the Fall—launch it into the river above, and be ready for operations on Lake Superior with the opening of navigation next spring. They will have to raise the schooner from the Sault—place it on ways—and slide it something more than half a mile before launching. Considering the distance, the difficulty of obtaining machinery and help, and the elevation and obstacles to be surmounted—the undertaking would seem Herculean to most persons, and impracticable to many.

In connexion with their business in this city, the Company intend to establish a trading post at the Sault and erect a store house the coming winter, and in the spring to establish a port at La point on Lake Superior. They apprehend no serious opposition from the Companies that have so long monopolized the fisheries and trade of the North West, and enter upon the new enterprise with a zeal and determination characteristic of the universal Yankee nation, in seeking every avenue to the sources of prosperity and wealth.

The services of a skillful Captain and competent Pilot have been secured and should success crown the expedition it will probably become the nucleus of extensive future operations. The single craft, with her bold and hardy adventurers from the east, will prove the pioneer in opening to honorable competition the treasures and commerce of the Father of Lakes, and when the Ship Canal at Ste Marie is completed, will be followed by hundreds of sail laden with products yet unappropriated and just beginning to be known as important items in the trade of the Lakes. Success to the new enterprise.—*Cleveland (O.) Herald.*

☞ The Herald estimates the Lake Fish sold there this season at 10,000 bbls.

The last case of absence of mind is that of a Connecticut farmer, who, on a Sunday, took his wife to meeting in his carriage, and absolutely returned home four miles on foot, forgetting his wife, horse and carriage. This fact is as true as preaching.

"Life does not merely consist in breathing," as the Yankee said when he sat down to his Thanksgiving dinner—and the way he swallowed the doughnuts and molasses gingerbread, was a mercy to the turkies and other sweetmeats.

For the Plainfield Union.

Washington Rock.

Nature not unfrequently gratifies our taste by beautiful landscapes and sublime scenery, but this spot sacred in the memory of nature's noblest son who once dignified it with his presence, possesses attractions of no ordinary interest.—Washington Rock upon the summit of a range of hills about a mile in the rear of the pleasant village of Plainfield, affords a most delightfully variegated prospect. Mounted upon this rock the observer will first glance his captivated eyes over the luxuriant plain beneath, extending right and left to the extent of his vision. Here he will behold the cultivated fields in fine contrast with the wildness of the mountain scenery,—Through the heart of this plain the gentle rivulet Green Brook pursues its meandering way, diffusing its fertilizing influence over verdant meads whose grassy nap presents a rich carpet for the foot of the inexpedient farmer. Here and there scattered at intervals will greet his wandering eye a smiling little village. The settlers of this city are spell-bound by the syren song of popular applause or drawn d by the trumpet sound of temporary fame. But it is not our object to portray or eulogize the distinctive features of his unparallelled character. We only design to give utterance to the thoughts which this occasion is calculated to suggest—the feelings which such a position is most calculated to inspire.

When one plants his foot upon his spot which has been pressed by his majestic tread; a thousand thrilling recollections—the spirits of revolutionary times hover around him and he becomes enwrapped in profound contemplation of those trying scenes in which this immortal man acted so magnanimous a part. The place seems animated by the spirit-moving associations which cluster around this sacred em sence, and breathe forth the accents of grateful reminiscence.—The rocks rear their rugged fronts as monuments proud to perpetuate the name of their illustrious visitor. The modest herbage waves in lowly adoration, upon whose tender boughs the gentle bacelred harp forth a paan of melodious strains in sweet concord with the nigh-toned notes of the feath-red songsters, which frequent this enchanted ground to warbleout his praise.

Who can visit such a spot without emotions of gratitude and pride? Who can be in the midst of such associations without becoming inspired with increasing love for liberty and profound admiration for its worthy defenders? Who can thus quicken his recollection of such scenes with a spark of patriotism in his bosom without feeling it burn with renewed ardor? Then let our citizens make pilgrimages to every such place as has been marked by the revolution to catch the spirit of '76 which lingers around the memory of those self-denying patriots. Let them resort thither not merely to exercise their precarious immortality on some hard substance, but in search a due appreciation of their rich and inestimable legacy. Let our blazing politicians repair thither to have their party spirit tempered with prudence and moderation. Let all go to *impress* the salutary lessons which our history replete with various experience is fitted to inculcate.

RAMBLER.

Grampian Hills, Dec. 1839.

Gen. Scott is the candidate of the New York American for the Presidency. It is no small advantage to the gallant soldier to have such an advocate; and if we could be persuaded into the same preference which the American so earnestly manifests, we should probably defer to its wishes. But, really, the evidences of the statesmanship and qualifications of the American's candidate, are so very scant and subtile, that with all its fervor and eloquence, and powers of expression it finds it hard work to bring them into the subjection of reason and argument. If we must have a candidate who has done the "state some service," id the field as well as the cabinet, give us, most decidedly, the venerable Patriot around whom the affections as well as the confidence of his countryman cluster, and in whom the rich experience of a long life of uninterrmitted usefulness, is blended with an integrity, equanimity, moderation and ability seldom combined. We could not consent to pass by such a man, with such claims to support, for Gen. Scott.—*Fred.*

Snuffers.—A gentleman travelling in the interior of Brazil sat up for the night at a farmhouse furnished in the primitive style of country; but on the table, in company with a long tallow candle, were placed a handsome pair of plated snuffers and their stand, which he had received as present from Rio de Janeiro. "What convenience you invent in Europe!" said the Brazilian to his guest; "before I received this pretty present, after taking off the candle snuff, to throw it about the floor, or perchance, on the bench where I was sitting, or over my of tues—but now mark the difference." So saying, he pinched off the long snuff between his thumb ner finger, put it carefully into the snuffers and closed them up with a look of triumph at his highly amused spectator!

Beaumont in his Buenos Ayres has the following: "For three hundred years mining has been the favorite pursuit of the Spanish American; it is a species of gambling in which they delight; but the wear of their race have a good saying on the subject, to this effect,—

If a man find only dirt on his land, he may grow rich—If he find silver, he is sure to become poor—and if gold to be ruined."

An Idea of Speed.—The following from a London paper smacks of American origin:—

"An aged lady went down to York by railway the other day, and could scarcely believe her eyes when she found herself so suddenly transported under the walls of the ancient city. When asked what she had seen on her route, she answered "All that I had time to see was a hay stack flying past"

The Picayune says that a batch of Yankee schoolmasters, numbering about a hundred are on their way to Texas.

Now Constitution.—We are glad to find the press once more moving on the subject of revising our State Constitution. Our present Constitution is not defective, and so far behind the age in which we live, that public sentiment has driven the Legislature at different times to pass laws quite incosistent with its provisions, if not in violation of them. Under these circumstances, why is it that the preliminary measures for its amendment, or the formation of a new one, have been deferred from one Legislature to another, until the people have become weary in their repeated calls for this measure? We trust that no sectional jealousies or party considerations will be permitted to operate to produce a longer delay in this matter. Whenever a Convention is called it should be clothed with power, not merely to make specific alterations, but to revise and amend the whole, or even form a new one, should they think proper so to do.—*Newark Eagle.*

Dr. Madden, the English agent for captured Africans in Cuba, stated at New Haven, that the prisoners of the Amistad, if they returned to Cuba, will every man of them be put to death.—This was understood as a matter of course by every body at Havana; and the feeling of every one there, he said, is that they deserve such a fate. We trust they will not be exposed to it.—*Newark Daily.*

The New World, a New York newspaper, of last week, contains, entire, Bulwer's new play, "The Sea Captain, or the Birthright," besides a great portion of Thomas Moore's "Alciphron." These works in England cost a couple of guineas and here they are sold for expence.

An extensive gold mine has been discovered in Randolph co. Alabama. In a single day, gold, to the amount of $4,000 was obtained.—One lump was found worth 320 dollars. The mine is believed to be the richest in North America.

The Trenton State Gazette thus records the end of the *Multicaula* speculation:

Sale of Mulberry Trees.—16,000 *morus multicaulis* trees warranted to measure 2 ft. sold at a forced sale in this city, last Tuesday morning, at three quarters of a cent each.

5000 smaller trees were sold in the same manner, the same morning for one half cent each.

Hoax.—The news boys getting hold of some odd packages of the President's message of last year, printed on a sheet of paper from the office of the New Era in New York, without the knowledge of the proprietors, were yesterday hawking them about the streets. The Commercial says that many of them went on board the packet which sailed yesterday for Europe.

Miss Maria Chapman, a distinguished Abolition lady of Massachusetts, received so many scattering votes from the joking Benedicts of the Bay state, that she is said to be actually one of the four highest candidates from whom the Council of Five Hundred will have to choose a Governor.

Any man so base as to strike a woman should be placed on the back of a hard trotting horse, and made to collect newspaper accounts for the balance of his life.

Gov. Poindexter has removed to Texas.

The town of Hopkinton, Mass. has passed resolutions to defray the fines and costs of all persons who have been prosecuted for violation of the license law, provided the whole amount shall not exceed two hundred dollars.

The whole population of South Carolina, according to the census just completed, is only 257,117.

A number of young men of Portland, Maine, are getting up a company to go to the Oregon Territory.

Corn cobs, it is said, are much better for lighting coal fires than charcoal, and farmers are recommended to send them to market for that purpose.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly from the Advocate & Journal.

Candles.—Mould,	$0 12 to	0 1
Dipped,	11 to	14
Sperm,	41 to	42
Coffee.—Cuba,	1c to	12
Java,	12 to	14
Cotton.—New Orleans,	11 to	14
Upland,	10 to	14
Fish.—Dry Cod, ewt.		3 00
Pickled Cod, brl	3 50 to	4 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.	10 to	0
Mackerel, No. 1, brl.	11 50 to	12 00
Mackerel, No. 2,	9 42 to	10 00
Mackerel, No. 3	6 50 to	7 34
Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	6 12 to	6 10
Rye Flour,	4 75 to	5 00
Indian Meal,	4 00 to	4 20
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,		1 20
Rye, no-there, 56 lb.		75
Corn, yellow, northern,	75 to	—
Do white L. I. & Jersey,	70 to	—
Do. southern,	70 to	70
Barley	75 to	76
Oats,	35 to	44
Peas, white dry,		12 00
Pork, mess, brl.	17 00 to	18 00
Do. prime,	12 00 to	14 00
Cheese, American,	9 to	12
Hams,	12 to	0
Rice, 100 lbs.	4 37 to	4 87
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,		0
Liverpool, blown, sack	1 75 to	2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix	8 to	10
New Orleans	6 to	8
Lump,	14 to	15
Loaf,	15 to	17
Tallow.—American,	11 to	11
Teas.—Imperial and Gu powder,	1 45 to	1 50
Hyson and Young Hyson,	1 30 to	1 35
Bohea	37 to	39

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. disc.
MAINE.	
All the good banks,	1
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	1
Wolf borough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	per ct.
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	0 a ½
Vergennes, and Woodstock,	do do
Essex, and Windsor,	do no sale
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester	do do
Eagle bank of Newport	fraud
Franklin at Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet	cf
All the others	3 a 5
CONNECTICUT.	
All	per to 1
except	fraud
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	stops
do Exchange Association	broke
Commercial bank Tolland	do
Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby	
NEW-YORK CITY	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c.	per
except	
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumberman's association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Mutable Man. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or no sale.	
NEW YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par to 1
do in the West	3 a 4
Red Back,	4 a 5
Commercial bank, Albany,	3-4
Lansingburgh bank,	1
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	par
Bank of Utica,	3-4
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1-2
Bank of Syracuse	3
NEW JERSEY.	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Merch's Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank, at Dover, all	par to 1
The remainder of the good banks	6 a 10
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the good banks	8 a 10

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, December 10, 1839.

Peril have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Our correspondent "Quis" is assured that the question he proposes has already appeared in the Union, and was solved by some half dozen contributors.

Late from England.—The steam ship Liverpool arrived at New York on Thursday afternoon last, after a passage of 19 days. She brings 15 days later intelligence, which though bad is rather better than was expected. The news of the suspension of our banks caused much excitement there and in France, and the U. S. Bank stock in consequence is down to 70 in London, and to 67 in New York. The excitement in London went off in three days, and it is thought that the worst had been experienced, and the times would gradually improve.

Cotton had considerably advanced in price under the false impression that our crop would be short this year—it will go down again when the truth is known, as our cotton crop was never more abundant than this year—which, at any price, with our flour, will more than pay all our foreign debt.

The chartists had raised a great riot at Newport, and were dispersed by the loss of 12 or 15 killed or mortally wounded, when the rest fled throwing their arms away.

Mr. Webster left England on his return to N. York, on the 1st inst. in a packet ship.

We have received a number of a new Daily paper in New Jersey, the Trenton Emporium, edited by Dr. Peixotto, and F. S. Mills. It is conducted with talent, contains a fair share of reading matter, and is neatly printed. We wish them every encouragement, and success.

No news yet definitely from the Whig National Convention at Harrisburg, except that they have met and organized, which is more than we can say of Congress.

The British Queen left New York on her return to England, on the 2d inst. She took 60, about 400,000 dollars in specie, a full freight, and only 40 passengers—something less than the 180 she brought into New York.

It would appear by the several Wall street reports that the notes and stock markets are slowly improving, though business is very much at a stand. Several of the Rhode Island banks have resumed specie payments, and all of them are expected to resume this week. A vessel from Mexico brought in half a million of specie on Saturday.

The Pennsylvania State Treasurer refuses to take checks on the U. S. Bank, because they are not payable in specie.—*Newark Daily, of the 3d inst.*

A letter from Smyrna mentions that an American commands one of the Turkish line-of-battle ships, which was then in port.

Congress.—On Monday the 2d inst. the Senate met and organized as usual, Mr King in the chair, members from 23 states being present.

The organization of the House was prevented by proceedings in relation to the contested seats of members from this State. Both sets of Candidates from New Jersey, and our Secretary of State were present.

Long before the hour of meeting the House was full, and nearly every member chosen was in his seat. The clerk, Mr. Garland, called the House to order at 12, and proceeded to call the roll, commencing at Maine. When the clerk had proceeded in the call to New Jersey, he read the name of Mr. Randolph; and then said the remainder of the New Jersey delegation was disputed, which if it was the pleasure of the house he would pass over for the present, and leave the house to decide when it pleased. Thereupon arose a debate, which continued through the day.

On Tuesday, the clerk, who during the whole period seemed desirous to make no decision himself, but to throw all responsibility on the house, where it properly rested,) asked leave to make a statement to the house of the delicate situation in which he was placed—but it was objected to many, and the debate was continued through that day—and the next. Some of the whig members seemed to favor the Clerk's proceedings.

On Thursday, near night, Mr. Adams was chosen chairman of the House, and it was hoped they would be able to organize on Friday or Saturday, but we have received no later intelligence than Thursday evening.

In the mean time, the Senate continued in the daily transaction of business of no great importance.

The President's Message will not be delivered until the organization of the House. Perhaps we shall be able to give it to our readers next week.

The locomotive and baggage car of the N. J. Rail Road were thrown off the track between Elizabethtown and Rahway on Saturday night, 20 ult. by running over a cow. They were detained some hours, but no person was hurt.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Joel Kinsey, $4.75; Samuel Stelle, 2.75; Jos. Dennison, 4.; T. S. B. Deeds, 1.00; Abner S. Corell, 97; Rev. Mr. Manson, 63.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

MARRIED.

At Boordbrook on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, Daniel Voorhees, to Miss Mary Louisa, daughter of Tobias H. Doty, all of that place.

DIED

In Boston, on the 1st inst. Mrs. Mary, aged 76 years, relict of Timothy Green, Esq. and mother of Capt. Timothy Green, U. S. Army, and T. A. Green, lately of the Rahway Herald.

At Perth Amboy, on the 29th inst. Paulie, wife of James Harriot, aged 67 years.

In New Brunswick, on the 26th ult. Mrs. Ann wife of Isaac G. Silcocks, aged 65.

Same place, on the 28th ult. Mr. Alexander H. Griffith.

Near Rahway, on the 26th ult. Jacob F. Randolph, a respected member of the Society of Friends, aged 85.

Just Received,
At this Office,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 5 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Johnson's Rambler, in 4 vols. Writing Paper of all kinds. School books, Lead Pencils, &c. &c.

The Christian Almanac, for 1840.

Dec. 9th, 1839.

Furs! Furs!

JUST Received, a lot of Fur Muffs and Tippets, which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Any article of Fur will be furnished to order, as I have made arrangements with a Fur Dealer who is now closing his business. I can furnish any article that may be called for at this time at short notice and for the cash at very low prices.

Also, Silk and Tabby Velvets,

Dark Prune, Black Cotton Hose ribbed, Super Oxford mixt Satinets, colored Cambrics and a few pieces English Merinos, double fold, at 3s 6d.

DAVID LENOX.

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX.

SUGARS, TEAS, &C.

A Lot of Fresh Teas at 6s a 8s.

Sugars, at 4s. 5s. 6s. 6s 7 lb.

Sugar-House Molasses, a very superior article.

Oats taken in trade at 3s.—Eggs at 20 cents.—Butter at the Market price.

Thankful for past patronage he solicits the favor of a continuance and invites the citizens and public to call and purchase if the goods suit them. D. LENOX.

Dec. 9th, 1839.

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Crapes, and Dress Silks. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

Coarse and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article.

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by

Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. Other premises in a new and good house &c. also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy. the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 20th, 1839. 1-0 tf.

GRAND REAL ESTATE & BANK STOCK LOTTERY

Of Property Situated in New Orleans.

WHICH was announced to be drawn in Florida, will, according to advice just received from the Managers, and by authority of the State of Louisiana, be drawn in the city of New Orleans, in the Rotunda of the City Exchange.

As the folding of the numbers, and putting them in the wheel, will take some time. Tickets will remain on sale a short time longer, at the office of

SYLVESTER & CO.

Dec. 1839. 15 Broadway, N. Y

Sheriff's Sale.

In Chancery.

Between Elston Marsh, Complainant; and William Wells, et al defendants.

Fi fa for sale of Mortgaged Premises.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, at Grag's Hotel in Plainfield, on the 24th day of January next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title and interest of said defendants in and to all that certain lot of land and premises with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in the village of Plainfield in the township of West field, Essex county, and state of New Jersey aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit, beginning at a stone in Centre street, at the east of Fourth street lots and running up Centre street east 4 chains and 8 links to a stake in the middle of North street—with that street 7 chains and 90 links to a stone and David D. Dagley's corner—then with his line south 2 chains and 75 links to a stone—then with his line west 4 chains and 61 links to a stone in the middle of Fourth street—with that south east 90 links to a stone and Laing & Randel's corner—with their line south 2 chains and 61 links to a stake in the middle of Centre street—with that south west 90 links to the beginning, containing 25/80 square links of land. The 2d Lot, No 11 begins at a stone in the middle of Third street and is Fenwick Miller's corner and runs with his line north east 2 chains and 39 links to a stone in D. T. Hall's line—with that and Sarah Lee's line southwest 2 chains and 61 links to a stake in the middle of Fourth street—with that south west 90 links to a stone and Laing & Randel's corner—with their line south 2 chains and 61 links to a stake in the middle of Third street—with that north east 90 links to the place of beginning, containing 25/80 square links of land. The third lot No. 12 begins at a stone in the middle of Third street and is Benjamin Stelle's corner and running with his line south east 2 chains and 61 links to a stone in Foster Reger's corner—with his line and Abraham Runyon's north east 1 chain and 6 links to a stone in the middle of Liberty street—with that south east 2 chains and 75 links to a stone in the middle of Third street—with that north east 90 links to the place of beginning, containing 25/80 square links of land. The fourth lot No. 31 begins at a stake in the middle of Fourth street and is D. T. Hall's corner and running with his line north west two chains and 75 links to a stone in Foster Reger's corner—with his line and Abraham Runyon's north east 1 chain and 6 links to a stone in the middle of Liberty street—with that south east 2 chains and 75 links to a stone in the middle of Fourth street—then with the middle of Fourth street south west 1 chain and 6 links to the place of beginning, containing 23/60 square links of land.

The Fifth tract or parcel sold by James Wilson to William Wells and is butted and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone in the middle of North street where said street intersects the New street and runs thence south 45 deg. West 1 chain and 12 3/4 links to another stone in Fourth street and corner of Truman Runyon's land—thence with said Runyon's line north 67 degrees west 2 chains and 78 links to a stone, also a corner of said Runyon—thence along the rear of Third street north 23 degrees east 1 chain and 12 3/4 links to a stone in the centre of New street—thence with the middle of New street south 45 degrees east 2 chains & 7 links to the place of beginning, containing 32/40 square links of land being lot No. 2 on a map of lots laid out on said fourth street.

Also, all the following tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter described, whereof fourteen excepted of lots sold and conveyed to other persons by mesne, situate, lying and being near the village of Plainfield in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, and is butted and bounded as follows, to wit, beginning at a stone planted in the middle of the road leading from Plainfield aforesaid to Brooklyn which stone is in corner of an acre of land bought by John Layton of John Wilson, and thence along said Layton's line north 67 degrees west 2 chains and 50 links to a stone in the line of James Wilson's land north 44 degrees east 6 chains and 7 links to a stone being James Leonard's corner—thence along said Leonard's line north 5 deg. west, 12 chains and 50 links to a stone in said Leonard's line which is also a corner of a lot formerly owned by John Gaines now by said William Wells—thence with the line of the last lot south 84 degrees west 6 chains and 70 links to the middle of said road—thence along the middle of said road south 51 1-2 degrees east 12 chains and 70 links to the place of beginning containing eight acres and a half of land, more or less.

And also one other lot adjoining the last before described tract bought by said William Wells of John Gaines by deed dated September 7th, 1837, and recorded in Book 2 of [illegible] in the middle of the road from Plainfield to Brooklyn and Somptown in Daniel Drake's line—thence with his line south 5 degrees west 7 links to a stone in a corner of the before mentioned 44 links—then with the line of that land north 44 degrees east six chains and 31 links to a stone in James Leonard's line—thence with his line north 19 degrees west 1 chain and 60 links to a stone in Samuel Yard's line—thence with his line Coddington and Conant's and George Thorn's, and J. A. J. David and Benjamin Jessups line south 45 degrees west 3 chains and 50 links to a stone in Cornelius Jones's line—thence with his and Ira Cannon's line south 45 degrees east 1 chain and 4 links to a stone and Ira Runyon's corner—thence with his line south west 2 chains and 43 links to the place of beginning, containing 82/100 of an acre of land.—Excepting nevertheless out of the last of land and premises above described and intended to be conveyed all the following lots of land which were sold and conveyed by the said William Wells previous to the execution of the last aforesaid mortgage to the persons hereinafter named, whose title and estate in the same are not to be affected by said mortgage which said lots are lots No. 1 and 2 sold and conveyed to John Wilson by deed dated January 7th, 1837, and certain other lots which deeds are shortly expected to be given, that is to say Lot No 3, No 12, No 19, No. 21, No 25 & 27, No. 31, No. 32, 33, 30, 35, 15 and 34, as mentioned in said mortgage.

JONATHAN OSBORN Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Nov. 15th, 1839. 1t3 tf.

Muslin, Muslin, Muslin,

CHEAP Domestic Sheeting and Bleached shirting, for sale at reduced prices by D. LENOX.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

ARRANGEMENT until further Notice.

On and after SATURDAY, the 5th inst. the cars will run as follows:—

Leave New York, from the foot of Warkefield st. (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, per steamboat Water Witch at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Elizabethtown for Plainfield at 8 o'clock, A. M. and at 5 1-2, P. M.

Leave Plainfield a quarter before 7 o'clock, and a quarter before 12, A. M.

Stages leave Plainfield for Somerville, by way of Bonnebrook, on the arrival of the last train.

Free list taken as usual which should be at the depot until an hour before the starting of each train.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Oct. 7th, 1839.

Dissolution.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the name and firm of Leonard & Runyon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm, either on notes due or book account, are requested to call and settle the same without delay, and those having demands against said firm will please present them. Being desirous of having the business of the firm settled up and close d we hope our friends will call put us to the trouble or gain inviting them to settlement, nor by delay make the unclean unnecessary trouble and cost. The Books and papers of the late firm will be left in the possession of Mr. David Lenox, at our old stand, who will be happy to wait on those who may call to settle their accounts in our absence.

JAMES LEONARD.
JOHN RUNYON.

Plainfield, November 1st, 1839

HOUSE & LOT, For Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers his house and Lot for sale where he now resides situated in Second street just below the Classical Institution. It will be sold low if application be made soon and on Liberal Terms.

If DANIEL OSBURN.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION

THE next session of this School will commence on Monday, the 9th of November, to continue twenty-three weeks.

Terms.

Common English branches, per quarter,	$2 to 4 00
Higher " "	5 to 8.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00

Modern Languages an extra charge.

NELSON WHEELER, Principal.

Plainfield, Oct. 23th, 18-9. 3w

Stoves for Sale.

1 Stanley's Cook Stove, and 1 Sheet Iron Coal Stove, For Sale by H. A. CORY.

RED, Blue and Black INK. Sealing Wax, Leads for Pencils, &c for sale at this Office.

Selling Off Cheap.

THE Subscriber wishes to make some different arrangement in his business now (or for sale, from 400 to 500 yards of Cotton and Linen Cloths Cassimeres, Satinets French and English Merinoes which he will sell at very small advance from Cost. The Subscriber has also a good assortment of Groceries, Paints, Flour, and Hardware Crockery &c. &c.

H. A. CORY.

Sept. 9th.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment to which will select articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

Clock and Watch repairing will be strictly attended to.

Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALPERTI.

Plainfield, June 5th, 1839. 72 tf

Victoria Robes,

A New and Splendid Article, For sale by DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield Emporium, Oct. 14.

LEHIGH COAL.

500 TONS of the First Quality Coal, direct from the mines, For Sale in Lumps, or broken and screened, at the lowest market price.

CLARKSON & HALSTEAD.

Rahway, Oct. 7th, 1839. 1t2 3m

New Goods, at the Emporium!

RECEIVED from Philadelphia and New York, the past week a great variety of Dress Goods Delaines, Prints, Merinoes, &c.—Styles and Qualities as follows:

Large Width Merinoes, 8-4—Do. Black and Figured Kabyle, 8-4—Large Light and dark Broch.—Large German and Donkin Shawls—Large Embroidered Scotch Merinos—Colored Thibet Merinos—Figured De Laines—Super Black and Solid Colored De Laines—Dress Silks—Prussian and Grecian do—Silk Lace and Cotton do.

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

No. 18th. D. LENOX.

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES. Horse skin, Kid, Super Mined Grecian, Fleeced, Cotton and silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s. D. LENOX.

Wanted, at the Plainfield Emporium

300 DOZ. EGGS, for which the highest prices will be given in Goods.

100 Goshen White Nuts, for New York Market.

Oct. 21, 1839. D. LENOX.

Blue Black and light colored Silks,

A FEW Pieces For Dresses, at the low price of 3s. 6d. per yard. D. LENOX.

Pennsylvania Money taken at par for Goods, at the Emporium. D. LENOX.

Just made up,

A VERY superior pail with a slide mill strainer,—A tin can to take off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and many cheaper, very useful improvements. JOHN R. DENNISON.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

For Sale at this Office,

October, 1839.

CHEAP FOR CASH. VIZ.

THREE Experiments in Living.—Living within the means, Living beyond the means, and Living beyond the means.—Tenth Edition.—A very popular work.—25 cts.

Fourth Experiment in Living, Living without Means, Sixth Edition.—16cts.

Pestalozzian Telling Cards.—Hieroglyphic Bible, Charlotte Temple.—Fort Bradden Letters

Daily Text Book.—Flowers and Juvenile Books.

Anti-Slavery ALMANACS for 1840

BEAR'S PILLS.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 2s. per quire.—Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, well printed, and handsomely bound, at only 4d and 87 cts. each, large and small

Watts's Psalms and Hymns, large size, small editions

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

Tissue paper, assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,

Day Books, Blank Memorandum, and Pass Books.

Pocket Books and Wallets, several kinds.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

SPELLING BILLS, first quality, at 7 and 50 cts. per hund.

Perforated Card paper, &c. &c.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

Small Blank books.—Dream Books,

Song Books, several kinds, 6 to 8 cents

Album and Scrap Leaves.

Books to put into trunk, 40 cts. per hundred.

Friction Matches, Pocket Combs, Pencil Cases, Writing Ink, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book.

Peter Parley's Geography.—Olney's Do and Atlas,

Smith's Grammar.—Smith's Arithmetic,

Angell's Lesson Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.

Colburn's Arithmetic.

Fowle's Elementary, and common Copy Books,

School Testaments.—Pocket Testaments.

Adams' Latin Grammar,

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary

Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini.

Fabulæ Faciles, Fables in French, with plates.

Murray's small English Grammar,

" English Reader.

Mills' Rhetoric.—Grimshaw's United States,

Hutchinson's Xenophon, Clark's Cæsar, Vince's Fluxions, and other second and Classical Books.

Miscellaneous.

Missionary Gazetteer, with plates

The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott

Whittier's Poems.

Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy,

Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,

The Golden Rail Road,

Bunyan's Holy War,

Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.

Illinois, with a map; containing also the emigrant's Guide to the West.

Pollok's Course of Time.

Blaine's Select Speaker, The Young Husband

Bible Gazetteer, 18 plates and maps,

Moore's Lalla Rookh.—Cowper's Task

Young's Night Thoughts,

Winter Evening Tale by James Hogg

Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,

Moore's Melodies.—Thompson's Seasons,

Letters between New York and Washington.

Alonzo and Melissa.—The Guilty Tongue,

MARRYATT'S Novels, complete in one large octavo volume, bound, well bound.

Oliver Twist, a Novel, complete in 1 vol. by the celebrated Boz.

Japhet in search of his Father, 2 vols. bound in Morocco and gilt.

Midshipman Easy, 1 vols. do. do.

Frank Mildmay, or the Naval Officer, 2 vols. do. do.

Pacha of Many Tales, 2 vols. do. do.

Newton Forster, 2 vols. do. do.

Peter Simple, 2 vols. do. do.

King's Own, 2 vols. do. do.

Percival Keene, 2 vols. do. do.

Pirate, and Three Cutters, 1 vol. do. do.

Baron Munchausen.—Providential Care.

William's Poems.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,

Life of Toussaint Louverture, with plates,

Beauties of Philanthropy, with plates,

Slave's Friend, 3 vols. with cuts,

Thome and Kimball's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix, well bound.

The same in pamphlet form

Alton Trials, with a plate.—Rural Code of Hayti

Channing on Slavery.—Morris's Speech

Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery

Anti-Slavery Manual.—Mrs Child's Appeal

Testimony of God against Slavery.

Life of Thomas Clarkson.—Life of Granville Sharp,

Star of Freedom, with plates.—Light and Love

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,

Barlow on the Slave Trade,

Jay's Vindication.

Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoirs

Whittier's Poems, 2 vols. bound and unbound.

Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.

The Fountain, &c. &c.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's Instructor.

Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.

Lessons for Children, by Thomas Boston.

Three Last Children.

Bonaparte's Osseolum; or Book of Fate:—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.

Goldsmith's History of Greece.

Present from Rahway.

New Approved RECIPE BOOK,

CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.

MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,

POWER OF ATTORNEY,

CONSTABLES' SALES,

WARRANTS,

SUBPŒNAS:

Bills to let houses,

BAIL BONDS, for Constables,

EXECUTIONS,

BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 2t 4y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public road. The House is new and well finished, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 12 tf.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Town of October, 1839.

John L. Heath, Admin'r } Order to limit Creditors on a
trator of Miron G. Ols- } Representation of
tead, dec'd. } Insolvency.

THE said Administrator having represented to the Orphans' court of the county of Essex under oath that the Personal and Real Estate of the above-named deceased is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased according to the best of his knowledge and belief. The Court thereupon Order and Direct the said administrator to give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit to him, the said administrator their claims and demands against said estate, under oath or affirmation, within six months from this day. October 22d, A. D. 1839. by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in said county of Essex for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like period in one of the Newspapers printed in this state, and by circulating the same generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived.

By the Court, J. O. DRAKE,
4t 2m Surrogate.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

Between James S. Vail, complainant, and James Thorne, et al, defendants.

Fi Fa for the sale of Mortgaged premises.

BY Virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Craig's Hotel in Plainfield on the 4th day of January next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All that certain lot of Land and premises with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in Plainfield, in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, Butted and bounded as follows, namely, beginning at a stone in Peace street being the road leading from Plainfield to Rahway and in the southwest corner of a lot of land released by complainant unto Elias Kirkpatrick, then along his line south 44 degrees west, 2 chains and 90 links, to a stone in Mary Marsh's, formerly Zachariah Webster's line and another of Elias Kirkpatrick's corners, thence along said Elston Marsh's line south 45 degrees east, one chain and 47 links to a stone in the middle of second street and Elston Marsh's corner—thence along the middle of Second street and William Dunn's line, north east two chains and 83 links to a stone in the middle of Peace street aforesaid, and in Samuel L. Pound's line—thence along his line north 20 degrees west 1 chain and 75 links to the place of beginning, containing about 42-100ths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Oct. 29, 1839. 4t 8d

PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he is selling for sale *A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS*, Consisting in part of Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times.—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

At very reduced Prices,

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to purchase of him.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries. China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

Just Received,

And For Sale at this Office:

THE PHANTOM SHIP, a Tale of the Sea, the last Novel, by Capt. Marryatt.

The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanacs for 1840, with many cuts.

Professor Olmsted's Letters to the West Indies.

Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear

American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rochester.

Poems, by a Slave.—Emancipation of Washington.

A superior kind of Lucifer, also Common do.

Slate Pencils, Steel Pens, Friction Matches, &c.

17 All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

Nov. 4th, 1839.

English Merinos,

A FEW pieces English Merinos, fine quality double fold, for sale at 3s. 6d. cash. D. LENOX.

Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of I. V. TRUMP & Co. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without further solicitation.

June 4, 1839. THS. S. ALBERTI.

"Who shall find a virtuous woman; her price is far above rubies, give her the fruit of her own hand and let her works praise her in the gates."

It will be for the best we think that the public should be notified that the wonderful experience of *Mrs. Jane Ann Martin* will appear on the ensuing year.—When this wonderful experience shall be known it will surprise the churches and the world, but we trust it will comfort them. There are on the list of subscription, at present, one hundred females with whom she has conversed to whom she has proved that she was born to prophesy for the comfort of all who will read the work. Those that have had intercourse with her from a child of 8 years of age, stand this day Living witnesses for God, to prove that hers is a wonderful and true experience. Should any desire to possess and prove the work, they may leave their names at this office. It may cost about one dollar, which will not be required until the book is delivered.

November 16th, 1839. 4t 3w

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by WYCKOFF & BULL.

May 14th, 1839.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to miss, for sale at this office. March 20th, 1839.

Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED, Gold's Patent Bake Oven, a very desirable article. Also, a lot of Britannia Ware, for sale cheaper than ever. E. HATFIELD.

July 23, 1839.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Seventeenth Volume OF THE

NEW-YORK MIRROR.

Was issued on the 25th day of June.

It contains two splendid Steel plate engravings, with original Music, by S. F. Foy, Geo. Hodges, N. Bergeat, (the editor,) and other writers of acknowledged eminence.

Fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano and Harp, or Spanish guitar, with a number of others in manuscript, will embellish the present Volume, while its literary character will be maintained, in its foreign correspondence, translations from the French, German and Spanish, of Tales, Essays, Criticisms, Historical Legends, American Reminiscences, Indian traditions, &c.

No volume of the Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months, the paper has been issued with a rapidity altogether unparalleled in the history of this periodical. Its friends are more numerous, its resources more ample, and its conductors promise that their experience is greater in the present number of the Mirror, than any previous one of literature and the fine arts, shall be in subscribing to over.

The reader will admit, that a work embracing an immense variety of matter, and issued with a rapidity altogether unparalleled in the history of this periodical, and accompanied with engravings superior engravings on steel, with copious selections of exquisite music, beautifully printed—altogether forming an immense mass of the choicest literature of the day, at the trifling subscription of five dollars per annum, afforded at a price unsurpassed in cheapness by any periodical ever published in any country.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed on the extra super-royal quarto sheet, with handsome type, and beautiful type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and several steel engravings annually, and weekly with a popular piece of music, arranged for the Piano, Harp, Guitar, etc. Each week will also contain an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title-page, and copious Index are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded to subscribers at the subscribers receiving out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

PLAINFIELD FACTORY

AT 6 cts. per lb. CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. Also on hand salt at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bullson's stores, will be returned there in exchange.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT BODIES,

Of all qualities, made of Wool, For Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 21, 1839. 122 6m

☞ Important to the Public.

AN agency has just been obtained by

P. MOSHER,

DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medical remedies, with a pamphlet illustrating the principles of the Reformed, or Modern Botanic Practice of Medicine, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author of the American Practice of Medicine, 3 vols. octavo, of which a few copies are now offered for sale.

To those afflicted with diseases of any kind, this is of the highest importance, as they have now within their reach, valuable medicines, the virtues of which have been well tested by the Proprietor, Dr. W. Beach, of New York, in a long and extensive practice; for upwards of twenty years. The leading effects of the common mercurial treatment of the day are too well known to require a recital; suffice it to say, that many who have experienced some of the baneful effects of it. These health, or lives, have been injured by it to be deceived; and why persist in following its destructive course, when

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17 1839. Number 152.

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD, UNION CO. N. J.

Terms, $1 per annum, in advance, or $1 50 if not paid within six months.

MILTON C. GUILD,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE, corner of Front and Somerset.)

Those of the Subscribers who receive the Union by mail, will please to remember that the postage is to be paid on all letters which contain money for the publication of the paper. Letters which contain money for the publication of the paper, and which do not contain more than $20, will be sent free of postage.

Communications, to insure attention, must be addressed to the Editor, and must be post paid.

Communications of a political character, or of local interest, will be inserted free of charge. Communications of a private character, or of merely personal interest, will be charged at the rate of 50 cents per square for each insertion.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1 per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Liberal deductions will be made to those who advertise by the year.

WOOD TYPES,

Cut by machinery, and warranted superior to any heretofore used.

G. [illegible]

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

[illegible]

CERTIFICATES.

[illegible] SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS. [illegible] DAVID WOODS, [illegible] 154 Fulton st. N. Y.

[illegible] 154 Fulton st.

CHARLES CODWISE, [illegible] 154 Fulton st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

[illegible] for sale on the most favorable terms.

Blue Black and light colored Silks, A [illegible] at the low prices of [illegible] D. LENOX.

Pennsylvania Money taken of per her Goods, at the [illegible] D. LENOX.

Just made up,

A VERY [illegible] which is offered [illegible] JOHN S. MARSHALL.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED [illegible] Small [illegible]

POETICAL.

The Orphan

By Wordsworth.

My sister, (for so I call her,)
You see the resting sun's last ray
That sleeps, as if it were delighted,
Upon the roofless wall of this old church, before the door.

Across the way I often sport,
The time with pipe or tinkling kettle,
In mimicking of this church,
That so endeared stands the ancient pile.

There, on my ear beside, gazes down
Whose mate, and playfellow all day long
And many a fleeting year I view'd,
Of her three years she had wealth patient'd.

A failed branch in shadow brown,
There clad a grave where none slept,
Or, which, the answer with green overgrown
Two ragged children not said nay.

A grave of bread to seem there lay,
Which another season should be take;
And yet they seem'd as if it were a play
To wear, it made my heart to ache.

"My little children, let me know
Why you so much desire to appear;
And why you, wee child, from this throw
That bread which many a hungry would chase?"

The little boy, impatient waxed,
Replied, while tears were almost there,
"Lady, we've not enough to die,
And if we had, we would not starve.

But sister Mary's naughty grown,
And will not eat, and will not live;
Though sure I am the bread is here now,
And see how sweet it is to dip."

"Indeed, (the wee, shrewd Mary said,)
I do know, I do not mean to die;
If you'll but leave me my supper,
I'll tell you how I got it here."

"She's lost and gone the day before."

My heart did swell, my head turn'd round,
I left as though deprived of speech;
I shut me upon the graves,
And pressed a step and heard no such.

With looks that take a tale of woe,
With looks that spoke a grateful heart,
The morning boy did meet me down,
And thus the tale of me spoke.

"I [illegible] father went away,
Entreated by kind ones after me,
Since and I did engage me stay—
We three beside you grave are here.

And then your mother did me cry,
And looked at me and, I must tell,
She told me (for I do not mind all she,
And made me leave with other ones.

She said that when the way was after
Perhaps we might, or rather not;
But if we never here be," more,
That God and Father then would be

She loved us both, and that she did,
And we us more than [illegible]
Since many a day we sat and wept
Together on poor mother's grave.

But when our father came we knew
I thought, if we should find the ones,
We should no more be cast from there,
And were again so very happy be.

We lived in hand even many a mile,
And rested not way at all the days,
And sometimes slept, and never did awake,
And we no more did wearied get.

But when we reached the sea and found
"I was our great water round us spread,
We thought that father sure was drowned,
And cried, and wished us both were dead.

So we returned to mother's grave,
And only hung with her he lie?
For Christ, when this bread we gave,
He'd, honor died beyond the sea.

Then soon as passed here we know,
We'll go and seek for God ourselves;
Lord, pray, that you will show
That kind, our Father may be found."

He from he Heaven, mother mild,
And Gently says that mother's there;
So if she thinks we must his aid,
I think, perhaps she'll send him here."

I charged the prattlers to go home,
Come back and I to visit me—
I'll station go, for I go, give ye rest,
And will a second mother be.

And God will be your father still;
"Twas he so many sent me here
To teach you to obey his will,
Your wants to guide, your tears to cheer.

Mark's Man.—Every hill, square-cap hill, [illegible] remember the brick path [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, December 29, 1840.

Published every Tuesday morning, at Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey, by Thomas Townley.

The Whig National Convention, which met in Harrisburg on the 4th of this month, nominated, for President of the United States,

Gen Wm. H. Harrison, of Ohio.

for Vice President,

John Tyler, of Virginia.

During the session, which continued three days, there were several ballotings, one of which stood as follows:

Henry Clay,	103
W. H. Harrison,	91
Winfield Scott,	66
	260

The last balloting stood thus:

Henry Clay,	93
W. H. Harrison,	148
Winfield Scott,	16
	254

Gen Harrison having received the majority of all the votes was declared duly nominated.—And on Saturday, the last day, he was unanimously and enthusiastically

Nominated,

New York, New Jersey and Vermont, went nearly for Scott, at first; Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, (nearly all administration states in present) for Harrison; and Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois and Alabama, for Clay.

Well, the good old patriot soldier and statesman, Gen. Harrison, is nominated. He is again before the people of the United States for their suffrages for the high office of President. We heartily think the Convention could have done better. Though we are no advocate of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, we say without hesitation, that we are proud of him as an American.—That in integrity, and in clear cute quality, personal honesty, he has no superior in these United States,—That in statesmanship and ability he has not had few superiors, as is well proved by the administration of the many offices he has filled,—and, that if elected, he will make a good President.

Gen. Harrison was 66 years old, the 9th of February last.

In a speech to Congress, a no time since, Col. Johnson, at present Vice President of the United States, who knew Gen. Harrison well, thus spoke of him:

"Who is Gen. Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large revolutionary fortune in pledging the faith he gave, of his fortunes, life, and sacred honor," to secure the liberties of his country.

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison I need say much—the history of the West, at his country for forty years or two have identified with its interests, its perils, and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and justly lauded by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field.

"In long the late war, he was longer in active service than any other general officer; he was perhaps oftener or actions than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

Some trouble is anticipated in the choice of a U. S. senator from Virginia. Our readers will recollect that they were unable to choose a Senator last winter,—and it appears that the same difficulty still exists. The whigs and conservatives have a small majority in the house, and the conservatives hold the balance of power between the two great parties. But a portion of the conservatives will not vote for any but Mr. Rives, and a portion of the whigs will not vote for Mr. Rives,—so it at present appears that no Senator can be chosen from that State.

Mason is the democratic candidate.

It is a remarkable and unprecedented fact that every member chosen to the House of Representatives, except one, were present at Washington at the opening of the session. The one absent was Mr. Campbell, whig, from New York, who was detained by the illness of his wife. She has since died, and it is thought Mr. Campbell will be in Washington in time to vote for Speaker. In which case all will be there, *and six more!*

G. W. Jones, of Virginia, is the democratic candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, and Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, have been spoken of, but both declined, and support Mr. Jones.

John Bell, of Kentucky, will probably be the whig candidate, though we have heard Mr. Garland, of Virginia, spoken of for that office.

The whole kingdom of the father of Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's consort, contains only 20 square miles, with 60,000 inhabitants.

Congressional.

For Friday's proceedings, see previous column.

Saturday, Dec. 7th.—After a long discussion as usual yesterd y's journal, and to define the duties of the Clerk, it was agreed that the chair decided that the governor of New Jersey's certificates were evidence for the present.

Mr. Adams arose and addressed the members from the chair in a very impressive and earnest manner. He defended his course in giving the decision yesterday which had been appealed from. The Clerk could not at this time, there is no evidence that has been laid before us on this body. The Chair does not decide what the course will adopt on regard to the disputed votes. As soon as the house is organized the chairman will call upon the house to elect a Speaker; and then the house must decide who shall vote for Speaker. The votes must be given, nine ayes, under the call; and when any one whose vote is disputed, shall offer to vote, the house will decide whether he shall vote. The chairman is here for the sole purpose of organizing the House; and to do this, he only has to call the roll. Let the Representatives from New Jersey vote for answer all things, I would avoid the responsible vote of the Representatives of a state.

Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Duncan took the floor and spoke at length. He called for all the documentary evidence before the Clerk, in relation to the claimants, and desired some act to what should be read, and the house adjourned.

Monday, Dec 8th.—The question before the house was, whether Mr. Duncan should have the evidence, in favor of the democratic candidates, before the clerk, read. Mr. Vanderpool said they were papers which went to show that, according to the ballot-boxes, a majority of the popular vote was given for Mr. Dickerson and his associates, &c. The debate was continued by several, until the Main Question was put, when it was decided Mr. Duncan should have his testimony read by the Clerk? Tellers were de. appointed, and the vote was

In favor of reading,	108
Against it,	101

[Pending the announcation of the negative vote Mr. Vanderpool inquired whether any of the N. Jersey gentlemen had voted?

The answer from several quarters was, "Yes —one who has as much right to vote as ourselves—Mr. Randolph."]

So the House determined that the papers might be read. The Clerk therefore proceeded with the reading, and soon after he concluded, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.—Mr. Duncan who had a right to the floor, not coming in time, the Previous Question was moved,—and was seconded by a vote of 110 to 72

Mr. Briggs said that the question immediately before the house was whether the main question be now put. This question was sustained by the following vote:—ayes 119, noes 68.

Mr. Adams stated that the next question before the Assembly was whether the decision of the chair shall stand as the judgment of the house

The question was then put and lost by the following vote; ayes 109, noes 114.

This was an important vote, and created no little sensation in the house. In the midst of the confusion Mr. Adams said from the chair, "that the State of New Jersey cannot be deprived of her representation in this house, and shall not be so long as I have a seat as Chairman of the meeting." The question to be decided was which and who were now allowed to vote—the members must now decide that.

Much confusion prevailed.

Mr. Briggs, of Massachusetts, whig, contended that the last vote placed the members from N. Jersey where they were before Mr. Adams made his decision.

Mr. Smith, of Maine, democrat, said that the vote of the house deprived the members contested from voting. Some debate followed as to which of these decisions was correct. At length order was restored.

Mr. McKay, of N. C. moved that neither of the Jersey members vote until the question who is entitled to vote be decided.

The chair said the resolution was in fact a proposition to deprive the State of New Jersey of the right of representation on this floor, which he must and the meeting. Applause from the democratic and general confusion in the house.

The question was put on Mr. Elmer's motion to lay on the table the proposition of Mr. Wise, which was a declaration in favor of the contested members from New Jersey to vote. The vote was—ayes 115, nays 114. Mr. Adams gave his vote in the negative, which made a tie; and the motion to lay on the table therefore was lost.

The House adjourned, ayes, 116, nays 114.

The New Jersey members voting—the six democrats, and three of the certified members.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.—After much confusion and disorder, the Tellers were required under a resolution of yesterday, to report the names of the disputed members, that is the house might proceed on their right. Mr. Naylor's of Pennsylvania first came up, which was contested by Mr. Ingersoll. The house decided that Naylor had a right to vote, 119 ayes, 112 nays. Thus was the first vote where the whigs had the majority.

The next name was Mr. Ayerig, of N. J.—The house decided that he could not vote, 117 to his favor, and 123 against him. Four of the N. J. whig candidates voting in his favor, and three of the administration against him.

The next question being on the name of Mr. Maxwell, it was decided in like manner—ayes 119 and 3 from New Jersey; noes 122, and 3 from New Jersey.

The three other names, Halsted, Stratton and Parker were then taken, and decided against Mr. Ingersoll's right—116 against and 6 for him.

Then on the right of Messrs. Ellis, Cooper

against.

Mr. Wise then brought forward his resolution that the Senators of New Jersey and others should be received and take part in the organization.

Lost,—yeas 115, nays 118.

Mr. Wise then offered the following resolution, which was adopted, yeas 128, noes 92.

Resolved, That the House will proceed to call the names of gentlemen whose right to seats is undisputed or uncontested; and, after the names of such members are called, and before a Speaker is elected, they shall, provided there be a quorum of such present, then hear and so judge of so much of the returns or qualifications of all cases as are (absent Members and excepted) to the seats as are contested or undisputed.

Thursday, Dec. 12.—Mr. Klutz's resolution was entered and the names of the uncontested members were read.

A protest of the 6 unmicionated members from New Jersey was read, but it found an entry on the journal by a majority of 3.

A resolution was offered, that a room then be appointed to determine the right of the N. J. ny members, which was adopted, 121 to 84

☞ In the communication on Washington Rock, published last week, in the latter part of the paragraph before the last, the word 'heritage' occurs, which should have been 'shrubbery.'

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Rev. V. Shepherd, $2.00; Drake Dunn, 1.50; J. T. Dunn, 1.50; Geo. Townley, 1.25; T. S Alberti, 1.50; Pound & Laing, 1.00; D. Lenox, .75; Israel Mundy, .50; John Edgar, .56; John Simpson, .50; J. L. Vocshees, .50.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

MARRIED,

On the 5th inst. Thomas H. Broomfield, to Ellen Murtey, both of Rahway.

On the 8th inst. John Force, of Rahway, to Phebe Morse of Elizabethtown

DIED

In New Brunswick, 5th inst. Sarah, daughter of Professor McClelland, aged 13.

NEW BOOKS &C.

A GOOD Assortment of Miscellaneous Books, received this week, of which the following comprise a part:—

Polyglot and other Pocket Bibles—Village Hymns
Hannah More's private Devotion—Allcine's Alarm
Combe, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man
Abbott's Mother at Home—Child's Book on the soul
Buck's Theological Dictionary—Pilgrims' progress
Help to the Gospels—Domestic Bible pieces
Bush on Genesis—on Exodus—Bible Atlas
Work of the Holy Spirit—Sabbath Hall
Life of David—Jonah—Tecumseh—the Reformers
Gronelaw's France—Napoleon—Greece—England
The Waverley Novels, new uniform edition, 22 volumes—Arabian Nights, entertainer,
Shadows of Warsaw—Vicar of Wakefield
Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates
Female Eskimaux Crusoe—Milton's poems
Pastor's Sketch Book—Ring Leader—Æsop's Fables, Father Clement, and a variety of smaller books.

Union Office, Dec 13th, 1839.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

House and Lot

At Public Sale.

SITUATED in the Village of Scotch Plains, on the corner of the Westfield Road, where Joseph M. Lindsley formerly lived. The House is new and convenient for a good sized family, with a shoe shop and kitchen attached.

Also, A Lot of Land,

Containing Sixty acres, situated in Somerset county adjoining lands of Jonathan H. Osborn, Joseph B. Darby, Noah Parmer, Jr. Shepherd, and others, 2½ miles from Scotch Plains, formerly the property of Lewis Derby deceased. Said land is one half covered with a fine growth of wood.

The above property will be sold at Public Auction *on Saturday, the 18th of January next, at the said* house, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Conditions made known, and attendance given by WILLIAM DARBY, Jr. Executor.

Dec. 14th, 1839.

ATTENTION !

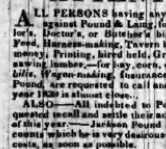
ALL PERSONS having any claims and demands against Pound & Laing, for Blacksmithing, Tailor's, Doctor's, or Butcher's bills, Freight, Lumber, Hay, Harness-making, Tavern bills, Taxes or Interest money, Printing, hired help, Groceries or Dry Goods, sawing lumber,—for hay, corn, oats, wood, Lawyer's *bills*, Wagon-making, Insurance, or against Jackson Pound, are requested to call and get their pay, as the year 1839 is almost closed.

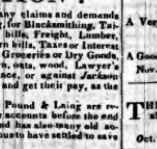
ALSO—All indebted to Pound & Laing are requested to call and settle their accounts before the end of this year.—Jackson Pound has also many old accounts which he is very desirous to have settled to save costs, as soon as possible.

POUND & LAING.

Plainfield, Dec. 16th, 1839. 152 4w

Once More !





STOVES AT HALF PRICE!

THE Subscriber has about 30 Stoves which he will sell at very reduced prices, consisting of Pinelaye, celebrated Elm Coal Stoves of different sizes; also Philadelphia Nine Plate Coal stoves of all sizes; Coal Stoves of various patterns; Also, Six plate Stoves for shops, school houses, &c. Large and small Franklins Persons who are in want of Stoves will do well to call on the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere in this place.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, Dec. 16th, 1839. 3t

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE MAIL ROAD.

ARRANGEMENT until further Notice.

On and after SATURDAY, the 5th inst.

Leave New York, from the foot of Whitehall at (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, precisely at 4 o'clock P. M.

Leave Elizabethtown at 8 o'clock, P. M. and at 2 1-2 P. M.

Leave Plainfield a quarter before 7 o'clock, and a quarter before 12, P. M.

Leave Somerville for Bonnellville, by way of Bonnellsville, on the arrival of the Mail.

Fare to be taken as usual which should be at the depot half an hour before the starting of each mail.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 7th, 1839.

Just Received,

At the Office,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS, such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum Books, from 1 to 8 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Johnson's Rambler, in 4 vols. Writing Paper of all kinds School books, Lead Pencils &c. &c.

The Christian Examiner, for 1840.

Dec. 9th, 1839.

Furs ! Furs !

JUST Received, a lot of Fur Muffs and Tippets, which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Any article of Fur will be tarnished to order, as I have a good workman with a Fur Cutter. The Store is now closing its business. I was unable any article that may be called for in that line at short notice and for the cash at very low prices

Also, Silk and Tabby Velvets,

Dark Prints, Black cotton Hose ribbed, Super Oxford mixt flannels, coloured Cambric and a few pieces English Merinos, double fold, at 3s 6d.

DAVID LENOX.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. *For comfort and arrangement of attention it is not surpassed.* Unlike previous to a true, wood-house &c. also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 1 0 tf.

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX.

SUGARS, TEAS, &C.

A Lot of Fresh Teas at 6c. a 8s.

Sugar, at 5c. 6c. 6c. for 7 lbs.

Sugar-House Molasses, a very superior article.

Oats taken in trade at 3s.—Eggs at 20 cents—Butter at the Market price.

Thankful for past patronage he solicits the favor of a continuance, and invites the citizens and public to call and purchase if the goods suit them. D. LENOX.

Dec. 9th, 1839.

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Hdkfs. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

Coarse and Fine Salt,

Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, *a very superior article.*

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

LEHIGH COAL.

500 TONS of the First Quality Coal, direct from the mines, for Sale in Plainfield, broken and screened, at the lowest market price.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Oct. 7th, 1839. 143 3m

New Goods, at the Emporium !

RECEIVED from Philadelphia and New York, the past week a great variety of Shawls Dress Goods De Laines, Prints, Merinoes, &c.,—Styles and Qualities as follows:

Long Wool Merinoes, 8-4—Do. Black and Figured Kabyle, 8-4—Large Light and dark Broch—La-ge German and Dunkin Shawls—Large Embroidered *Scotch Merino—Colored Thibet Merino—Figured De* Laines—Plain Do. Do. Cloth Cassia dress bdk's —Prussian and Grecian do—Silk Lace and Cotton do.

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1839. 92 tf

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES, Horse skin, Kid, Super Mohair Gros de Florence, Cotton and silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s. D. LENOX.

GRAND REAL ESTATE &BANK STOCK LOTTERY

Of Property Situated in New Orleans.

WHICH was announced to be drawn in Florida, will, according to advice just received from the Managers, and by authority of the State of Louisiana, be drawn in the city of New Orleans, in the Rotunda at the City Exchange.

As the fording of the numbers, and putting them in the wheel, will take some time, The case will remain on sale a short time longer, at the office of

SYLVESTER & CO.

No. 10 Broadway, N.Y.

Dec. 16th.

Selling Off Cheap.

THE Subscriber about to make some different arrangement in his business now offer for sale, from 3 to 500 yards of Calico at Cost price, also Cloths Cassimeres, Satinetts French and English Merinoes which he will sell at and under cost. The Subscriber has also a good assortment of Groceries Flour, Fish, and Hardware Crockery &c. &c.

M. V. CORY.

Sept. 9th. 3m

Essex Orphan's Court.

Before Joseph D. Bedle, Ordinary, and Joseph Condit, Surrogate.

In the matter of the application of Joseph Condit, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Crane, late of the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, deceased, for the sale of the real estate of the said deceased.

THIS cause coming on to be heard on the petition of Joseph Condit, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Crane, late of the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, deceased, praying for the sale of the real estate of the said deceased, for the payment of his debts, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said deceased died seized of a certain tract of land and premises situate in the township of Westfield aforesaid, and that the said deceased died indebted to sundry persons in the sum of upwards of two thousand dollars, and that the personal estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay the said debts, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Executor has given due notice to the creditors of the said deceased, and to all persons interested in the said real estate, of the time and place of the application for the sale of the said real estate, by causing a copy of the said petition and of the order of this Court thereon to be published in the Plainfield Gazette, a newspaper printed in the county of Essex, for the space of three months, and also by causing a copy of the same to be set up at the five public places in the said township of Westfield, where notices are usually set up, for the space of three months, and also by causing a copy of the same to be delivered to one of the Newspapers printed in the city of New York, for the space of three months, and also by causing a copy of the same to be delivered to each of the persons interested in the said real estate, for the space of three months, as by the said petition and proofs thereof, now remaining in this Court, fully appears.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said Executor do sell the said real estate at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the 25th day of January next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All that certain lot of land and premises with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in Plainfield in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, Bounded and bounded as follows, namely, beginning at a stone in Peace street being the road leading from Plainfield to Rahway and in the southeast corner of a lot of land owned by Cornelius Ellis deceased, and running thence a course due west 2 chains and 90 links, to a stone in Elston Marsh's, formerly Zachariah Webster's line, and another Ellis' line, and corners, thence along said Elston Marsh's line south 4° degrees east, one chain and 42 links to a stone in the middle of second street and Elston Marsh's corner—thence along a road known as Second street and William Dunn's line, northeast two chains and 80 links to a stone in the middle of Peace street aforesaid, and in Samuel L. Pound's line, thence along his line north 38 degrees west 1 chain and 3 links to the place of beginning, containing about 42-100ths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff

Newark, Oct. 29, 1839. 46 tds

HOUSE & LOT,

For Sale.

THE *Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers* for sale his house and Lot for sale where he now resides, situated in second street just below the Classical Institution It will be sold low if application be made soon and on Liberal Terms.

Oct. 9th. tf DANIEL OSBURN.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION

THE next session of this School will commence on Monday, the 4th of November, to continue twenty-three weeks.

Terms.

Common English branches, per quarter,	$2 to 4.00
Higher " "	5 to 6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00
Modern Languages in extra charge.	

NELSON WHEELER, Principal.

Plainfield, Oct. 26th, 18 0. 3w

Dissolution.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the name and firm of Leonard & Runyon, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the late firm, either on notes due or book account, are requested to call and settle the same without delay, and those having demands against said firm will please present them. Believing *desirous of having the business of the firm settled* up and closed, we hope our friends will turn out us the trouble of again inviting them to settlement, nor by delay make themselves unnecessary trouble and cost.

The Books and papers of the late firm will be left in the hands of Mr. David Leonard, at the old stand, who will be happy to wait on those who may call to settle their accounts in our absence.

JAMES LEONARD,
JOHN RUNYON.

Plainfield, November 1st, 1839.

"Who shall find a virtuous woman? her price is far above rubies, give her the fruit of her own hand and let her works praise her in the gates."

It will be for the best we think that the public should be notified that the wonderful experience of *Mrs. Jane Ann Martin* will appear on the ensuing year.—When this wonderful experience shall be known it will surprise the churches and the world, but we trust it will comfort them. There are on the list of subscription, at present, one hundred females with whom she has conversed to whom she has proved that she was born to prophesy for the comfort of all who will read the work. Those that have had intercourse with her from a child of 8 years of age, stand this day living witness *for God, to prove that* hers is a wonderful and true experience. Should any desire to possess and prove the work, they *may leave their names at this office.* Money cost about one dollar, which will not be required until the book is delivered.

November 18th, 1839. 48 3w

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of

AYRES & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

Stoves for Sale.

1 Stanley's Cook Stove, and 1 Sheet Iron Coal Stove, For Sale by H. A. CORY.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 13 tf.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for Cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing will be neatly executed &c.

Those visiting Clocks repaired at their dwellings will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, June 8th, 1839. 1 tf

Sheriff's Sale.

Between James S. Vail, Complainant, and Wallace Wells et al. Defendants.

By virtue of three several writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed for sale at Public Vendue, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the 25th day of December next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. all that certain tract of land and premises with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in the village of Plainfield in the township of Westfield, Essex county, and state of New Jersey, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone in Centre street, at the rear of Fronia Leonard's lot, and running by Cornelius Drake's, south west 8 chains and 10 links to a stake in the middle of Fourth street, and by said street south 45 degrees and eighty links to a stone and David H. Tingley's corner—thence by his line south east 2 chains and 78 links to a stone—thence south west 1 chain and 90 links to a stone in Dr. T. Hill's line—thence that and Sarah Loper's line southwest 90 links to a stone and J. W. Vail's corner with his line north west 2 chains and 90 links to a stone in the middle of third street—thence with that line north 45 degrees west 90 links to the beginning, containing 23300 square links of land: "The first lot No. 17 begins at a stone in the middle of Third street and is Fronia Geddis' corner and running with his line south east 2 chains and 90 links to a stone in D. T. Hill's line—with that and Sarah Loper's line southwest 90 links to a stone and J. W. Vail's corner with his line north west 2 chains and 90 links to a stone in the middle of third street—with that line north 45 degrees east 90 links to the place of beginning, containing 23300 square links of land. The second lot No. 32 begins at a stone in the middle of Fourth street and is Benjamin Stelle's corner and running with his line south east 2 chains and 90 links to a stone and Lindley Rogers' corner—with his line south west 90 links to a stone and corner—then with the line of Second street south west 2 chains and 90 links *in the middle of Third street*—with that north east 90 links to the place of beginning, containing 26820 square links of land. The third lot No. 33, begins at a stone in the middle of Fourth street and is Benjamin Stelle's corner and running with his line north west two chains and 78 links to a stone in Fronze Griffin's line—with his line and Stephen Runyon's north east 2 chains and 6 links to a stone in the middle of Liberty street—with that south east 2 chains and 78 links to a stone in the middle of Liberty and Fourth streets—then with the middle of Fourth street south west 1 chain and 6 links to the place of beginning, containing 29466 square links of land.

The Fifth tract or parcel sold by James Wilson to William Wells and is butted and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone in the middle of Fourth street where said street intersects New street and runs thence by 45 deg. West 1 chain and 12 5-4 links to another *stone in Fourth street and a corner of* Fronia Runyon's land—thence with said Runyon's line north 47 degrees west 2 chains and 78 links to a stone, also a corner of said Runyon—thence along the rear of Third street north 45 degrees east 1 chain and 13 2-4 links to a stone in the centre of New street—thence along the middle of New street north 45 degrees east 2 chains and 78 links to the place of beginning, containing 21109 square links of land being lot No. 2 on a map of lots laid out on said fourth street.

The Sixth tract of the following tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter described, subject to certain exceptions of lots sold and hereinafter more particularly mentioned, situate, lying and being near the village of Plainfield in the county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, and is butted and bounded as follows, to wit, beginning at a stone planted in the middle of the road leading from Plainfield to Brooklyn which stone is *the south west corner of an acre of land bought by John Layton of* John Wilson thence along the line of said Layton and said Wilson's land north 43 degrees east 6 chains and 73 links to a stone in the line of James Leonard's corner—thence along said Leonard's line north 5° deg. west, 14 chains and 50 links to a stone in said Leonard's line in the line of Cornelius Bonce's corner—thence along the *middle of the said road*—thence along the middle of said road south 51 1-2 degrees east 5 chains and 70 links to the place of beginning containing eighty-seven and a half of land, more or less.

Also all and also one other lot fronting the last before described tract bought by said William Wells of John Gaunt by deed dated September 28th, 1836, beginning at a stone in the middle of the road from Plainfield to Brooklyn and Bonnyton in Daniel Drake's line, and *thence with his line south 49 degrees west 67 links to* a stone a corner of the before described tract—thence with the line of the last said north 41 degrees east six chains and 81 links to a stone in James Leonard's line—thence with his line north 49 degrees west 1 chain and 60 links to a stone in Samuel Vail's line—thence with his line Coddington and Cozine's and Gaunt Thorn's, and J. J. Davis' and Benjamin Jennings' line south 45 degrees west 3 chains and 45 links to a stone in Cornelius Bonce's line—thence with his and Ira Runyon's line south 47 degrees east 1 chain and 4 links to a stone and Ira Runyon's corner—thence with his line south west two chains and 43 links to the place of beginning, containing 1 100 of an acre of land ;—Excepting nevertheless out of the lot of land and premises first described in the last mentioned mortgage all the following lots of land which were sold and conveyed by said William Wells previous to the *execution of the last aforesaid mortgage to the persons* hereinafter named, whose title and possession of the same are not to be affected by said mortgage which said lots are lots No. 1 and 2 sold and conveyed to John Wilson by deed dated January 7th, 1837, and certain other lots they which deeds are already given, or are to be given, and which are lots No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 25 & 27, No. 31, No. 32, 33, 30, 35, 15 and 34, as mentioned in said mortgage.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Nov. 15th, 1839. 141 4w.

Just Received,

And For Sale at this Office.

THE PHANTOM SHIP, a Tale of the Sea, the last Novel, by Capt. Marryatt

The Old American Comic, and the Crockett Almanacs for 1840, with many cuts

Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies.

Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear

American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell.

Poems, by a Slave, an acquaintance of Washington.

A superior kind of Quills, also Common do

Slate Pencils, Shell Pens, Friction Matches, &c.

☞ *All the Books we have or shall are to be had, at the* usual prices.

Nov. 4th, 1839.

English Merinos.

A FEW pieces English Merinos, fine quality double fold, for sale at 3s. 6d cash. D. LENOX.

Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of I. V. TRUMP & CO. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without further solicitation.

June 4, 1839. THS. S. ALBERTI.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by W. st. WILLIS.

May 18th, 1839.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c.

For Sale at this Office,

October, 1839,

CHEAP FOR CASH. VIZ.

THREE Copies of *Living*.—Living within the Limits, Living upon the Income, and Living beyond the means.—Tents Edition.—A very popular book—25 cts.

Pocket or Family Bibles—Hieroglyphic Bible, Church Bibles—Large Print Do.—Lesser Do.

Daily Food—Primers and Juvenile Books.

Anti-Slavery ALMANACS for 1840

SEAR'S PILLS.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Flat Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 3c. per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colored.

BIBLES, well printed, and handsomely bound, at only 62½ and 67 cts. each, large and small

Watt's Psalms and Hymns, large and small editions

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

Tissue paper, assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine.

Day Books, Blank, Memorandum, and Pass Books.

Pocket Books and Wallets, several kinds.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

QUILLS, best quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

Perforated Card paper, &c. &c.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 19 cents each.

Small Blank books—Dream Books,

Song Books, several kinds, from 3 to 8 cents

Album and Scrap Leaves.

Ladie's Port folio Books, 25 cts. per hundred.

Friction Matches, Sand Boxes, Wafers,

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firm ess and impartiality, but without harshness. Its c ief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

The sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bedding and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 20, 1839.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked: Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

More New Goods

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Gro de Berlin Silk, a few pieces colored do do, 1 piece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laines, together with a good assortment of English and Andrea ne plaids.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1839. 16tf

Journeymen Wanted.

WANTED a Wommsman and a Cackaman. Apply at the Plainfield Shoe Store.

June 4th, 1839. THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the customers of the late firm of ISAAC V. TRUMP & CO. and the public generally, that he intends to continue the above business at the old stand. A large quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. Customer's Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, by good workmen, and of good materials. THOS. S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, March 25, 1839. 14

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpe ge from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will an swer. J. D.

April 23d, 1104*

The Farmer's 'Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

to be published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York.—Publication Office at the Book Store of R. Carter, No. 112, Canal-street

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages, on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be illustrated by engravings on wood when ever they can be appropriately introduced.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance. The Cabinet, by the discretion of the Post Master general, is subject only to newspaper postage, that is one or more such number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each sheet, to any other part of the States.

Seven copies for five dollars.

Subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1 or of volume, No. 6.

March, 1839.

Rail Road.

NEW ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing October 1st, 1838.

New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.;

—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cts.—*Rahway,* 50 cts.—*New Brunswick,* 75 cts.

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,) At 9 o'cl ck, A. M daily.
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7 1-2, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 ---, noon, daily.
At 3, P. M. daily.

Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.

Every hour.

Leave New York at 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4 3-4, 7 & 10 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7 1-2, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1-2, 6, 8, and 10, P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

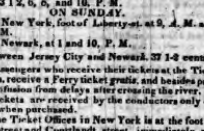
☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*, and besides prevents confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Cortlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is a the foot of Market street, and at New Brunswick a the starting place of the trains.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

October 1st, 1839. tf.



Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 22 ly

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID Assortment of first quality Britannia metal Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Milk Cups, for Sale cheap at the new Hollow Ware Establishment. M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 14, 1839.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

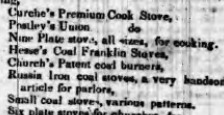
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks, LABELS,** &c. &c., done in the best manner, at as low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

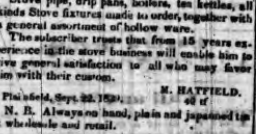
June 15th, 1837.

NOW IS YOUR TIME !
STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.



THE Subscriber would inform the inhabitants of this and the adjacent country, that he has on hand a large assortment of the most approved kinds of stoves, among which are the following,

Curchoe's Premium Cook Stove,
Pratley's Union do
Nine Plate stove, all sizes, for cooking.
Hense's Coal Franklin Stoves,
Church's Patent coal burners,
Russia Iron coal stoves, a very handsome article for parlors,
Small coal stoves, various patterns.
Six plate stoves for churches, &c.



Stove pipe, drip pans, boilers, tea kettles, all kinds Stove fixtures made to order, together with a general assortment of hollow ware.

The subscriber trusts that from 15 years experience in the stove business will enable him to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, Sept. 23, 1839.

N. B. Always on hand, plain and japanned tin at wholesale and retail.

Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is the only agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect demands receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c. &c.

M. F. CUSHING.

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS.

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pills obviates the necessity of any further observations in their favor, than that they are still sold by all who have ever used them, and that the demand for them is daily increasing. Many are induced to purchase them from the high character which they already possess, and the consequence is a healthy flow of bile through the system. Many eminent physicians and scientific characters have analyzed Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their composition which is the cause of such great and almost incredible cures, but their efforts have been all in vain. The cause is one that the discoverer cannot wish to many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, which is the constant attendant of great talents, they have determined that Dr. Peters' Pills shall be offered to the afflicted for the same sum, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself, so that the former has this decided superiority, inasmuch as prevention is of greater value than the cure thereof. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to a specific which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the chyle, in the act of its undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no human penetration can get into the secret. Dr. Peters' Pills are all made by the hand through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed in to another channel. The diseases which especially yield to the influence of Dr. Peters' Pills are as follows:—Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick head ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the spleen, Piles, Colic, Female obstruction, Heart burn, Painful rigors, Nausea, Distention of the stomach and bowels, Violent Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, as of Appetite, Bleached or sallow complexion, and in cases of Derangement of the Bowels, when a Cathartic or aperient is needed.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their superiorness, equality of size, and perfect adaptation of which is considered by many to be much easier to swallow than any medicine in the form of a powder, and as of consequence, than any that has been heretofore invented. These advantages attributes are procured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turn out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor would further state that these pills are dropped into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved splinters.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, with the real constituents of which physicians are not acquainted; and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curative agents into practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills," for the supply of such of my friends as might wish them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a cathartic so certain and efficient, and at the same time the most active action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering so well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost exclusively in place of Lee's or Anderson's pills, a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility in affections of the bilious coat cannot be doubted.

JOHN H. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly, Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 120 Liberty st. New York. Price, 25 cts. and 50 cents per box.

Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 20th, 1839. 14 tf

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail. The Second Edition of

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH!

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred receipts, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserving, Pickling, Canning, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

GROCERY AND SHOE STORE !

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their store in Plainfield, on the corner of Front street and Bowery Lane, opposite the Stone store, a stock that they will sell cheap for cash or country produce, such as Oats, Corn, wheat, buckwheat, rye, potatoes, and the highest prices paid for Wool.

Any kind of Boots wanted to be good, are so follows. Those who wish to buy would do well to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

Fine loaf sugar and coffee, Tea, molasses, raisins, fig, almonds, filberts, pecan nuts, cream tartar, saleratus, starch, salt petre, indigo, molasses, fish, corn starch, butter, lard, beef, hams, Pork, Fish, Soap, flour, meal,—Indian Pumpkin, all kinds of spices, Candles, Brooms, Brushes, Baskets of Cinnamon and tape, pennant, British oil, balsam of honey, nuts, bear's oil, —Boots and shoes—Crockery, Glass and China ware, Tea sets, Dinner sets, Tumblers, Decanters, Wine glasses, Lamps, Lamp chimnies, Candlesticks, Candle screws, Tea sticks, rakes, brooms, ropes, baskets, butter, trays, buttons, combs, pins, needles, clothes pins, razor strops, hooks and eyes—Painted thread, sewing silk, cotton, —Crackers—Bread.

GEO. FOX POUND,
SAMUEL L. POUND.

27 tf Apr. 1

Plainfield, Sept. 24, 1839.

BRASS KETTLES.

FROM 2½ to 44 lbs. Kettles Brass, large and small sizes, which I will sell cheap, call and see them.

Also, Tin Wash Kettles, warranted fire proof, very cheap HOLLOW WARE.

Pots, Kettles, Cast Iron and Portable Air Furnaces, Coppers, Tin & Tea Kettles, Griddles, Boilers, Sad Kettles, Fire Dogs, Stone Pans, Spring Pans, &c.

Wanted in Exchange,

All kinds of Country Produce, Old Copper, Pewter, Brass, Lead, Rags, Bone Wax, Flax, &c. at the highest prices. JOHN R. DENNISON.

New Goods,

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of the most fashionable style of Spring and Summer Goods, and will sell them very low.

Call and see.

R. A. CORY.

April 23d, 1839. 15 tf

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, which we will execute in the best manner and at the lowest prices. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it.

April 20th.

LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE,
The Greatest of human Benefactors!
Discover of Truth and South America!

The Louis Otto Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) believes the unparalleled honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though voluntarily opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are based the hopes of the human race, and which he boldly challenges his opponents to refute. It is *Consumption is a disease originating in a disordered state of the Pit Vipe (or Life Artery) of the lungs, and is not hereditary in the system for years before it appears in the lungs; for it is the last connection of the Lungs—and which may be as easily cured, as a common cold or a common sick or a simple headache.* An invaluable precious doctrine that, indeed—one so important to the human family, the verity of both noises, touching them that this medicine, for may be an unobserved inmate of their "clayey bosom" from the time they leave the womb of nature, to the sepulchre, is destined to carry down to posterity the name of the discoverer, as one of the benefactors of mankind.

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE

A medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of our Globe, medicine which is drawn from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE FOLD POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious power when they lend resigned to the immediate grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop, accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third rix dollars* ($2.50) per HALF OUNCE.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of the honest members, who were misled and led by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that the Sanative has too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We have likewise, that when Dr. Louis Otton Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly proclaiming him to be an impostor, and a vile pretender and quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sedative, against instead for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of the virtues of it upon some of our friends, who were hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in the most lonely cases of pulmonary affection, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was a once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at its unexpected results; and, as an instance of our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

We cannot withdraw our confidence from the Sanative, wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
CHRISTIAN WEENER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1838.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12. 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from taking the *Sanative*, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Rassor was given over by all who knew him to be in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION, confined to his room and unable to sit up; has recovered by using less than a *gallon* of the Sanative, and was able to do his own work the last summer. Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

Prospect, Hancock, Penobscot, Pa. April 6th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the *Consumption* for a great number of years, has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time of taking the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton.

J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles,
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Pots and Ovens and Griddles,
Spiders and Fry Pans
Tea Kettles, Tea Pots,
Copper and Tin do
Cookies Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Sheet Iron,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Britannia Tea Pots,
do do do
Table Knives and Forks
Fancy and Common Bellows
Britannia Table and Tea Spoons
Iron Bedsteads
Brass and Iron Candlesticks
Large and small Waiters
Coffee Shovel and Tongs
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Plated Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Rooting, Leaders, and all jobbing done at short notice.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 81 ly

Notice.

THE Farmers of Piscataway and its vicinity are respectfully informed that the *BOUND BROOK RAIL ROADS* will open to receive Hay at the Market House, on the east side of Somerset street.

Sept. 24, 1839. 27 tm HENRY T. TANNER.

New Volume.

The First Number of the Seventeenth Volume of the

NEW-YORK MIRROR.

Was issued on the 22d day of June.

THE publication agent of the Mirror has completed a list of subscribers, which will embellish the present Volume, while its literary character will be maintained, in its foreign correspondence, translations from the French, Germans and Italian, and original tales, sketches and criticisms by the ablest writers of the day, and a corps of Transatlantic contributors.

No volume of the Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months, the subscription list has increased with a rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of literature. Its friends are more numerous, its resources more ample, and its conductors promise that the volume now begun shall be one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, that has as yet flagging sweep.

The reader will admit, that a work embracing on its pages a variety of choice selections of original matter written for its columns—containing superior engravings on steel, with copious selections of exquisite music, beautifully printed—altogether forming an immense volume of 416 imperial quarto pages—at the trifling subscription of five dollars per annum, afforded at a price unsurpassed in cheapness by any periodical ever published in any country.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with beautiful type, and unsparingly used. It is embellished with splendid super-royal quarto engravings, and splendid etchings on wood, and weekly with a popular piece of music, arranged for the Piano-forte, Harp or Voice. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Titlepage, and acopious Index are furnished. The terms are two dollars per annum, in all cases, in advance. It is for warded by the mail to any subscriber residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for less period than one year. Few numbers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

PLAINFIELD FACTORY

AT 6cts. per lb CASH. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage hereto-fore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Berry & Dunham's, or Ayres & Bullman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT BODIES,

OF all qualities, made of Wool, For Sale, or manufactured in order.

May 21, 1839. 12 tf

Important to the Public.

AN agency has just been obtained by

P. MOSHER,

DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medicis' remedies, with a pamphlet illustrating the principles of the Reformed Medical Botanic System of Medicine, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author of the American Practice of Medicine, 3 vols. octavo, of which a few copies are now offered for sale.

To those afflicted with disease of any kind, it is of the highest importance, as they have now within their reach, valuable medicines, the virtues of which have been well tested by the Proprietor, Dr. W. Beach, in his own family, and the valuable and positive practice of upwards of twenty years. The horrid effects of the common MERKAL treatment of the day are too well known to require any comment. Many persons, victims of our Climate, have experienced some of the baneful effects of it. Their health, or lives, have been injured by it or destroyed; and why persist in following it, merely because it is fashionable and common? Why not, within your reach, mild, safe and efficacious Vegetable medicines, such as are congenial with the system, and within accord of the means in use of Nature's own laboratory calculates to restore you to health? Be resolved then, to renounce such a practice, and embrace a rational treatment, which experience has proved beneficial and salutary. Make one trial, and you will realize confidence, and ever after remain an advocate. Be informed, or Medico-Botanic Practice of Medicine, and which Dr. Beach has correct and valuable work, in which he has given you prepared with plain direction for the cases generally. You have only to reach forth your hands, and experience their blessings. We propose only asks of you confidence sufficient to give them a fair trial.

Among the various medicines put up, and for sale by the subscriber, the following are particularly recommended as well deserving public attention and patronage:

For Bilious complaints, Beach's anti-bilious physic and Vegetable Cathartic Pills.
For consumption, cough, &c. " Pulmonary Syrup.
For Weakness and debility, " Restorative Bitters.
For Piles, " Pile Electuary.
For Jaundice, " Hepatic Elixir.
For Dyspepsia, " Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
For Fever and Ague, " Fever & Ague powder
For worms, " Worm Powders.
For Fever, " Diaphoretic or Fever Powder.
" Neutralizing Mixture.
For Bowel complaints,
For Serious of the Kidneys, " Diuretic Drops.
Bladder, &c. " Hepatic Wash and
For salt rheum, tetter, &c. " Ointment.
" Compound Laurus Poultice.
For Rheumatism, " RheuOil anisette native Syrup
For Sore and weak eyes, " Eye balsom or wat e
For pain in the back, side, or Breast, " Strengthening plasters.
For Ulcers, Burns, &c " Black or healing salve
For Fits, Crup, complaints in the stomach, &c.

P. MOSHER, Druggist

New Market, N. J. Jan. 1839.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS

at the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper hanging will also be attended to. S. KIRKPATRICK.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Cyrus Rice where he intends to keep a general assortment of articles, consisting in part of the following articles:—Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder and Powchong Teas; Wines assorted, brandy, Hennessy and New Orleans Sugars; Coffee, Rice, cheese, lard, butter, hams, smoked beef, dried beef, mackerel, shad, salmon, herring, Spices assorted, Starch, Saleratus, Salt Peter, Sack Salt, Cassia, ginger, pepper, powder of shot, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

Call and see.

W. B. WILLIS.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

olume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24. 1839. Number 153.

The Plainfield Union

PUBLISHED AT PLAINFIELD ESSEX CO. N. J. EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

WILTON P. CUSHING.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers $1.00 per annum, if paid during the 6 at three months if paid in six months, $1.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $1.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and letters intended to insure insertion if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 9 o'clock Monday Morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

WOOD TYPES,

Cut by machinery, and warranted superior to any heretofore manufactured.

GEORGE F. NESBITT, Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York, respectfully informs the Printers of the United States, that he has now in full operation his machine for cutting Wood Types, which he can confidently recommend, as warranted to cut Types, both plain and ornamental, superior to any heretofore exhibited to the public; and in proof of the assertion, informs the public that he has obtained Diplomas and Medals from both the Americans and Mechanics' Institutes of the city of New York, at their Fairs of 1837, 1838 and 1839, as the books of the Institutes will show.

George F. Nesbitt would particularly invite the attention of the Printers to the fact, that through the politeness of the proprietors of the Liverpool and Havre lines of packets, he has been favored with the latest Fonts of English specimens, that many of the new styles in them are very handsome and have been got up by him; they were exhibited by him at the Mechanic's Fair in this city now closed and pronounced by the Committee of the Institute appointed to examine types and spec mens, to be superior to any wood types ever before exhibited, and having a decided advantage over large metal types.

George F. Nesbitt would also inform the Printers of the United States, he is ready to cut types on wood of any size, from five lines pica upwards, from any of the patterns of wood, or metal types, or from the above specimen of Messrs G. Bruce & Co., or from any new pattern that can be suggested.

George F. Nesbitt is desirous that Printers and those becoming such generally acquainted with the fact that his presses are much reduced from those heretofore charged by other manufacturers; that he allows his apprentices to cut their own types, and his terms are all months credit, or 10 per cent discount for cash.

Printers and Newspapers who will publish the above for six times within three months of this date, and will send a copy of their paper containing it, will be entitled to $3 in types; and should the types not prove superior to any heretofore manufactured they can be returned and the money will be paid in advance.

GEORGE F. NESBITT,

Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water sts. N. Y.

Oct. 29. 1839. 147 6w

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dysentery, or Indigestion. Affect one of the Liver, Costiveness, Head Ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS, in my family, and as a Family Medicine I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.

154 Pleasant. Newark, N. J.

Oct. 26th, 1839. 144 1y

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have tried in vain for the benefit of others effected, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX.

July 24, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietor, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

Blue Black and light colored Silks,

A FEW Pieces For Dresses, at the low price of 5s. 6d. per yard. D. LENOX.

Pennsylvania Money taken at par for Goods, at the Emporium.

D. LENOX.

Just made up,

A VERY superior nail, with a slide nail strainer,—that can be taken off, and used either as a nail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail; for sale at this office. March 5th, 1839.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

For Sale at this Office, October, 1839,

CHEAP FOR CASH. VIZ.

THREE Experiments in Living.—Living within the means. Living up to the means, and Living beyond the means.—Tenth Edition.—A very popular work—25 cts.

Fortune Telling Cards.—Hieroglyphic Bible, Charlemagne, Gamp, Court Beddoes, and Letters Daily Food.—Primers and Juvenile Books.

Anti-Slavery ALMANACS for 1840

SEAR'S PILLS.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER, such as Pot, Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d, or 8s per quire.—Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled, or colo ed.

BIBLES, well printed, and handsomely bound, at only 62 and 87 cts. each, large and small.

Watt's Psalms and Hymns, large and small editions

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Mother's Catechism.

Tissue paper, assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, ruled and not.

Day Books, Blank, Memorandum, and Pass Books.

Pocket Books and Wallets, several kinds.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

600 GAMES OF BILLIARDS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

Perforated Card paper, &c. &c.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

Small Cash Book!—Dream Books,

Song Books, several kinds, 6 cts a piece

Album and Scrap Leaves,

Labels by the hundred, 40 cts. per hundred,

Friction Matches, Pocket Combs, Wafers, Writing Ink, &c. &c. at the New York retail prices.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,

Peter Parley's Geography,—Olney's Do and Atlas,

Smith's Grammar,—Smith's Arithmetic,

Angell's Elocution Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.

Colburn's Arithmetic.

Fowler's Elementary and common Copy Books,

School Testaments,—Pocket Testaments.

Adams' Latin Grammar,

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary

Historie Sacree, and Cicero Delphini.

Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.

Murray's small English Grammar,

" English Reader,

Mrs. Barbauld's—Grimshaw's United States,

Hutchinson's Xenophon, Clark's Cæsar, Viser's Flutions, and other second-hand Classical Books.

Miscellaneous.

Missionary Gazetteer, with plates

The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott

Webster's Spelling Book,

Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P Lovejoy,

Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,

The Godly Maiden Saved,

Bunyan's Holy Wars,

Conversations on Chemistry, with plates,

Illinois, with a map; containing also the emigrant's Guide to the West

Pollok's Course of Time.

Baxter's Saint's Rest.—The Young Husband

Bible Gazetteer, 18 plates and maps,

Mother's Assistant,—Cowper's Task

Young's Night Thoughts,

Winny Twigg Tales, by James Hogg

Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by the Wolter Scott,

Moore's Melodies.—Thompson's Seasons,

Routes between New York and Washington

Mission and Missionaries.—The Guilty Tongue,

MACRY ATT'S Novels, complete in one large octavo Volume, well bound.

Boron Munchausen.—Providential Cure.

Willson's Poems.

Anti-Slavery.

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,

Life of Gustavus Vassa, with plates

Brooks' Address on Slavery and Slaves,

Slave's Friend, 3 vols, with cuts,

Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an appendix,

The same in pamphlet form

Alton Trials, with a plate,—Rural Code of Hayti

Channing on Slavery,—Morris's Speech

Jay's Review of Colonization and Anti-Slavery

Anti-Slavery Manual,—Mrs Child's Appeal

Testimony of God against Slavery

Letters to Clergymen,—Grimke, Orleville Sharp,

Star of Freedom, with plates,—Light and Love

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,

Barnes on the Slave Trade,

Jay's Views

Prose and poetical Works of E. M. Chandler, with a Portrait, and Memoir

American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.

Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.

The Countess, &c. &c.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's Instructor.

Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.

Travels in Europe.—Tuthous Boston.

Three Lost Children.

Bonaparte's Osteology; or Book of Fate;—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte; translated and published.—Price 6 cts each.

Goldsmith's History of Greece.

Present from Rahway.

Parlor Annual.—RECIPE BOOK.

CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.

MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,

POWER OF ATTORNEY,

CONSTABLES' SALES,

WARRANTS,

SUBPŒNAS,

Bills to let houses,

BAIL BONDS, for Constables,

EXECUTIONS,

BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION

THE next session of this School will commence on Monday, the 4th of November, to continue twenty-three weeks.

Terms.

Common English branches, per quarter,	$2 to 4.00
Higher	5 to 6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00

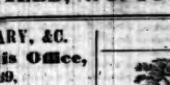
Modern Languages an extra charge.

NELSON WHEELER, Principal.

Plainfield, Oct. 29th, 18 9. 3w

RED, Blue and Black INK, Sealing Wax, Leads for Pencils, &c. for sale at this Office.

POETICAL



The Stream of Death.

There is a stream whose narrow side
The known and unknown worlds divide,
Where all must go.
Its waves less waters dark and deep,
'Mid sullen silence downward sweep
With resistless flow.

I saw where, at the dreary flood,
A smiling infant prattling stood,
Whose hour was come;
Untaught of ill, it feared the tide,
Sunk, as to cradled rest, and died
Like going home.

Followed with languid eye anon,
A youth, diseased, and pale, and wan;
And there alone
He gazed upon the leaden stream,
And feared to plunge—I heard a scream,
And he was gone.

And then a form in manhood's strength,
Came bustling on, till there at length
He saw life's bound;
He shrunk and raised the bitter prayer
Too late—his shriek of wild despair
The waters drowned.

Next stood upon that surgeless shore,
A being bowed with many a score
Of toilsome years.
Earth bound and sad he left the bank,
Back turned his dimming eyes and sank,
All fell at fears.

How bitter must thy waters be
O, death! how hard a thing, oh me!
It is to die!
I mused—when to that stream again,
Another child of mortal men
With smiles drew nigh.

'Tis the last pang," he calmly said—
"To me, O Death! thou hast no dread—
Savior, I come!
Spread out those arms on yonder shore—
I see!—ye waters bear me o'er!
There is my home!"

VARIETY.

From the Springfield (O.) Republic.

Constitution and Guerriere

A short time previous to her capture by the Constitution the Guerriere had fallen in with, and taken a French prize. Among the passengers transferred to the deck of the Guerriere, was a French Gentleman charged with despatches for the American Government, who on presenting himself to the British commander, was dispossessed of his books and papers, and peremptorily ordered to "go below."

Overwhelmed with this sudden and unexpected termination of his mission, the gentleman passed several days in great distress and agony of mind—which was not a little heightened by the haughty bearing and insolence of his victor. Once or twice, addressing him with his blandest manner and best English, he said to him:

"Captain Dacre, I thank you sare, for my government despatches and my law books."

"Go below! you frog-eating, swallow fired wretch," was the only reply of the proud Briton.

Ere long, however, a sail was descried on the edge of the distant horizon. Her gradually increasing size gave token that she approached—and as she neared to view, the tapering spars and graceful trim of her hull Yankee were written.

Captain Dacre, who with glass in hand, had observed her from a mere speck, as soon as he was satisfied that she was an American, gave vent to the wildest expressions of joy. He paced the deck with exulting step; swore he would "take that ship in fifteen minutes"—and to crown his anticipated triumph, directed that a bugle-call of seamen be hoisted to the deck," to treat the Yankees.

[Strange as it may appear, this order was actually obeyed. And, almost the first shot from the Constitution struck the bugleand; its contents, spreading over the deck, conduced, no doubt, to the Guerriere's defeat.]

Our Frenchman, who was meanwhile, a silent though not a disinterested observer of what was passing before him, again put on his most winning smile, and remarked:

"Captain Dacre, sare, will you permission, I stay upon deck and see de fight."

"Go to the d—l!" responded the vain and self-conceited commander; now busied in preparations for a bold and brilliant achievement.

Our hero was soon snugly ensconced amongst the main rigging; and the two vessels coming, and gradually and silently to approach each other. The Constitution having now got within the reach of the enemy's long guns, the scene that followed is thus described by the lively French man;

"Capt. Dacre sail dis way, and den he sail dat way, and den go home.

"De Yankee man he say nothing; but he still keep comin.

"Again, Capt ain Dacre sail de way, and den he sail dat way, and den he go down.

"Then de Yankee man go pop, pop, pop, pop, pop, pop.

[It is proper to state, that after the first broadside, the action on the part of the Constitution was continued by one gun at a time—but, in such rapid succession, that the Captain of the Guerriere believed her to be on fire; and in consequence, ordered a momentary suspension of the operations.

"I say Captain Dacre,—Sare will you permission I go below; *his too hot here.*"

When the firing had ceased, our little Frenchman peeping up the hatchway espied the officer like man, and captain Dacre handing his sword. The truth flashed upon him in an instant. He rushed upon deck; and finding himself again at liberty, he capered about like one "possessed." Finally advancing to the conquerors and fallen Dacre, he said; with an air which defies our humble pen.

"You tell me, Sare you take dis ship in fifteen minutes,—but *he take you.*"

Now Sare, he added with a low bow and bitter *emphasis, I tank you for my government despatches and my law book.*

Indian Relics in New Jersey—The Woodbury (Gloucester co) Herald of the 3d inst. says—

Some men while digging for marl a few days since on Mr. Benj. Colson's farm, near Raccon creek, in this county, found the skeletons of 3 Indians. Some of the bones were in a state of preservation, and soon mouldered to dust on being exposed to the air. They were found about 2½ft. below the surface of the ground and 4ft. apart. With them were found 2 pieces of gold, coin dated 1666, 6 rings, and 3 strings of beads.

A Tougher.—Old Parson M. of ——, Worcester county, used sometimes to be absent on missionary tours. Once on a time, having just returned from one of these excursions, he found his congregation quite drowsy, and wishing to wake them up, he broke off in the midst of his sermon, and began to tell them what wonderful things he had seen in York State—among other *curiosities* he said he saw monstrous great *muscheones*—so large that many *of them would weigh a pound!* The people were by this time wide awake. "You," continued parson M., "and more over they are often known to climb up on the trees and bark!"

The next day one of the deacons called upon him, telling him that many of the brethren were much scandalized at the big stories he told the day before. "What stories?" said parson M. "Why sir, you said that the muscheetes in York State were so large that many of them would weigh a pound!" "Well," rejoined the minister, "I do really think that a great many of them would weigh a pound." "But," continued the deacon, "you also said they would climb up on the trees and bark!" "Well, sir," said parson M. "as to their climbing up on the trees, I have seen them do that—haven't you, deacon?" "O yes." "Well, how could they climb up on the trees and not on the bark?" The deacon was of course nonplussed.

From the Penn. Inquirer.

The Life of a Farmer

An old friend called at our office on Saturday, who about six years ago, removed from Philadelphia, and pitched his tent in Mercer County. In the course of conversation, we took an opportunity of inquiring as to the life and prospects of a farmer in Mercer County. We ascertained that a farm of 100 acres, with fair buildings upon it, and in a good condition, with from one half to two-thirds cleared and under cultivation, and situate at a convenient distance from a market, may be readily obtained in an eligible situation, at $30 per acre, or $3000. To stock it abundantly, from 1500 to 2000 would be ample. Thus, it seems, that for 5000 dollars, a handsome and well stocked farm may be obtained in one of the most flourishing sections of the Commonwealth, and upon which a respectable and industrious citizen, and his family could not only live in ease & independence, but could save something every year.

Let us illustrate this matter still farther.—Twelve acres, properly cultivated, will yield an abundance of grass and vegetables for family use, as well as for the little live stock necessary for domestic purposes—say two horses, two cows, pogs, sheep, &c. Thus, on a very moderate calculation—

	Average yield.
2½ acres of wheat,	60 bushels
1 do rye	20
2 do corn	100
1 do buckwheat	15
2 do oats	60
3 do hay,	2 tons
1 do potatoes, garden, &c.	9

Supposing therefore 12 acres to be thus disposed of for family purposes, and 80 acres to consist of woodland, the farmer will have 53 additional acres, for the purposes of general cultivation. These would of course require additional stock, at somewhat similar rate with the above; but they would nevertheless yield a very handsome profit over and above such portions as might be necessary in exchange for groceries, clothing and other comforts of life. At a moderate calculation, therefore, a man on such a farm as we have described, and the location alluded to, could live an independent life, support a family of 6 or 8, give his children a good English education, and give two or $300 a year. All this, be it remembered, in one of the healthiest sections of Pennsylvania, and for less than 5000 dollars.

Of the pleasures and pains, the gratifications and privations of a country life, it is, perhaps unnecessary to dwell at any great length. Those who are fond of theatres, oyster cellars, &c. had better remain in the city; but to such individuals as delight in the beauties of nature, and are fond of repose, quiet, an occasional fishing or shooting excursion, a sleighing frolic in the winter, and can be content away from the noise and bustle of a crowded city, the country has many charms. The surprise is, that with so many opportunities, hundreds continue to drag on a miserable existence in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, or some other similar metropolis, who with a little energy and a little means, could establish themselves at some delightful spot in the interior, as independent country farmers.

We had occasion recently to remark that the laboring population of this country is notwithstanding the "hard times," at least better off than that of also at any other. The following passages from "*Memoranda of Foreign Travel*," an interesting work recently published by Rev. Robt. J. Breckenridge, of Baltimore, will give the untravelled reader some notion of the condition and habits of the agricultural population of *la belle* France:

Their food consists of an early breakfast, of bread only and that of a coarse description, sometimes a little cheese, still more rarely vegetables, milk, tea or coffee. At 12, they dine on a soup made of vegetables, enriched by a small piece of butter, or animal fat of some kind, such as skimmings of boiled meat, or the drippings of such as has been roasted. After dinner a repose of an hour in the open air is taken. Some go home to their dinner, but most have it brought to them. About sunset, they quit work, and eat a third meal, of bread only. Meat is eaten once a week, and a pint of cheap wine, about as often is drank as a luxury. Such is the life of the agricultural laborers in France, and with it they seem to be a healthy, contented and cheerful race.

The full half, probably two-thirds of the agricultural labor of France is performed by females. On every road you meet them driving a donkey with a pannier on each side of him, loaded with vegetables, fruits, merchandize, fire wood, children, every thing. In the fields you see them using the hoe, the mattock, the hook, the plough, the rake. Their dress is striking. Their arms are nearly always woven, as are those of the men also; no one of either sex goes bare-footed. The petticoats of the laboring women are very short, and nearly always made of blue or red cotton. On their busts they wear a tight jacket that covers the neck, and leaves the arms bare, an indulgence very commonly extended to the legs also. A flashy red handkerchief tastefully bound round the head completes the equipment, and aided by their very general cleanliness of person, and tyrannical will of costume, presents a striking and agreeable object. The bonnet is an unknown luxury; and in consequence they all exhibit the darkest swarth, consistent with the idea of being really white.

Winter is coming—and we should not be unmindful of the poor—but should freely give our mite for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of those who are destitute of the comforts which seem necessary for happiness—such as food, clothes, and fuel.

The Retort direct.—Some time ago, my friend Aminadab paid me a visit from the country. He wanted to purchase some agricultural books for his boys; I accompanied him to the bookstore of my very particular friend, Mr.——. Aminadab had on a full suit of home made drab country manufactured brogans, and the identical broad brim that had sheltered his head and shoulders from sun and storm for five years. He could not find the books he wanted, and probably was a little troublesome; at least so thought the salesman, a pert young wag, in starch and buckram—

"You are from the country, are you not sir?" said he, a little impudently.

"Yes."

"Well, here's an Essay on the Rearing of Calves."

"That," said Aminadab, as he turned to leave the store, "*thee had better present to thy mother.*"

The Ten Commandments.—The Decalogue has been thus tersely and quaintly rendered into rhyme; and would, in this shape, be a good exercise for the memories of little children:

1. I am the Lord thy God—serve only me;
2. Before no idols bow the impious knee;
3. Use not my name in trifles, nor in jest;
4. Dare not profane my sacred day of rest;
5. Ever to parents due obedience pay;
6. Thy fellow creature, man, thou shalt not slay;
7. In wedlock's vows commerce bent a part;
8. From stealing keep with care thy hand and heart;
9. All false reports against thy neighbours hate;
10. And ne'er indulge a wish for his estate.

Those who cultivate the earth, and those who manufacture the materials which the earth produces, not only furnish the country with what is absolutely necessary to its existence, but actually add to its wealth; while importers of goods not necessary to the welfare of the nation and speculators who enrich themselves by drawing the pockets of others, not only injure and impoverish all with whom they have intercourse, but very materially diminish the wealth of the nation.

Congress.

Tuesday, Dec. 12th.—In our last, we stated that a protest from the commissioned members from this state was read before the House,—the following is the Protest referred to :

We, the undersigned Representative of the State of New Jersey, duly commissioned as such in conformity with the laws of said State, having been in part excluded from our privileges in the meeting of the members of the House of Representatives deem it our duty to place before this body and the country, our views with respect to the rights of our State and of ourselves, and the powers and duties of this meeting.

We therefore affirm in the presence of the members of the House of Representatives here assembled, and of the whole American people, the truth of the following propositions ;

1. That by the Constitution of the United States, each State has the power to prescribe by law the time, place, and manner of holding elections for its own Representatives in Congress, which power includes the right of prescribing the place and manner of ascertaining and making known the result to Congress and the world.

2. That the determination of the state authorities authenticated in the manner prescribed by the State laws, is the only evidence of the election of members of the House of Representatives which can be received prior to the organization of the House ; and is final and inclusive until reversed by the House itself duly organized.

3. That no one can be deemed productive evidence of his election prescribed by the laws of his state is entitled to take his seat in the house of Representatives ; and no one who does produce such evidence can be excluded before an investigation by the House, without a gross violation of the Constitution of the United States and the rights of the states themselves.

4. That the House of Representatives cannot be constitutionally organized, nor a quorum formed, until all the states of the Union have had an opportunity to appear by all their Representatives, and that a constitutional quorum is not merely a majority of the Representatives elect, —after the arbitrary exclusion of other members on any pretext whatever—but a majority of all the members from all the States after each State has had an opportunity to appear by her representatives, and to constitute part of that quorum.

5. That the body here assembled, having no judicial powers, possessing no means of sending for persons or papers—not legally authorized to examine witnesses, under oath, and expressly forbidden by law to go into the consideration of any business before the house is organized, and the oath to support the Constitution administered to its members—cannot exercise the highest judicial function belonging to the House of Representatives, that of reviewing and reversing the decision of the State authorities in relation to their own elections ; and that its only power is to require the persons appearing here as members to produce the credentials prescribed by the laws of their respective States.

6. That the State of New Jersey having by law prescribed the time, place and manner of holding elections ; and the time, place, and manner of making known the result—and having for that purpose selected the highest kind of evidence known to the Constitution, to the common law, to the parliamentary law and the law of nations—a commission under her great seal, and signed by her executive,—has thus made known to Congress and to the world that we are her representatives in the 26th Congress.

This body having in derogation of the principles above affirmed refused in part to recognize our credentials, and that upon the authority of a paper, which emanating from an officer not recognized by the laws of New Jersey regulating elections, and therefore not under the sanction of an official oath—stating merely information from other papers, themselves not evidence, being ex parte affidavits taken without authority of the law and without notice to us, and proved by the law itself to be false upon its face, could not be received as proof of the fact it asserts in any court of record in the Union, and an intention being manifested to carry further this insult to our State and to consummate the outrage upon her rights by excluding us, her representatives, from taking part in the organization of the house—we in the name of our State and of ourselves, and in behalf of our Common Country and of all the other states, whose rights are outraged in the violation of ours, do most solemnly Protest against every such usurpation of power by this body—and do utterly disclaim its right to do an act which will be binder and more flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of the laws and rights of the States themselves than has ever yet been attempted in this country.

Washington, Dec. 12, 1839.

Signed by Messrs. Ayerigg, Stratton, Maxwell, Halsted and Yorke.

After the resolution, that a committee be appointed to examine into the rights of the N. J. members, was adopted, 123 to 84 ; Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the committee to be raised on the N. J. election be confined to the question who is entitled to the "returns" of election for the 26th Congress.

Mr. Pickens desired to state very simply the position he occupied. If the House chose to raise a select committee, he desired that it should be confined to the question, who are entitled to the returns as members from New Jersey to the 26th Congress. Mr. P. thought when he came here that the Governor's certificate entitled its holders to be sworned for organization, and he had never disguised it. He thought it was due to the country that that triumphant party, denominated the Republican party, flushed as it was with victory, should have taken that course. But it had chosen to adopt another, and discreditable scenes had followed. The house had thought proper to allow two men to be brought forward, and though not exactly formal, it was such as entitled him, being a judge under the Constitution, to decide who were entitled to the seats. We are judges of the "returns" and of the "election" of members—these are the distinct points. It was admitted on all sides that there was a majority of votes against the commissioned members. Who is to judge of their legality ? The Legislature—the Governor, clerk, judges of election ? I lay down this broad proposition, and I challenge gentlemen to the argument—that there is no authority in any State officer to judge and decide upon the legality of votes. We are the sole judges ; and to state authority can purge the vote after the election has been deposited, or after the votes have been received.

If it was otherwise, the judges of election could declare any person elected that they pleased, and the House would be at their mercy. Without this noble provision of the Constitution, where would be our independence ? I am not not disposed to treat with disrespect the certificate of the Governor. This House has no right to go behind the certificate him. He acted as a State officer, and, if he did not, probably not with wisdom, still I do not doubt that he acted under a conscientious belief that he was a mere ministerial officer of the law. He gave the certificate upon the returns made by the Clerk, and announced that he could not look behind them He looked upon himself as the mere ministerial register, and supposed that his certificate was to be viewed in that light only. But other gentlemen may be entitled to the returns, notwithstanding his certificate. Some supposed that we could not, until organized, correct a return. But the Constitution prescribed no time for election a Speaker or taking the oath. The Constitution fixed the day of meeting on the first Monday of December, and on that day we were a Congress, and could act on the returns of members.

I believe that, according to the developements which have been made on this floor, the gentleman who have the certificate of the Governor, is not entitled to the returns ; and, so believing I am prepared to meet the question—fairly, and boldly, without the trammels and collateral issues that have been thrown around it by special pleading. I act here on my own responsibility. I do not propose any thing here which is the result of caucus, or of understandings out of this House. Sir, we have seen too much of party drill. If there is one evil of the present day greater than another, it is that miserable spirit, which leads men to draw their sentiments in subservience to the dictates of a few leaders.

For the last ten years, there has been too strong Executive action in this government, and it is time that the Representatives of the People should assert their independence, and trample on the ties of party. If there be one object more dear to me than another, it is, that I may see this House redeemed and regenerated —that it may be made to break loose from its subserviency to that monster god of party which is reared up on every side, and which claims from its victims a base, devoted and blind idolatry.

Friday, Dec. 13th.—Much time was consumed in debating upon subjects of order. Finally, on the suggestion of Mr. Wise, the resolution for appointing a committee on the New Jersey election claims was held reconsidered, by general consent, and the House proceeded directly to determine the question, by considering the following resolution,

Resolved, that the credentials of the following members, John S. Ayerigg, J. P. B. Maxwell, Wm. Halsted, Charles C. Stratton, and T. J. Yorke, are sufficient to entitle them to take their seats in the house, leaving the question of contested election to be afterward decided by the house.

The vote was taken thereon, and proved to be ayes 117, nays 117—a tie. So the resolution was lost. One whig was absent.

Mr. Smith of Maine then offered a resolution that the house proceed to vote to the election of Speaker, which was strongly opposed by the whigs, and discussed until near midnight without coming to a vote upon it.

Saturday, Dec. 14th.—The resolution was a greed to, the whigs withdrawing their opposition, and the house proceeded to ballot for Speaker. Six ballotings took place, without a choice, as follows, 234 members being present.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th
John W. Jones	113	113	110	101	71	39
John Bell	102	99	1	2	13	21
Wm. C. Dawson	41	11	103	77	4	1
F. W. Pickens	5	5	7	8	6	4
Dixon H. Lewis	3	5	6	14	49	79
R. M. T. Hunter			5	29	68	63
Levi Lincoln					4	11
Scattering	1	1	2	3	10	10

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer thus writes in relation to the ballotings for Speaker, under date of Saturday night, or Sunday, :—

The nullifiers are few in number, but generally appear determined to follow their leader. They are sufficiently powerful to prevent the election of any administration candidate, without Whig votes, which no such candidate can or will receive.

The "little band" have put in the field Mr. Pickens, of S. C. and Lewis, of Ala. Each of these received on the 1st ballot, 3 votes. On the 6th, Mr. Lewis had 79 and Mr. Pickens 4 votes. Mr. Jones, of Virginia, is the candidate of the Benton party. It is plain then that without a concert between the Bentonians and Nullifiers, they cannot elect a speaker. As the matter now stands the nullifiers seem determined to stand a single, and on the other hand, Thomas, Dromgoole, &c. of that clique, it is said, will never vote for Lewis.

The number of votes taken was 234 ; necessary to a choice, 118. The highest vote given was for Mr. Jones, 113. Thus, to elect him, requiring all the votes but one, given to Pickens and Lewis.—The nullifiers proper know and feel, that as soon as the house is organized, and the Jersey delegation admitted, their power is gone, and they will be as nothing ; whereas, in the present state of parties, they hold the balance of power, because they know equally well that nothing can induce the whigs to vote for a disciple of Benton or Blair.

As to the whigs, the highest vote given for their candidates, was also in the 1st ballot, being 113, viz : for Mr. Bell 102 and for Mr. Dawson 41. Mr. Bell was the choice of the conservative portion of the whigs, and Mr. Dawson the choice of the Clay party. Under these circumstances, it was certain, that no election or choice of the Locofoco party could be effected, at any time, whatever might be the result. Consequently, after the third ballot the Whigs scattered. On the fourth ballot, 10 votes were given to Mr. Hunter, who is considered quite as fair a man as can reasonably be expected—leading, as he does, from the camp of the Pedagogues. At the fifth ballot, Mr. Hunter's vote rose to 29. "It is possible, however, that he might not have gone a sufficient number of ways from his own party to elect him, if the Whig vote could be given to him unanimously. But *qui sons ?*

The Whigs cannot succeed in making a Speaker whom they may select. They possess the power of deciding, at any moment, if united, the controversy provided their votes are cast for a man brought forward by some faction of the administration party. This there is but little probability of their doing at present, and certainly not if any of the candidates now in nomination and it is equally certain, in my opinion that no Speaker will be chosen, until the votes of the Benton and Calhoun parties are cast for the same individual, unless, indeed, one of these factions shall deem it expedient to bring forward from their ranks a new man of liberal notions, and not particularly odious to the Whig party.

For the Plainfield Union.

The Reign of Terror.

Between the conduct of men and nations, there are strong analogies. Few have ever lived who could look back upon life without being able to point to some period, when their common sense seemed to desert them :—when they gave way to some passion which in the retrospect is named infrenzy ; or plunged headlong into some pursuit, which in moments of roof reflection excited nothing but surprise at the folly of the hour. The interrogatory proposed by Bishop Butler, whether "nations like individuals are subject to this occasional madness," is a political problem, to which it has been the misfortune of a modern monarchy to furnish us a melancholy solution. *France* is at the present day looking back upon the frenzy of her revolutions, and pronouncing it a "delusion" and a "folly." Fortunate will she be, if the fires which shot up from her funeral pile shall seem as burning lights in her political firmament to guide her onward in the path of her existence, and reflect its beams upon the shoals of anarchy. Fortunate will she be, if she write these epithets upon her phylacteries, and casting aside the idolatry of her democratic chimera, worship the Spirit of Freedom, with the sincerity of the heart as well as the formality of the lips.

The Reign of Terror,' is the eloquent appellation which the Historian has stamped upon the grand era of social order. The surrounding nations looking on stood amazed as if petrified with horror. They had seen on the field of history master spirits in the science of human butchery. In his brief career of conquest and glory, they had followed the martial step of the Macedonian hero from the classic soil of Greece to the plains of the Persian capital. They had witness d the fierce encounter at Thermopylæ, and the vast sacrifices at Marathon but they found recorded *no parallel* to the enormities which were now acting before them. Never before had they witnessed an open crusade against the securities of virtue, and the sanctities of religion.

An inquiry into the causes of the Revolution will lead us back to the earliest period of French History.

When the Franks—a race of Germans—overran that portion of Europe which now perpetuates their name, they introduced their own system of laws, but left the Gauls in possession of their own form of government. The two nations becoming amalgamated, their laws soon formed an intricate and perplexing code. The feudal system too, founded by the Franks, was extremely oppressive and galling to the lower orders of society. An insatiable race of nobility feasted upon the toil of the peasantry. Jealous of each other's power, and ever at variance, each taxed his vassals for aid to repel the assaults of his more potent rival

When the rays of civilization broke in upon the dark mass of society, these evils viewed through the medium of long smothered animosity, appeared in their most aggravated form

The most powerful engine for weakening the moral energies of the people and preparing the national mind for a rapid growth of the most debasing vices :—a *corrupt* Church, affording but little of the salt of Religion for the purification of a corrupt community ;—parties, numerous and hostile, royalists, patriots and Girondists ; Robespierians, Jesuits and Jansenists, each arrayed against the other, and *all* struggling fearfully for the ascendency ; the public mind distracted by the false speculations of men espousing a return to the rudest state of uncultivated nature ; Atheism nullifying revelation, and bewildering the mind in the mazes of a delusive philosophy :—Athe sm obliterating the fear of future responsibility, and blotting out at one dash, the dread day of coming retribution ; *all* appeared to the philosophic eye, but " the shadows which events cast before their coming.

The means had wrought their perfect work ; and the issue was no longer to be obscured in the intrigues and conjectures of the cabinet. The corruption was general, and nothing short of a thorough revolution, could satisfy the chafled minds of a long insulted populace. In the suppression of religion, every conciliating feeling which might dictate a pacific and gradual reform, was banished from the heart. Deliberation and charity, two indispensable requisites in reformation, gave place to the wildest precipitation and the most rigid inflexibility. The awful crisis was now come. There was a momentary calm, like the solemn, indescribable stillness which precedes the concussion of the elements, or as the moment before the angry flood breaks over its barriers. The political heavens were shrouded with the lowering clouds of vengeance ;—the lurid light ning flashed furiously across the dark expanse ; —the sound of the approaching tempest rent the air ;—and, the explosion came—dreadful as the eruption of the treasured thunders of past ages from the mouth of nature's artillery.

You, who have become which can feel for others' woes, have let them swell. Yes, who have a fear for the suffering, here let it drop. In the present crisis, forbearance was crime—Virtue was prostrated, and Religion bled at every pore. The Revolution was complete. It shook the very foundations of France. The throne of the House of Bourbon trembled to its base—it fell. The steel-hearted Literati, with the infamous Robespierre at their head directed the infernal works. Purging the cause of liberty by the infernal process of blood, they armed their blows against religion, their surest enemy. But another reverse was at hand. Retributive justice had not slumbered, while the mad "Reign of Terror" was executing its deeds of violence. Those who had triumphed over religion and civil order, had in doing so, extinguished the only light which could direct them in their dark and gloomy course. Beset at every step with peril, the Genius of Liberty, the ambition of these infernal fiends soon made each other, to feel in their turn "the bitter change of fierce extremes," and soon too were they made the fuel to light up the fires upon the altars of Liberty and Equality.

Amidst the ruins of this national volcano—this most memorable and bloody, as well as most splendid revolution that has ever disgraced the annals of any nation ; we pause for a moment to learn a political lesson. The experience of the past be the best guide for the future. It is wise to ponder well upon the causes which gave rise to this sublime and terrific drama. No period of the world is more strongly marked with the character of the age. Recreant aspirants for power equally regardless of their country's weal or woe weighed their every action in the balance of selfishness, and each adopted for his motto " First ourselves, and then our country." No people can long exist where individual sacrifice is not willingly made for the public good. A strict adherence to this doctrine, and a firm belief in its efficacy, enabled the laurelled heroes of our revolution to construct an edifice which was to be the home of Liberty and the admiration of the world. If this fabric is to be embellished by the hands of their descendants, the same spirit must burn within the bosom of the distinguished politician, who stands upon the watch-tower, and the honest mechanic who toils beneath the shade of its banner. Tyranny and despotism may then gnash their teeth in hatred ; —Popery may threaten with its chains and its inquisitions ;—Infidelity may spread its black wings, and bear death in its talons, and all those powers which have so successfully over thrown all former nations may come to her destruction, but like the light-house on the surf-beaten shore, she shall smile with proud defiance upon the rage of impatient adversaries. Onward, and upward shall be her course, beautiful in her dignity, and lasting in her endurance—she shall destroy this world, the last spark shall expire upon that spot where America once stood. JUNIUS.

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. disc.
MAINE.	
All the good banks	1.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	1
Wolf borough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	par
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	5 a 10
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	do.
Essex, and Windsor, do	no sale
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester	do
Bank of Westerly	fraud
Franklin at Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanic's at Pawtuxet	do
All the others	1 a 4
CONNECTICUT.	
All	par to 1
except	
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud
Bank of Washington	stopt
Commercial bank Tolland	broke
Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY.	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c.	par
Agency & ex. bk.—Chartered bk—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do Man. Co.—Lombard—Manufacturers—Mechanics—Mechanic's Banking Assoc.—Mechanic Bk. Co.—Mechanic's ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. co.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud broke, stopt or sale	
NEW-YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and river	par to 1
do in the West	½ a 3
Red Back	par a 1
Commercial bank, Albany,	3-4
Lansingburgh bank,	1
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	par
Bank of Utica,	3-4
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1-2
Bank of Syracuse	3
NEW JERSEY.	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial at Perth Amboy—Rahway—Farm & Merch's Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all	par to 1
The remainder of the good banks	5 a 6
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the good banks	5 a 8

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,		5 87 to	6 25
do	Ryc Flour,	4 15 to	4 25
do	Indian Meal,	4 00 to	4 00
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,			1 10
do	Rye, northern, 56 lb.		70
do	Corn, yellow, northern,	62 to	— —
do	do white L. I. & Jersey,	62 to	— —
do	Do. southern,	62 to	— —
do	Barley	68 to	70
do	Oats,	28 to	32
do	Peas, white dry,		12 00
do	White Beans,	15 00 to	16 00
Molasses.—Northern,		27 to	29
do	Havana, Matanzas,	27 to	29
Provisions.—Beef, mess,		12 00 to	13 00
do	Do. prime,	8 50 to	9 75
do	Butter, dairy	14 to	20
do	Do shipping	12 to	12
do	Hog's Lard,	11 to	11
do	Pork, mess, bbl.	14 00 to	15 00
do	Do. prime,	10 00 to	12 00
do	Cheese, American,	9 to	10
do	Hams,	10 to	—
do	Rice, 105 lbs.	3 00 to	3 25

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, December 24, 1839.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

☞ We understand it is now the expectation of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road Company to run the cars to Bound Brook on the 2nd of January, Thursday of next week,—from which time, doubtless, the business of the Road, which is now very good, will be much increased. The Company certainly deserve much credit for so perseveringly and effectually pushing the work on to completion thus far, in such a time of business depression and pecuniary scarcity. Very few works of Internal Improvement in the whole country are now, or have been during the year in progress, on account of the little money to be had,—and consequently it required a great effort to proceed with this road as has been done.

The road to this place has now been in successful operation about one year, making two or three trips daily, and during all that time, no accident, not the slightest, has occurred. So far as we have heard, no life has been endangered, no person injured, and not a dollar's worth of property entrusted to their care, been lost or destroyed. We know not that as much can be said for any road in operation during the past year. This fact speaks volumes in praise of the conductor and engineer, fully proving them sufficiently careful and competent. In this we are confident all who have ever travelled on the road will entirely agree.

☞ Three more numbers will complete the Third Volume of this paper. All indebted for it will please pay the same. Two dollars and a quarter will be received now,—but if deferred to the close of the volume, no less than two dollars and a half will be received : such being our terms, published every week. " A word to the wise," &c.

Also, all indebted for books, advertising, or jobbing, in large or small sums, of long or short standing, are urgently requested to call and settle their accounts without delay, because they ought to be paid. We could then make a vast improvement in our paper.

Protective Turiff.—Though, as far as possible, since the Union has been under our control, we have published a neutral paper, we have never had but one opinion in relation to a protective tariff,—and have almost weekly published something relating to it. We can hardly consider it now a party question, and know not who of the two candidates for the next presidency, is more in favor of it, or more against it. It must soon become a party question, for it is very evident it is of far more importance to the country than every thing combined, which now divide the two parties. The want of a tariff has done far more towards producing the present calamitous state of affairs, than all other causes together,—and an efficient protective tariff would do more towards restoring the country to a prosperous state, than any or all things else ;—such is our opinion.

With these remarks, it is unnecessary to say that we etirely agree with the following extract from a communication in the Newark Daily Advertiser :

In all that I have said or written on the subject, I have distinctly avowed my sincere and honest belief and conviction, that it was not the want of a National Bank ; it was not in consequence of the specie circular, the withdrawing of the deposits from the U. S. Bank, or the speculations in lots and land, or the distribution of the surplus revenue among the states, or the erection of a multitude of new Banks :—not any one or all of these combined could have produced any serious interruption of business, and run up on the Banks or drain of specie, or suspension of specie payments. No, the sole effective and operating cause was that we purchased from abroad much more than our exports of American produce paid for, say to the amount of 200 to 250 millions of dollars in a period of less than 5 years and the commencement and rapid consummation of our indebtedness and embarras ment was for a time concealed from our view, by the immense remittances of State, Canal, Railroad, Bank and other stocks and bonds.

We have now reached the period when these modes of remittance cease, and when a sum of 10 or 12 millions of dollars per annum will be required to pay interest on these loans, &c. over and above what will be required to pay for the merchandize imported.

And but for the short crops in Europe, scarce a single cargo of all the products raised north of Maryland could find a market there ; and as it is, prices are low, say from 33 to 50 per cent below the prices of 1836 and 37, the great staple of the South following in the train of reduction. In May and June 1840. Cotton, in the great European markets of Liverpool and Havre will average from 3 to 4 cts a pound less than in October 1839 ; this will arise from the increased supply, and the diminished demand in Europe and North America ; and from the fact that, on a *declining market*, all the old stocks of raw material and manufactured goods (now) on

1,000,000 bales) are offered for sale, the holders preferring to sell and not to buy.

What can I say in addition to what I have said, to show and prove the Labor and Capital if they do not find profitable employ in the wheat and corn countries will go South and be employed in the raising of cotton? I should not be surprised if in less than five years, the cultivation of cotton becomes the most profitable of all our agricultural pursuits.

Circumstanced as we are, with a vast extent of fertile land, more than we can occupy or cultivate, and all other means of the most comfortable subsistence, why should our population be degraded into low wages and scanty comforts of the European, East Indian and Chinese laborer? And yet if we receive their goods free of duty, we must work as cheap and live as poor as they do, or the first effect of receiving their cheap goods free of duty, will be to drain our specie away, and the second to reduce the price of all commodities and of wages. The argument in favor of a tariff would be good and conclusive if other nations were disposed to receive our commodities free of duty; but when we consider that to a vast extent our commodities are prohibited, other articles though admitted, are taxed with enormous duties; and, in England particularly, Grain and Flour, staple articles of the North, taxed higher and higher, just in proportion as our crops are more and more abundant and we better able to supply them; under these circumstances, a high, a protective tariff is indispensable to our prosperity.

An Old Tariff Man.

Congress.—Speaker Elected.

Monday, Dec. 16.—The ballot for Speaker was continued, as follows:

	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Dixon H. Lewis	110	113	110	73	1
John Bell	64	80	33	12	
R. M. T. Hunter	22	16	59	85	119
J. W. Jones	12			14	55
Geo. M Keim,				12	24
Z. doc Casey,	3	5	5	8	10
Thomas	4	7	10	10	3
Davee	5	5	6	3	3
P. W Pickens,				5	9
Atherton					4
Scattering	9	6	7	10	4

So R. M. T. Hunter, was elected on the 11th ballot, by the whigs going over to the State Rights party. He is a young man from Virginia, independent, honest and not much of a party man,—a State-Right-er, Sub-Treasury whig.—Both parties seem pleased with his election. Towards which party he is the most inclined is difficult to say. He voted in favor of admitting the whig members from New Jersey,—in the ballot for speaker he constantly voted for Pickens,—and when the sub treasury question was before the house he spoke at length in its favor, and by reference to the Journal of Commerce of that date we find his vote recorded for it.

Tuesday, Dec. 17th.—Mr. Hunter, on taking his seat delivered a short inaugural address, and soon proceeded to swearing in the members. He refused to swear the disputed members from this state because as he said, of the previous action in the house, and referred it to the house. A resolution was offered that they be not sworn, which was debated the remainder of the day, and Wednesday, and Thursday.

For the Plainfield Union.

The late abundant crops, and other causes have tended to reduce materially the price of produce. Prices in our place generally keep a little above those in others; but last week a load of first-rate feed and flour of all kinds was sold out here at reduced rates. Buckwheat at $1.87—Indian meal at 1.25—wheat flour from 3.00 to 3,50—and feed at 1,12, per cwt. We hope there will be a continuation of a good supply of such articles from abroad, for we often have poorer ones offered for sale here, and at higher prices in the bargain. This is a double loss to many and a double gain to a few, and it ought not to be allowed. When good flour can be had *cheap poor* flour ought neither to be bought nor sold *dear*. We invite those from abroad or elsewhere who have good produce to sell at the market place, to bring it on, for people may as well pay cash for articles of a good quality as for those of an inferior kind. N.

The Patroon war near Albany, has ended in peace—the insurgents having yielded. They intend to petition the Legislature.

The Schuylkill bank in Philadelphia has stopt in consequence of fraud in the Cashier.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Thomas Stead, $3,00; Wm. Darby jr. 2,25; J. H. Coward, 2,00; John Randolph, 1,00; I. Cole, Esq. ,97; Berry, Dunham & Co. 2,50.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

DIED

Near Plainfield, the 17th inst. Mr. Morris Frazee, aged 66 years, leaving a wife in good health, with whom he had lived 65 years.

At Long Hill, on the 16th inst. Mr. Daniel C. Bebout, aged 65.

In Roxbury, Morris county, Oct. 12. Mrs. Dolly Stephens, aged 97, leaving alive a descent of 244 children to the 5th generation!

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium. D. LENOX.

To the Plainfield Union.

Where'er from home my steps had strayed,
And tidings seldom came
From those sequestered in its shade,
Who bore Love's fondest name,
Thy pages, like the welcome face
Of some familiar friend,
As oft sought out my resting place,
As weeks their tales could send.

And scarce was heartier grasp from me,
Bestowed on friendship's hand,
Than that, which always greeted thee,
And quick unhooed thy band:
It mattered not, what friend was there,
To glad me with a smile,
Mv thoughts, had yet for *thee* a share—
The friend, from many a mile.

True, loftier scenes than those near by
Thy peaceful village home,
Had spread their landscapes to my eye,
And urged me still to roam,
The towering mount—the fertile vale—
The shaded, deep ravine
Where oft hath sprung the fairy tale,
Or woke the lover's scene.

The wide, majestic river's course,
Between its highland shades,
Whose summits in the sun rejoice,
While 'neath the storm pervades!
The stately villas, which arise
To greet the traveller's gaze,
Where art with nature almost vies,
To fill the heart with praise.

The beauteous villages, which deck
The borders of the lake,
On whose blue surface, like a speck,
The distant sail awakes.
These, and a thousand views beside,
Have filled my wondering eye,
And made the months too swiftly glide,
To note their passing by.

And more than all—I've seen, what long
Hath roused the minstrel's fire,
But what I'll ne'er profane by song
From my too humble lyre.
Niagara's everlasting flood,
Pour down its storms of wrath!
Then rise, in incense-spray to God,
Amid the rainbow's path!

But while these lofty scenes impart
The awe which Heaven designed,
There is a chord within the heart,
That find affection twines,
Which vibrates at the sight of HOME,
In softer, sweeter strains,
Than those breathed forth, from hearts that roam
'Mid stranger hills and plains.

E. C. S.

Cedar Brook, Dec. 1839.

Albums,

A Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings, each, Also Gift-books and Opera Boxes.

American Merchants, by Charles Guil,
Love and Let Live, by Mrs. Sedgwick
Immortality of Christ, or Discourses on the Sin of the Church, A Prize Essay, by Rev. Dr. Harris
Young Man's Aid,—Methodist Hymns,—Pirate's Own Book. For Sale at this Office.

ATTENTION!

ALL PERSONS having any claims and demands against Pound & Laing, for Blacksmithing, Tailor's, Cooper's, or Butcher's bills, Freight, Lumber, Feed, Harness, Carriage, Broom bills, Taxes for Company, Printing, hired help, Groceries or Dry Goods, sawing lumber,—for any corn, oats, wood, Lawyer's bills, Notes coming, Insurance, or against Jackson Pound, are requested to call and get their pay, as the year 183[illegible] is almost close.

ALSO—All indebted to Pound & Laing are requested to call and settle the same before the end of this year. Jackson Pound has also many old accounts which he is very desirous to have settled to save costs, as soon as possible.

POUND & LAING.

Plainfield, Dec. 1th, 18 9. 1:2 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

Between James S. Vail, complainant, and James Thorne, et al, defendants:

FI. Fa for the sale of dor gaged premises.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Craig's Hotel in Plainfield on the 4th day of January next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All that certain lot of Land and premises situate in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey. Butted and bounded as follows, namely, beginning at a stone in Pence street being the road leading from Plainfield to Rahway and is the southeast corner of a lot of land released by complainant unto Eli s Kirkpatrick, thence along his line north 44 degrees west 32 chains and 90 links, to stone in Elston Marsh's, formerly Zachariah Webster's line and another, of Elias Kirkpatrick's, thence northerly along said Elston Marsh's line south 4° degrees east, one chain and 42 links to a stone in the middle of second street and Elston Marsh's convenience along the middle of Second street and William Dunn's line, northeasterly 32 chains and 88 links to a stone in the middle of Pence street aforesaid, and in Samuel L. Pound's line—then along his line north 32 degrees west 1 chain and 3 links to the place of beginning, containing about 42-100ths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff

Newark, Oct. 22, 1839. 48 tds

SUGARS, TEAS, &C.

A Lot of Fresh Teas at 4s. 5s. 6s.
Sugars, at 4s. 5s. 6s. for 7 lb.
Sugar-House Molasses, a very superior article.
Oats taken in trade at 3s.—Eggs at 20 cents—Butter at the Market price.

Thankful for past patronage he solicits the favor of a continuance and invites the citizens and public as well and purchase if the goods suit them. D. LENOX.

Dec. 9th, 1839.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

ARRANGEMENT until further Notice.

On and after SATURDAY, the 5th inst. the cars will run as follows:—

Leave New-York, from the foot of Market-field at (Pier No. 1,) N. R.) every day except Sundays, per steamboat Water Witch at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Elizabethport for Plainfield at 8 o'clock, A. M. and at 2, P. M.

Leave Plainfield a quarter before 7 o'clock, and a quarter before 12, A. M.

Stages leave Plainfield for Somerville, by way of Boundbrook, on the arrival of the last train.

Fare from New-York to Plainfield, which should be at the depot half an hour before the starting of each train.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 7th, 1839.

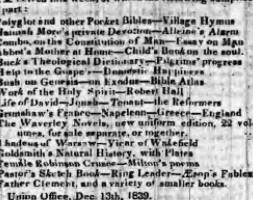
NEW BOOKS &C.

A GOOD Assortment of Miscellaneous Books, received this week, of which the following comprise a part:

Polyglot and other Pocket Bibles—Village Hymns
Hannah More's Practical Devotions—Alleine's Alarm
Combe, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man
Abbot's Mother at Home—Child's Book on the soul.
Buck's Theological Dictionary—Watkins' progress
Help to the Gospel—Doddridge's Rise, &c.
Bush on Genesis—on Exodus—Bible Atlas
Work of the Holy Spirit—Robert Hall
Life of Doddridge—Tennent's Lives of Reformers
Grimshaw's Feuelon—Napoleon—Greece—England
The Waverley Novels, new uniform edition, 22 volumes, for sale separate, or together.
Shadows of Wiclif—Tyler of Wakefield
Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates
Fenelon Robinson Crusoe—Milton's poems
Pastor's Sketch Book—Ring Leader—Esop's Fables
Father Clement, and a variety of similar books.

Union Office, Dec. 13th, 1839.

Once More!



STOVES AT HALF PRICE!

THE Subscriber has about 30 Stoves which he will sell at very reduced prices, consisting of Parlors celebrated Union Cook Stoves of different sizes; also Philadelphia Nine Plate Cook stoves of all sizes. Coal Stoves of various patterns; Also, 5 and 6 plate Stove shops school houses, &c. Large and small Franklins. Persons who are in want of Stoves will do well to call, as the subscriber intends closing his business in his place. M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, Dec. 17th, 1839. 52 tf

Dissolution.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the name and firm of Leonard & Runyon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the late firm, either on notes due or book account, are requested to call and settle the same without delay, and those having demands against said firm will present them for payment. Being desirous of having the business of the firm settled up and close d, we hope our friends will not put us to the trouble of again inviting them to settlement, nor by delay make it necessary to commence legal proceedings.

☞ The Books and papers of the late firm will be left in the possession of Mr. David Lenox, at our old stand, who will be happy to wait on those who may call to settle their accounts in our behalf.

JAMES LEONARD,
JOHN RUNYON.

Plainfield, November 1st, 1839.

Just Received,

At this Office,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandums and Pass Books, from 1 to 3 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Johnson's Ramider, in 4 vols. Writing Paper of all kinds. School books, Lead Pencils, &c. &c.

The Christian Almanac, for 1840.

Dec. 9th, 1839.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

House and Lot

At Public Sale.

SITUATED in the Village of Scotch Plains, on the corner of the Westfield Road, where Joseph M. Ludlow formerly lived. The House is new and convenient for a good sized family, with a shop shop and kitchen attached.

Also, A Lot of Land,

Containing SIXTY acres situated in Somerset county adjoining lands of Jonathan H. Osborn, Joseph S. Darby Noah Perine, Thomas Shotwell, and others, about one mile from Scotch Plains, formerly the property of Levi Darby deceased. Said land is one half covered with a fine growth of wood.

The above property will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the 18th of January next, at the said house, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Conditions made known, and terms of payment given by WILLIAM DARBY, Jr.

Dec. 14th, 1839. Executor.

LEHIGH COAL.

500 TONS of the First Quality Coal direct from the mines, For Sale in Lumps, or broken and screened, at the lowest market price.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Oct. 7th, 1839. 142 3m.

PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he now offers for sale a NEW AND STILL INCREASING ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—many styles of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced buyer in New York, to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times.—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

At very reduced Prices,

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries, China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market price.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

Furs! Furs!

JUST Received, a lot of Fur Muffs and Tippets, which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Any article of Fur will be furnished to order, as I have made arrangements with a Fur Dealer which is now closing its business. I can furnish any article that may be called for in that line at short notice and for the cash at very low prices.

Also, Silk and Tabby Velvets,

Dark Prints, Black cotton Hose Ribbed, Super Orgood mixt flannels, super wool Cambric and a few pieces English Merinos, double fold, at 3s. 6d.

DAVID LENOX.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the Subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 2 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed. On the premises is a barn, wood-house &c. also a well of pureat water in the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps only lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 150 tf.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1839.

John L. Heath, Admnis } Order to limit Creditors on a
trator of Miron G. Olm- } Representation of
sted, dec'd. } Insolvency.

THE said Administrator having represented to the Orphans' court of the county of Essex under oath that the Personal and Real Estate of the above-named deceased is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased according to the best of his knowledge and belief. The Court thereupon Order and Direct the said administrator to give public notice to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the above-named administrator their claims and demands against said estate, under oath or affirmation, within six months from this day, October 22d, A. D. 1839. And a copy of this order to be set up in five of the most public places in said county of Essex for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like period in one of the Newspapers printed in this state, which circulates the most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived.

By the Court, J. O. DRAKE.

48 2m Surrogate.

HOUSE & LOT, For Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers his house and Lot for sale where he now resides, situated in Second street just below the Classical institution. It will be sold low if application be made soon and on Liberal Terms.

Oct. 29th. tf DANIEL OSBURN.

NEW ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing October 1st, 1839.

New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 cts.;
—Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cts.—*Rahway,* 50 *cts—New Brunswick,* 75 *cts.*

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-st.-est.)
At 9 o'clock, A. M daily,
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7 1-2, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 -2, noon, daily.
At 6, P. M. daily.

Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.
Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4, 4 3-4, & 7, P. M.

Leave Newark at 8, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1 2, 6, and 10, P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-at. at 9, A. M. and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*, besides preserve one coupon from the Ferry after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ferry Boats in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries, where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the foot of Market-st. and at New Brunswick a the starting place of the trains.

The Town Tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

October 1st, 1839. tf.

Just Received,

And For Sale at this Office.

THE PHANTOM SHIP, a Tale of the Sea, the last Navel of Capt. Marryat.

The Old American Comic, and the Crocket Almanac for 1840, with many wus

Professor Dewey's Travels in the West Indies.

Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear

American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Rocester.

Poems, by a slave, an acquaintance of Washington.

A superior kind of Quills, also Com mon do

Slate Pencils, Steil Pens, Friction Matches, &c.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

Nov 4th, 1839.

English Merinos,

A FEW pieces English Merinos, fine quality double fold, for sale at 3s. 6d cash. D. LENOX.

Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of I. V. TRUMP & CO. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without further solicitation.

June 4, 1838. THO. S. ALBERTI.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by WM. WILLIS.

May 14th, 1839.

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Helds. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX.

Course and Fine Salt, Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by D. LENOX.

Nov. 13.

Sheriff's Sale.

In Chancery.

Between Elston Marsh, Complainant; and William Wells, et al, defendants.

Fi fa for sale of Mortgaged Premises.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, at Craig's Hotel in Plainfield, on the 27th day of January next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that certain lot of land and premises with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in the village of Plainfield in the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey,—and is bunsed and bounded as follows:—Beginning at a stone in Centre street, at the rear of Fourth street lots, and running up Center street, course of 3 chains and 75 links to a stake in the middle of Fourth street—with that north east 1 chain and eighty links to a stone and David D. Tingley's corner—thence with his line south 88 links and 3 links to a stone—then south west 1 chain and 80 links to the place of beginning, containing half an acre and 40 square links of land, being lots No. 37 and 38.

Also, all those two pieces and parcels of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield in the county of Essex and state of New Jersey—The 1st, Four tracts or parcels of land sold by James Leonard unto William Wells and Elston Marsh aforesaid and bounded as follows—The first lot No. 5 begins at a stone in the middle of Third street and in Miron G. Olmsted's corner and running with his line north west 3 chains and 45 links to a stone in the middle of 3d street lots—with that line north east 90 links to a stone and Laing & Randolph's corner—with their line south east 3 chains and 45 links to a stone in the middle of 2d street—with that south west 90 links to the beginning containing 29300 square links of land; The 2d Lot No 6 begins at a stone in the middle of Third street and in Miron G. Olmsted's corner and running with his line north west 3 chains and 45 links to a stone in the middle of Liberty street—with that north east 90 links to a stone and Lindley Roper's corner—with his line south west 90 links to a stone and corner—then with his line north west 2 chains and 90 links to a stone in the middle of Third street—with that north east 90 links to the place of beginning, containing 29300 square links of land. The Fourth lot No. 32, begins at a stone in the middle of Fourth street and in D. T. Hill's corner and running with his line north west two chains and 78 links to a stone in Frazee Griffin's line—with his line and Abraham Runyon's north east 1 chain and 6 links to a stone in the middle of Liberty street—with that south east 2 chains and 78 links to a stone in the middle of Liberty and Fourth streets—then with the middle of Fourth street south west 1 chain and 6 links to the place of beginning, containing 29168 square links of land.

The Fifth tract or parcel sold by James Wilson to William Wells and is butted and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone in the middle of Fourth street where said street intersects New street—then thence south 45 deg. West 1 chain and 12 3-4 links to another stone in Fourth street and corner of Fireman Runyon's land—thence with said Runyon's line north 47 degrees west 2 chains and 78 links to a stone in the middle of said Runyon—thence along the rear of Third street lots north 45 degrees east 1 chain and 13 3-4 links to a stone in the centre of New street—then along the middle of New street south 45 degrees east 2 chains & 78 links to the place of beginning, containing 29169 square links of land, being lot No. 2 on a map of lots laid out on said Fourth street.

Also, all the following tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter described, subject to certain exceptions of lots sold and hereinafter more particularly named, situate, lying and being mostly in the village of Plainfield in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, and is butted and bounded as follows, to wit, beginning at a stone planted in the middle of the road leading from Plainfield aforesaid to Brooklyn which stone is the corner of an acre of land bought by John Layton of John Wilson thence along the line of said Layton and of James Wilson's land north 43 degrees east 6 chains and 73 links to nastone being James Leonard's corner—thence along said Leonard's line north-61 deg. west, 12 chains and 50 links to a stone in said Leonard's line which is also a corner of a lot formerly sold by John Gaunt now by said William Wells—thence with the line of that lot south 45 degrees west 6 chains and 78 links to the middle of said road—thence along the middle of said road south 51 1-2 degrees east 12 chains and 70 links to the place of beginning containing eight acres and a half of land, more or less.

And also one other lot adjoining the last before described tract bought by said William Wells of Middlesex County by deed dated September 28th, 1805, beginning at a stone in the middle of the road from Plainfield to Brooklyn and Sumptown, in David Drake's line—thence with his line south 49 degrees west 80 links to a stone a corner of the before described tract—thence with the line of that land north 41 degrees east six chains and 81 links to a stone in James Leonard's line —thence with his line north 49 degrees west 1 chain and 00 links to a stone in Samuel Vail's line—thence with his line, Cordelia Drake and Connet's and George Thorn's, and J. & J. Dean and Benjamin Jennings' line south 45 degrees west 3 chains and 45 links to a stone in Cornelius Force's line—thence with his and Ira Runyon's corner 1 chain and 42 links to a stone and Ira Runyon's corner—thence with his line south west two chains and 43 links to the place of beginning, containing 82-100 of an acre of land and excepting the lots sold by the said Wells and premises first described in the last mentioned mortgage all the following lots of land which were sold and conveyed by the said William Wells previous to the execution of the said aforesaid mortgage to the persons hereinafter named, whose title and possession of the same are not to be affected by said mortgage which said lots are lots No. 1 and 2 and conveyed to John Wilson by deed dated January 7th, 1837, and contain other lots for which deeds are already given, or are to be given, that is to say Lots No. 3, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No 25 & 27, No 31, No. 32, 33, 39, 35, 45 and 34, as mentioned in said mortgage.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.

Newark, Nov. 15th, 1839. 151 tds.

New Goods, at the Emporium!

RECIVED from Philadelphia and New York, the last week, a good assortment of Dry Goods, Delaines, Prints, Merinoes, &c.,—Styles and Qualities as follows:

Large White Merinoes, 8-4—Do. Black and Figured Kabyle, 8-4—Large Figured Scotch Plaids—Large German and Dunkirk Shawls—Large Embroidered Scotch Merinos—Colored Thibet Merino—Figured Delaines Shawls and hdfs.—Thibet Cloths—Velencia dress hdfs —Prussian and Grecian do.—Silk Lace and Cotton do.

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings.

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 3s. per yd

Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

Nov. 18th. D. LENOX.

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 52 1y

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Assortment of CLOVES, Horse skins, Kid, Super Milled Grecian, Flannel, Cotton sup-skin, at 1s. 6d. to 6s. D. LENOX.

☞ The article published below, concerning the use of popular medicine advanced by the illustrious Goethe, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

Translated from the German.

LOUIS PHILIPPON GOEBICKE,
OF GERMANY,
The Greatest of human Benefactors.

Death conquered.

Dr. M. D. of Germany, (Europe) has made under a NEW and WONDERFUL discovery in the science of Medicine through which he mostly opposed by no small fee is a valuable member,) Dr. G. has founded in truth as any doctrine based upon the very Bible, and has already saved millions of our race, and which has opponents to refute, viz: *Consumption is not contained by a hereditary taint, or predisposition, but is the result of the known laws of nature, according to the system for years before there was a Laenec—and which may be as scientifically stated, as a common cold or* is undoubtedly precious doctrine, the most important lesson to the *apparently healthy*. For [illegible] knowing them that this [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] of other [illegible] imagine themselves secure from its attacks, considering them that *the great secret in the Art of preserving health consists in not anticipating while it is the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.*

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your undivided gratitude, and the gratitude of a world for the discovery of his *MATCHLESS SANATIVE*, whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title since it has signally triumphed over our great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages of its existence, and has thoroughly filled the *vacuum* in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved it to be the *Conqueror of Physicians*—a medicine, for which all mankind will be abundant cause to bless the benevolent care of Providence,—a medicine, whose wonderous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber, and have often become the blest ministry instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness

GOELICKE'S

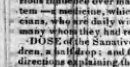
MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, be it in the united treasures of our Globe, a medicine which is obtained equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE FOLD POWER, a medicine, which is the only and true remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the *inevitable grave*.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, half a drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third rix dollars* ($2.50) per HALF OUNCE.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.



A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, does well assure that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are unanimous need by self-advocates. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known, that our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Otfon Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, not hearing so much and about the Sanative, again and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which have long been deemed incurable. Our attempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, as amends of our abuse of him, we do frankly declare to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The remarkable benefits of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN KOHLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPH US WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1838.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Me. Dec. 12, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from using the Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Rowe was given over by all who knew him to be in a consumption, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; has received by using two bottles of the Sanative, and was able to do his own haying last summer. Yours,

J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq: Montrose, Pa. April 9th, 1838.

Sir—A gentleman in this place, who has been afflicted with the *Consumption* for a great number of years, has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he purchased the medicine he was very feeble, not able to draw a pail of water, but now is able to saw, split wood and draw water by the ton.

J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole Agent for Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Mad Irons and Cridirons,
Spiders and Fry Pans
Half Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin do
Common Iron do
Iron and Clay Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Britannia Tea Pots,
do Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Fancy and Common Bellows;
Britannia Table and Tea Spoons
Britannia Lamps
Brass and Iron Candlesticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andiron; brass tops.

Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Plain Tin, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Roofing, Leaders, and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 24 ly

New Goods,

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of the most fashionable style of Spring and Summer Goods, and will sell them very low.

Call and see.

H. A. CORY.

April 23d, 1839. 16 tf

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The world is already aware of the reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill as a cure for the scurvy, and the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they act not only on the blood, but on the whole system, for as the blood has its origin, which they specially purify, and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, after having tried others with Dr. Peters', have analysed Peters' Pills, with a view to discover that portion of their component parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have all proved abortive, thus manifesting that the discoverer asserted was too many for them. With that generosity of spirit, however, so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have acquiesced that Dr. Peters' Pills have the astonishing power of concentrating in the same shape, namely that they actively upon the chyle which forms the blood itself, so that the former has this decided superiority over the latter, that the prevention of disease is better than the cure. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Report, "is owing to sympathy which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the incipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle." And such is the mystery of this connection, that no impure particles can get into the blood, as they are all gathered together through the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—cheapness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine than any that has been heretofore invented. These

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume III. PLAINFIELD, N. J. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1839. Number 154.

The Plainfield Union.

PUBLISHED at PLAINFIELD ESSEX CO. N. J.
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months. If paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, *and those who call at the office for them*, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning; if short, they will be received if sent in by 9 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Intemperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of comm. nadvertisements

WOOD TYPES,

Cut by machinery, and warranted superior to any heretofore manufactured,

GEORGE F. NESBITT, Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York; respectfully informs the Printers of the United States, that he has now in full operation his machine for cutting Wood Type, which being an entirely new invention, is warranted to cut Type, both plain and ornamental, superior in any heretofore published to the public; and in proof of the assertion, informs the public that he has obtained Diplomas and Medals from both the American and Mechanics' Institutes of the city of New York, at their Fairs of 1837, 1838 and 1839, as the books of the Institutes will show.

George F. Nesbitt would particularly invite the attention of Printers to the fact, that through the politeness of the proprietors of the Liverpool and Havre lines of packets, he has been favored with the latest French and English specimens, that many of the new styles in them are very handsome and have been got up by him; they were exhibited at the late Mechanic's Fair in this city now closed and pronounced by the Committee of the Printers appointed to examine types and specimens, to be superior to any wood types ever before exhibited, and having a decided advantage over large metal types.

George F. Nesbitt would also inform the Printers of the United States, he is ready to cut types on wood of any size, from five lines pica upwards, from any of the patterns of small job types contained in the extensive specimen of Messrs. G. B. Scott & Co., or from any new pattern that can be suggested.

George F. Nesbitt confidently trusts that Printers and those becoming agents, should become acquainted with the fact that his prices are much reduced from those heretofore charged by other manufacturers; that he allows his agents 30 per cent commission; that his terms are six months credit, or 10 per cent discount for cash.

Printers of Newspapers who will publish the above for six times within three months of this date, and will send one copy of their paper, shall be entitled to $3 in types; and should the types not prove superior to *any heretofore manufactured they can be returned* and the money will be paid in place of them.

GEORGE F. NESBITT.
Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water sts. N. Y.
Oct. 29, 1839. 147 6w

SHOTWELL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed entirely of Vegetable agents, and will be found mild in their operation, and safe for all ages and constitutions. They are excellent for Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Affect ons of the Liver, Costiveness, Head Ache, Bilious Complaints, and in all cases where a purgative is required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have for a number of months used Shotwell's *VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS*. In my family, and as a Family Medicine, I can cheerfully recommend them to the Public. DAVID WINANS.
154 Plane-st. Newark, N. J.
Oct. 10th, 1839. 147 1y

This is to certify that I have for a number of years been obliged to take medicine. My complaint was an Affection of the Liver, and I have to state for the benefit of others afflicted, that I have derived much benefit from the use of Shotwell's Vegetable Family Pills, and my family has used them, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and good medicine.

CHARLES COX,
July 24, 1839. 170 Division-st. New York.

For Sale at this Office,

At 25 cents per box,

Also, by the proprietors, at wholesale and retail, at No. 15 New Street, Newark, N. J.

Blue Black and light colored Silks,

A FEW Pieces For Dresses, at the low price of 5s. 6d. per yard. D. LENOX.

Pennsylvania Money taken at par for Goods, at the Emporium. D. LENOX.

Just made up.

A VERY superior pail, with a slide milk strainer,—that can be taken off, and used either as a pail or a strainer, and easily cleaned. A very useful improvement. JOHN N. DENNISON.

Loco Foco Matches,

WARRANTED never to fail, for sale at this office. March 26th, 1839.

Sheriff's Sale.

In Chancery.

Between Elston Marsh, Complainant; and William Wells, et al. defendants.
Fi fa for sale of Mortgaged Premises.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, at Craig's Hotel in Plainfield, on the 27th day of January next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that certain lot of land and premises with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in the village of Plainfield in the township of Westfield, Essex county, and state of New Jersey,—and is bunted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at a stone in Centre street, at the rear of Fourth street lots and running up Centre street, north west 5 chains and 78 links to a stake in the middle of Fourth street—with that north east 1 chain and eighty links to a stone and David D. Tingley's corner—thence with his line south east 2 chains and 78 Links to a stone—then south west 1 chain and 61 links to the place of beginning, containing half an acre and 40 square links of land, being lots No. 27 and 28.

Also, all those two tracts and parcels of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield in the county of Essex and state of New Jersey—The 1st, Four tracts or parcels of land sold by James Lenox to the said William Wells and since bounded and bounded as follows—The first lot No. 5 begins at a stone in the middle of Third street and is Miron G. Olmsted's corner and running with his line, north-east 2 chains and 61 links to a stone in the rear of the street lots—with that line north east 90 links to a stone and Lang & Randolph's corner—with their line south west 2 chains and 61 links to a stone in the middle of 3d street—with that south west 90 links to the beginning containing 23580 square links of land; The 2d Lot, No. 17 begins at a stone in the middle of Third street and is Frazee Griffin's corner and running with his line south east 2 chains and 98 Links to a stone in D. T. Hill's line—with that and Sarah Leese's line southwest 90 links to a stone and A. Wells's corner—with his line north west 2 chains and 98 links to a stone in the middle of third street—with that north east 90 links to the place of beginning, containing 23820 square links of land. The third lot No. 22 begins at a stone in the middle of Third street and is Benjamin Stelle's corner and running with his line south east 2 chains and 98 links to a stone and Isaac Rogers' corner—with his line south west 90 links to a stone and corner—then with his line north west 2 chains and 98 links to a stone in the middle of Third street—with that north east 90 links to the place of beginning, containing 23820 square links of land. The Fourth lot No. 32, begins at a stone in the middle of Fourth street and is D. T. Hill's corner and running with his line north west two chains and 78 links to a stone in Frazee Griffin's line—with his line and Abraham Runyon's north east 1 chain and 61 links to a stone in the middle of Liberty street—with that south east 2 chains and 78 links to a stone in the middle of Liberty and Fourth streets—then with the middle of Fourth street south west 1 chain and 61 links to the place of beginning, containing 29463 square links of land

The Fifth tract or parcel sold by James Wilson to William Wells and is butted and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone in the middle of Fourth street where said street intersects New street and runs thence south 45 deg. West 1 chain and 12 3-4 links to another stone in Fourth street and corner of Abraham Runyon's land—thence with said Runyon's line north 17 degrees west 2 chains and 78 links to a stone, also a corner of said Runyon's and Frazee Griffin's line—thence north 45 degrees east 1 chain and 11 3-4 links to a stone in the centre of New street—thence along the middle of said street south 49 degrees east 2 chains & 7= links to the place of beginning, containing 29463 square links of land being lot No. 2 on a map of lots laid out on said Fourth street.

Also all that following tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter described, subject to certain exceptions of lots sold and hereinafter more particularly named, situate, lying and being near the village of Plainfield in the township of Essex and State of New Jersey, and is butted and bounded as follows, to wit, beginning at a stone planted in the middle of the road leading from Plainfield to Bonnel's mills in Union which stone is a corner of an acre of land bought by John Layton of John Wilson thence along the line of said Layton and of James Wilson's land, north 43 degrees east 6 chains and 73 links to a stone being James Leonard's corner—thence along said Leonard's line north 5° deg. west, 32 chains and 50 links to a stone in said Leonard's line which is the middle of said road—thence along the middle of said road south 51 1-2 degrees east 12 chains and 70 links to the place of beginning containing eighty acres and a half of land, more or less.

And also one other lot adjoining the last before described tract bought by said William Wells of John Gauntby deed dated September 26th, 1835, beginning at a stone in the middle of the road from Plainfield to Bonnel's mills in Union, being Drake's line—thence with his line south 49 degrees west 57 links to a stone a corner of the before described tract—thence with the line of that land south 44 degrees west six chains and 81 links to a stone in James Leonard's line —thence with his line north 49 degrees west 1 chain and 60 links to a stone in Samuel Vail's line—thence with his line, Vail's and Bonnel's and George Thorn's, and J. & J. Davis' and Benjamin Jennings' line south 45 degrees west 3 chains and 45 links to a stone in Cornelius Boice's line—thence with his and Ira Runyon's line south 45 degrees east 1 chain and 4 links to a stone and Ira Runyon's corner—thence and with his line south west two chains and 43 links to the place of beginning, containing 92-100 of an acre of land:—Excepting nevertheless out of the lot of land and premises first described in the last mentioned mortgage all the following lots of land which were sold and conveyed by the said William Wells previous to the execution of the last aforesaid mortgage to the persons hereinafter named, whose title and possession of the same are not to be affected by said mortgage which said lots are lots No. 1 and 2 sold and conveyed to John Wilson by deed dated January 7th, 1837, and certain other lots by which deeds are not now given, or are to be given, that is to say Lot No. 12, No. 19, No. 21, No 25 & 27, No. 31, No. 32, 33, 30, 35, 15 and 34, as mentioned in said mortgage.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.
Newark, Nov. 15th, 1839. 151 6t.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION

THE next session of this School will commence on Monday, the 4th of November, to continue twenty-three weeks.

Terms.

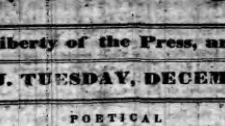
Common English branches, per quarter,		$2 to 4.00
Higher	"	5 to 6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course		7.00
Collegiate Studies,		10,00

Modern Languages an extra charge.

NELSON WHEELER, Principal.
Plainfield, Oct. 29th, 18 9. 3w

RED, Blue and Black INK, Sealing Wax, Leads for Pencils, &c. for sale at this Office.

POETICAL



From the Knickerbocker.

There is a sort of picturesqueness about the accompanying stanzas which will no doubt commend them to many readers. They were written upon the occurrence of an extensive conflagration, two or three years since, in the forests of New Jersey, in which an old 'cre ue' was burnt to death.

A Spark from an old Crone's Pipe.

An aged crone before her door
Was swaying too and fro,
Muttering and mumbling o'er and o'er,
Sundry things of long ago;
As some crack'd bell, with fading tone,
Repeating tones its youth has known.

Far in behind each yawning brow,
An eye was smouldering,
And well its fusire waiting now,
The thoughts of long ago;
Her gray locks floating on the blast,
Like shreds around a shattered mast.

No wonder men seemed cold to one
So strange and out of date;
Her very shadow in the sun
Seemed mimicking her state;
And moodily she turned away,
And dropped her broken pipe of clay.

What mattered all that aged crone
Could think, or say, or do?
'Twas little she had ever known,
And less her dotage knew;
Yet many long shall curse the day,
That dotard dropped her pipe of clay.

A light shone through her window frame;
She started, half afraid?
But knew not 'twas her funeral flame,
That she herself had made;
The moon is very bright,' she said,
And turned her in her narrow bed.

That sudden gleam of light was thrown
Within the gloomy wood;
And the tall trees appeared to moan,
And tremble where they stood,
Before the path of that fierce flame,
That glared upon them as he came.

A horseman on a di-tant height,
Had staid his steed to gaze;
He wondered at the glaring light,
That burned with fitful blaze
And could not think what it might be—
Perhaps some fire of jubilee.

But let him ride as he might ride,
That fire came fast behind;
'Twas spread ng far, 'twas spreading wide,
Before the rising wind;
Crackling and creeping up the trees,
And leaping forward on the breeze.

The bird had sung her evening song,
And fed each little one;
'Twas all she knew of right and wrong,
That duty she had done;
And with a melancholy cry,
She sheltered them, with them to die.

Like stragglers from a mighty rout,
The cinders seemed to fly,
And frantically to go
Their errand in the sky;
And the lone cabin's sudden glare
Told of the cruel spoiler there.

A mother in that lonely cot,
Had knel: beside her child;
And lingered, ere she left the spot
To wanderin the wild;
As if some spell were round his rest,
In that dear home which love had blest.

The lingering lessons of the day
Were shadowed still behind,
And in his feature's quiet play,
She watched the iovrice mind:
And now, too late, with thrilling scream,
She waked him from that gentle dream.

A little boy had wandered there,
Within the track leas wood,
And he had said his infant prayer,
And mournfully he stood,
And called upon his mother's name,
And in each rustle thought she came.

What though the oak, and pine, and fir,
Were crowded dark and grim?
He knew that he had come from her,
Could she not come to him?
Yes, she would come; and so he cried,
He kissed the knot her hands had tied.

The fire revealed, with ghastly light,
The robber's covert den,
Where quarrelling in desperate fight,
There lay two on bowed men,
With gasping breath, and glaring eye—
Neither would yield, though both must die.

Through misty a dun and hazy day,
The flames were raging still;

But now the sun's unclouded ray
On the wide world has smiled;
At length that fearful fire is o'er,
And the fierce meteor frights no more.

The gray smoke prevers in the air,
Where forests lately swayed;
The mother and the child lie there,
And there the boy is laid;
And where you embers still are bright,
The murderers lay in desperate fight.

The fire burns low with dying wail,
Its dreadful labor done,
As a tired soldier tells his tale,
When the fierce fight is done,
But many long shall curse the day,
That dotard dropped her pipe of clay.

Moral and Religious.

Reading too fast.—There lived in the immediate vicinity of an African preacher a respectable man, who had become interested on the subject of religion, and who had begun with some earnestness to search the Scriptures. He had read but a few chapters, when he became greatly perplexed with some of those passages which an inspired apostle has declared to be "hard to be understood." In this state of mind he repaired to our preacher for instruction and help, and found him at noon, on a sultry day in summer, laboriously engaged in hoeing his corn. As the man approached the preacher, with patriarchal simplicity, leaned upon the handle of his hoe, and listened to his story. 'Uncle Jack,' said he, 'I have discovered of late that I am a great sinner, and I commenced reading the Bible, that I must learn what I must do to be saved. But I have met with a passage here,' holding up his Bible, 'which I know not what to do with. It is this:—God will have mercy upon whom he will have mercy, and whom he will he hardeneth. What does this mean?' A short pause intervened, and the old African replied as follows: 'Master if I have been rightly informed, it has not been more than a day or two since you began to read the Bible, and if I remember rightly that passage you have mentioned is away yonder in Romans. Long before you get to that, at the very beginning of the gospel, it is said 'Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.' Now, have you done with that? The truth is, you read entirely too fast. You must begin again, and take things as God has pleased to place them. When you have done all that you are told to do in Matthew, come and we'll talk about Romans.'

Having thus answered, the old preacher resumed his work, and left the man to his own reflections. Who does not admire the simplicity and good sense which characterized this reply? Could the most learned polemic more effectually have met such a difficulty? The gentleman particularly interested in this incident gave me an account of it with his own lips. He still lives, and will probably see this statement of it.

Most readily will he testify to its strict accuracy, and most joyfully will he now say, as he said to me then, 'it convinced me most fully of the mistake into which I had fallen. I took the old man's advice; I soon saw its propriety and wisdom, and hope to bless God forever for sending me to him.'—*Watchman.*

There is no Bible but the Bible.—It is a lesson which the Christian learns more and more, that he cannot suffer any human authority to come in the place of the Bible, and be safe. Often does the man who becomes entangled and vexed with human speculations find, in returning to the Bible, a precious deliverance. It is like escaping from a valley thick with mists, the remnants of night, up to the hills, where the serene beams of the majestic sun-rise meet us. It is good to be here, in the exalted station, unprompted. Let us go to the Bible! Let us take it honestly—trustingly—fully. It never did—it never can—it never will, deceive us.—*Evangelist.*

The Bible only is the Religion of Protestants.—I am fully assured that God does not, and therefore man ought not, to require any more of any man than that which he believes the Scripture to be God's word, to endeavor, to find the true sense of it, and live according to it.—*Chillingworth.*

The Bible in Schools.—We take the following paragraph from a report on the Free School System, recently presented to the Legislature of South Carolina:

"The Legislature should insist, we think, in the provision of its acts, that the Bible should be a text book in all of its schools, and that religion should be more or less incorporated into its system of instruction. Knowledge unless it be accompanied by virtue, and the highest virtue is the fruit of religion, may only quicken the vice it was intended to eradicate, and sharpen for the crimes it was designed to prevent. Besides it would be adopting as a reading book, the best model of idiomatic English, and only beginning in the schools what is afterwards carried on in your higher places of education

Prejudice Overcome.—A Jew, travelling on the Erie canal a few years since, was very much injured in passing under a bridge. A pious lady on the boat sympathized very deeply with him, and rendered him all the assistance and attention in her power. A few days after, when the lady was about to leave the boat, he inquired of some of the passengers who she was. He was told him that she was a professed christian. "Ah," said he, "Christianity is better than Judaism."

Here was a Jew completely disarmed of his prejudices by the influence of example.—*Oberlin Evangelist.*

Thoughts in Affliction.—Better people than I have had as sore trials, yet uttered no complaint.

Christ suffered much. I ought to be willing to follow him. "If we suffer with him, we also shall reign with him."

Spiritual Husbandry.—I confess, Heaven is not the purchase or reward of your striving; no soul shall boastingly say this is the glory which my duties and diligence purchased for me; and yet, on the other side, it is as true, that without striving you shall never set foot there. Say not it depends upon the pleasure of God, and not upon your diligence; for it is his declared will and pleasure to bring men to glory in the way, though not for the sake of their own striving. As in the works of your civil calling, you know all the care, toil and sweat of the husbandman avails nothing of itself, except the sun and rain quicken and ripen the fruits of the earth; and yet no wise man will neglect ploughing and harrowing, sowing and weeding, because these labors avail not without the influences of Heaven, but *waits* for them in the way of his duty and diligence. Rational hope sets all the world to work.

Vice stings us even in our pleasure, but virtue consoles us even in our pains.

Nevertrido with a child nor speak beseechingly to it, when it is doing any improper thing, or when watching an opportunity to do so.

Do what you ought, come what may.—This proverb has stood the test of time. It ought to have an abiding place in every mind, and a controlling influence upon every action of man.

VARIETY.

The Courts of Vermont have been celebrated for many years, for the wit and amusing peculiarities of several of their Justices. A anecdotes are rife respecting them, from the rough and coarse humor of Harrington, to the more polished sentillations of his successors of later times. Nothing can be more racy than the following, which we are confident is now to a majority of our readers,

Judge —— had effected a settlement of accounts with one of his neighbors, a very parsimonious man, and found it impossible to make change within *three cents*, which the Judge said he would hand to the other at any subsequent period. Some days after, while the Judge was upon the bench, and in the midst of a cause, the avaricious neighbor, whose brains could not rest while the three cents were absent from his pocket, appeared in the court-room, and with slight ceremony, beckoned to his debtor to grant him an interview. The Judge, who was unfortunate as to stutter some at times, appreciated instantly the purpose of the applicant, and arrested the progress of the case with, "st-stop a l-l-few seconds' unt-until I sp-speak, to m-m-my neighbor P." He thereupon descended from the bench, and accompanied neighbor P. to a private room, and as he expected, received a demand for the delinquent three cents. He paid it, obtained a receipt, and returned to the court-room, proclaiming every one present with laughter, by the following remark:—"Th-they s-say, th-that at the m-moment an-any one d-dies another is b-b-born, and th-the soul of th-the one th-that dies g-goes into the b-body of th-the one that's b-born. Now when neighbor P. w-was born, *n-nobody died!*"

Amen-ia Plenty.—Chevalier, in his letters on the United States, says: "There is one thing in the United States that strikes a stranger on stepping ashore, and is of a character to silence his sentiments of national pride, particularly if he is an Englishman; it is the appearance of general ease in the condition of the people of this country. While European communities are more or less cankered with the sore of pauperism, for which their ablest statesmen have as yet been able to find no healing balm, there are no paupers, at least not in the northern or western states, which have protected themselves from the leprosy of Slavery. If a few individuals are seen they are only an imperceptible minority of dissolute and improvident persons, commonly people of color, or some of the wandering emigrants, who have not been able to adopt industrious habits. Nothing is more easy than to live and to live well by labor."

The Middlesex Mercury, a new paper lately established at Lowell, says:—"If the laws properly forbid a man to appear in the streets in woman's apparel—if they can forbid him to marry his grand-mother, they can certainly forbid him to set up a grog-shop, to make women widows; and to steal away the senses of their grand-mother's grand-children, by making them drunk!"

It is said that R. M. Johnson is courting a white woman. We object to it. A true patriot never "shifts his colors."—*Louisville Journal.*

How apt are men to condemn in others what they practice themselves without scruple! Plutarch tells of a wolf, who, peeping into a hut where a company of shepherds were regaling themselves with a joint of mutton, exclaimed: "What a clamor would these men have made, if they had caught me at such a banquet!"

We have received a pamphlet copy of a report of the American Silk Society, now or recently in session at Washington, by the Rev. D McLean, of Monmouth Co., in this State. It embraces many interesting particulars, concerning the practicability and importance of the silk culture, derived from several years experience. We make the following extract on earning cost and profit.

In regard to the cost of production, it is confidently asserted by many, that it can be produced for 2 dollars per pound. Mine cost me much more than this. My experience, however, satisfies me that it can be produced for 2,25 per lb. and I incline to the belief that it may be produced for 2 dollars. Produced on a farm in a small way, the cost will be next to nothing—the whole product will be clear gain. Now take the product of an acre as above stated, at 288 dollars, and allow this to be made at an expense of 2 dollars per lb. you have a nett profit of 192 dollars per acre! Allow the cost of production to be 2,25, and you still have a nett profit of 180 dollars. Again—take the product at 217 dollars (allowing the silk to be worth only 4,50 per lb.) and let the cost of production be 2,25 per lb.—the sum at which I know it can be made—and it is still affords us a net profit of 108 dollars. This last, I am persuaded, will be found more nearly to correspond with the actual results. If the price of the silk is more than 4,50 per lb. and the cost of production is less than 2,25, so much the better for the culturist. But the above results, very nearly, are produced in another way. The amount of help necessary to attend to one acre, or to 160,000 worms would not exceed the value of two females, 12 weeks each, and one male the same time—indeed, I do not believe it would require so much help—but admitting it should be the maximum average value of the help, would be here, 3 dollars per week. Including boarding—that is then the cost of producing 48 lbs. of silk, would be 108 dollars. And the value of that silk being as above stated $288, the nett profit would be $180! Or the value being only $4,50 per lb.; or the gross amount of $216, still the nett profit would be $108 per acre —exactly the result before stated—and this, let it be observed, is just 4 dollars more than the result shown by my experiment of last year. I believe, therefore, I have demonstrated, not by figures and on paper only, but by actual production of the silk, that every prudent culturist may safely rely on realizing a nett profit of at least $108, the first year, or 108 dollars while the price of raw silk continues what it now is. And I ask is not this sufficient! Ought not any reasonable man to be satisfied with this?

I entertain now an unwavering conviction that the silk business will triumphantly succeed in our country. That it promises to do more for the comfort of the indigent and dependent portion of the community, especially for indigent females, and to add more to the wealth of the nation than can now be told.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh, one of the agents employed by the British Government, to examine the disputed boundary line, made a speech on the first inst., at the dinner of the St Andrew's Society, in St. Johns, from which we take the following extract, by which it will be seen he professes to have made an important discovery:

"The cardinal rules, Gentlemen, for the pursuit of truth in all matters of science, and in all matters connected with the progressive improvement of mankind is to go from the known to the unknown. But this rule in the second article of the Treaty of 1783 is reversed; we are required to go from the unknown to the known. The second article directs the boundary between the two countries to be the North West angle of Nova Scotia, which is a point entirely unknown. By reversing the place of beginning, in a known point, we have been enabled to find the true line, which we trust will be satisfactory to both governments, neither of which is desirous to acquire territory unjustly.

The Fruits of Slavery.

A well known writer, who is remarkably authentic, and accurate in his statistics, has computed as follows:

That among the white population of Tennessee more outbreaking crimes are committed in a single month, than in Massachusetts, (with about an equal number of inhabitants) in a whole year;—that while the present white population of Louisiana is little more than that at Rhode Island, more appalling crimes is committed in Louisiana every day than in Rhode Island during a year;—that the present white population of Mississippi is but little more than half as great as that of Vermont, and yet, more horrible crimes are perpetrated by them every month, than have been perpetrated in Vermont since it has been a state, now about half a century;—That the present white population of Alabama is about the same with that of New Jersey, yet for the twenty years there have not been as many public deadly affrays, and of such horrid character in New Jersey, as have taken place in Alabama within the last eight months;—That the present white population of Missouri is 30,000 less than that of New Hampshire, and yet the insecurity of human life in the former state, to that of the latter, is probably at least twenty to one;—that the state of Arkansas, with about the white population of Litchfield county, in Connecticut, within a few months, has been the scene of a number of public affrays, with deadly weapons, of which the like has not in a single instance, been known in Litchfield county within the last 50 years;—That the present white population of Kentucky is perhaps 70,000 less than that of Maine, and yet more public fatal affrays have taken place in the former, within the last six months, than in the latter during its entire existence as a state.

Suspected Slaver.—The Baltimore Chronicle, of 5th inst. says, "It is learnt that during the week, the Marshal of this district has seized upon the schooner Ann, a vessel lying at Jackson's wharf, on suspicion that she is being fitted out to engage in the slave trade. The seizure was made under the act of Congress in such cases, made and provided. The Ann we understand, is a new vessel, and has not yet made a voyage.

The Cherokee troubles are settled. A letter of the 21st ult. from Fort Leavenworth announces the return of Col. Kearney, with 250 dragoons from a march from that post along the Mississippi Frontier, and into the Cherokee country, as far as Fort Wayne, on the Illinois river, near Fort Gibson. The movement was made in consequence of a rumor that the Indians intended to resist the attempt to execute a recent order from the Secretary of War to Gen. Arbuckle, to arrest the murderers of the Ridges and Boudit ot; and that they were preparing for war. On reaching Fort Wayne, Col K. learned that the rumor was totally unfounded—peace and quiet prevailed, and no resistance need be anticipated, beyond that which the murderers themselves may make; though there is a strong party who will strive to conceal them. The dragoons travelled 300 miles in 9 days.

The Washington Factory, on the stream known as the first river, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning about 3 o'clock. It was a large factory story building, owned by Mr. Hanford Smith, and occupied by a large number of Mechanics, for the manufacture of machinery, Cutlery, &c. The buildings and contents were principally destroyed, the former being insured for $3,000. Some of the tenants were also insured—all in New York or Philadelphia. We have seen no estimate of the aggregate loss; nor do we know how the fire originated.—*Newark Daily*, 21st inst.

Congress.

Friday, Dec. 20.—After a perplexed debate on points of order in the House, the resolution to have the Hon. Whig member sworn, again came up. Mr. Adams spoke at length in their favor, and the debate was continued for some time.—The resolution was at length put, and lost, by the following vote—yeas 112, nays 116.

So the house refused to have them sworn, thus rejecting their claims for the third time.

Saturday, Dec. 21.—The House completed its organization by electing Hugh A. Garland, Clerk. He received 118 votes: St. Clair Clark, whig, 106, and R. C. Mason, conservative, 8.

On Monday, the long expected President's Message was received. As we received it so late in the week, we are able to give but a part of it to our readers this week.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives;

I regret that I cannot on this occasion congratulate you that the past year has been one of unalloyed prosperity. The ravages of fire and disease have painfully afflicted otherwise flourishing portions of our country; and serious embarrassments yet derange the trade of many of our cities. But notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, that general prosperity which has been heretofore so bountifully bestowed upon us by the Author of all good, still continues to call for our most grateful gratitude. Especially have we reason to rejoice in the exhuberant harvests which have lavishly recompensed well directed industry, and given to it that sure reward which is vainly sought in visionary speculations. I cannot indeed view without peculiar satisfaction, the evidences afforded by the past season of the benefits that spring from the steady devotion of a free husbandman to his honorable pursuit. No means of individual comfort is more certain, and no source of national prosperity is so sure. Nothing can compensate a people for a dependence upon others for the bread they eat; and that cheerful abundance on which the happiness of every one so much depends, is to be looked for nowhere with such sure reliance as industry of the agriculturist and the bounties of the earth.

With foreign countries, our relations exhibit the same favorable aspect which was presented in my last annual message, and afford continued proof of the wisdom of the pacific, just, and forbearing policy adopted by the first Administration of the General Government, and pursued by its successors. The extraordinary powers vested in me by an act of Congress, for the defence of the country in an emergency considered as far probable as to require that the Executive should possess ample means to meet it have not been exerted. They have, therefore, been attended with no other result than to increase, by the confidence reposed in me, my obligations to maintain with religious exactness, the cardinal principles that govern our intercourse with other nations. Happily, in our pending questions with Great Britain, out of which this unusual grant of authority arose, nothing has occurred to require its exertion; and as it is about to return to the Legislature, I trust that no future necessity may call for its exercise by them, or its delegation to another department of the General Government.

For the settlement of our North Eastern boundary, the proposition promised by Great Britain for a commission of exploration and survey, has been received, and a counter project, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, is now before the British Government for its consideration. A just regard for the delicate state of this question, and a proper respect for the natural impatience of the state of Maine, not less than a conviction that the negotiation has been already protracted longer than is prudent on the part of either Government, have led me to believe that the present favorable moment should on no account be suffered to pass without putting the question forever at rest. I am confident that the Government of her Britanic Majesty will take the same view of this subject, as I am persuaded it is governed by desires equally strong and sincere for the amicable termination of the controversy.

To the intrinsic difficulties of questions of boundary lines, especially those described in regions unoccupied, and but partially known, is to be added in our country the embarrassments necessarily arising out of our Constitution, by which the General Government is made the organ of negotiating, and deciding upon the particular interests of the states on whose frontiers these lines are to be traced. To avoid another controversy in which a state government might rightfully claim to have her wishes consulted, previously to the conclusion of conventional arrangements concerning her rights of jurisdiction or territory, I have thought it necessary to call the attention of the Government of Great Britain to another portion of our north-eastern dominion, of which the division still remains to be adjusted. I refer to the line from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, stipulations 5 & 6 of the settlement of which are to be found in the 7th article of the treaty of Ghent. The Commissioners appointed under that article by the two governments having differed in their opinions, made separate reports, according to its stipulations, upon the points of disagreement, and these differences are now to be submitted to the arbitration of some friendly sovereign. The disputed points should be settled and the line designated, before the Territorial Government, of which it is one of the boundaries, takes its place in the Union as a State; and I rely upon the cordial co-operation of the British Government to effect that object.

There is every reason to believe that disturbances like those which agitated the neighboring British Provinces will not again prove the sources of border contentions, or interpose obstacles to the continuance of that good understanding which it is the mutual interest of Great Britain and the United States to preserve and maintain.

Within the Provinces themselves tranquility is restored, and on our frontier that misguided sympathy in favor of what was presumed to be the general effort in favor of popular rights, and which in some few instances misled a few of our more inexperienced citizens, has subsided into a rational conviction strongly opposed to all intermeddling with the internal affairs of our neighbors. The people of the United States feel, as it is hoped they always will, a warm solicitude for the success of all who are sincerely endeavoring to improve the political condition of mankind. The enormous feeling they cherish towards the most distant nations; and it was natural, therefore, that it should be awakened with more than common warmth in behalf of their immediate neighbors. But it does not belong to their character, as a community, to seek the gratification of those feelings in acts which violate their duty as citizens, endanger the peace of their country, and tend to bring upon it the stain of a violated faith towards foreign nations. If, seduced to some benefit or others, they appear for a moment to lose sight of the permanent obligations imposed upon them, as citizens, they are seldom long misled. From all the information I receive, confirmed to some extent by personal observation, I am satisfied that no one can now hope to engage in such enterprises without encountering public indignation, in addition to the severest penalties of the law.

Recent information also leads me to hope that the emigrants from her majesty's Provinces, who have sought refuge within our boundaries, are disposed to become peaceable residents, and to abstain from all attempts to endanger the peace of that country which has afforded them an asylum. On a like occurrence on both sides of the line, it is satisfactory to reflect, that in almost every complaint against our country, the offence may be traced to emigrants from the Provinces who have sought refuge here. In the few instances in which they were aided by citizens of the United States, the acts of these misguided men were not only in direct contravention of the laws and well known wishes of their own government, but met with the disapprobation of the officers of the United States.

I regret to state the appearance of a different spirit among her majesty's subjects in the Canadas. The sentiments of hostility to our people and institutions, which have been so frequently expressed there, and the disregard of our rights which has been manifested on some occasions, have, I am sorry to say, been applauded and encouraged by the people, and even by some of the subordinate local authorities, of the Provinces. The chief officers in Canada fortunately have not entertained the same feeling, and have probably prevented excesses that must have been fatal to the peace of the two countries.

I look forward anxiously to a period when all the transactions which have grown out of this condition of our affairs, and which have been made the subjects of complaint and remonstrance by the two governments respectively, shall be fully examined, and the proper satisfaction given where it is due from either side.

Nothing has occurred to mar the harmony of our intercourse with Austria, Belgium, Denmark France, Naples Portugal, Prussia, Russia, or Sweden. The internal state of Spain has sensibly improved, and is well grounded hope exists that the return of peace will restore to the people of that country their former prosperity, and enable the Government to fulfil all its obligations at home and abroad. The Government of Portugal, I have the satisfaction to state, has paid in full the eleventh and last instalment due to our citizens for the claims embraced in the settlement made with it on the 3d March, 1837.

I lay before you treaties of commerce made with the Kings of Sardinia and of the Netherlands, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the adjournment of Congress. The liberal principles of these treaties will recommend them to your approbation. That with Sardinia is the first treaty of commerce ever formed between the people, and it will, I trust, answer the expectations of the present sovereign, by aiding the developement of the resources of his country, and stimulating the enterprise of his people. That with the Netherlands happily terminates a long existing subject of dispute, and removes from our future commercial intercourse all apprehension of embarrassment. The king of the Netherlands has given to further illustration of his character for justice, and of his desire to remove every cause of dissatisfaction, made compensation for an American vessel captured in 1800 by a French privateer, and carried into Curacoa, where the proceeds were appropriated to the use of the colony, then, and a short time after, under the dominion of Holland. The death of the late Sultan has made no alteration in our relations with Turkey. Our newly appointed Minister Resident has reached Constantinople, and I have received assurances from the present ruler that the obligations of our treaty, and those of friendship will be fulfilled by himself in the same spirit that actuated his illustrious father.

I regret to be obliged to inform you that no convention for the settlement of the claims of our citizens upon Mexico has yet been ratified by the Government of that country. The first convention formed for that purpose was not presented by the president of Mexico for the approbation of its congress, from a belief that the king of Prussia, the arbitrator in case of disagreement in the joint commission to be appointed by the United States and Mexico, would not consent to take upon himself that friendly office. Although not entirely satisfied with the course pursued by Mexico, I felt no hesitation in receiving in a most conciliatory spirit the explanation offered, and also cheerfully consented to a new convention, in order to arrange the payments proposed to be made to our citizens, in a manner which, while equally just to them, was deemed less onerous to Mexico. Relying confidently upon the intentions of Mexico, Mr. Ellis was directed to repair there, and diplomatic intercourse has been resumed between the two countries. The new convention has, he informs us, been recently submitted by the president to its congress, under circumstances which promise a speedy ratification; a result which I cannot doubt.

Instructions have been given to the commissioner of the United States under our convention with Texas, for the demarcation of the line between us and that Republic. The commissioners of both governments met in New Orleans in August last. The joint commission was organized, and adjourned to October 12th. It is presumed to be now in the performance of its duties.

The new Government of Texas has shown its desire to cultivate friendly relations with us, by a prompt reparation for injuries complained of in the cases of two vessels of the United States.

With Central America a convention has been concluded for the renewal of its former treaty with the United States. This was not ratified before the departure of our late Charge d'Affaires from the country, and a copy of it brought by him was not received before the adjournment of the Senate at the last session. In the meanwhile, the period limited for the exchange of ratifications having expired, I deemed it expedient in consequence of the death of the Charge d'Affaires, to send a special agent to Central America, to arrange anew the affairs of our mission there, and to arrange with that Government an extension of the time for the exchange of ratifications.

The commission created by the States which formerly composed the Republic of Columbia for adjusting the claims against the Government, has by a very unexpected construction of the treaty under which it acts, decided that no provision exists for those claims of citizens of the United States which arose from capture by Columbian privateers, and were adjudged against the claimants in the judicial tribunals. This decision will compel the United States to apply to the several governments formerly united for redress. With all these—New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, a perfectly good understanding exists. Our treaty with Venezuela is regularly renewed into extension, and that country in the enjoyment of tranquility, is gradually advancing in prosperity under the guidance of its present distinguished President, General Paez With Ecuador, a liberal Commercial convention has lately been concluded which will be transmitted to the Senate at an early day.

With the great American empire of Brazil our relations continue unchanged, and does our friendly intercourse with the other Government of South America—the Argentine Republic, and the Republics of Uruguay, Chili, Peru and Bolivia. The dissolution of the Peru-Bolivian confederation may occasion some temporary inconvenience to our citizens in that quarter, but the obligations on the new Governments, which have arisen out of that consideration to observe its treaty stipulations, will no doubt be understood, that it is presumed that no indisposition will exist to fulfil those which it contracted with the United States.

(*Concluded next week.*)

Bank Note List.

Banks.	per ct. disc.
MAINE.	
All the good banks	1
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
All the good banks,	1
Wolfborough,	no sale
VERMONT.	
Manchester,	1
Bennington, and St. Albans, Banks of	5 a 10
Vergennes, and Woodstock, do	do
Essex, and Windsor, do	no sale
The remaining banks	1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All the good banks	1
RHODE ISLAND.	
Burrillville bank at Burrillville	broke
Farmers' Exchange at Gloucester	do
Eagle bank of Newport	fraud
Franklin at Providence	do
Farmers and Mechanics' at Pawtuxet	cl
All the others	1 a 4
CONNECTICUT.	
All except	par to 1
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co.	fraud
do Exchange Association	stopt
Connecticut River, Tolland	broke
Eagle of New Haven and Derby bank, Derby	do
NEW-YORK CITY	
All, whether Safety Fund, Red Back, &c. except	par
Agency & ex. bk.—Chatham st bk—Chelsea—Ex. bk. (J. Barker's)—Franklin—Do. Man. Co.—Lumber association—Manhattan ex. bk.—Do. association—Mar. & Mech. Do.—Merchants' ex. bk.—N. Y. ex. bk.—N. Y. Loan co.—Tenth Ward bk.—U. S. ex. co.—Washington banking co.—and Wool Growers' bk.—all fraud	broke
NEW YORK STATE.	
Safety Fund, near the city and River	par to 1
do in the West	2 a 3
Red Back	par a 4
Commercial bank, Albany,	1
Lansingburg bank,	1
Long Island bank, Brooklyn,	par
Bank of Utica,	1-2 a 1
N. Y. State bank, Albany	1-2
Bank of Syracuse	3
NEW JERSEY	
Newark banks—the State banks—Belvidere—Commercial of Camden & Amboy—Jackson—Paris & Mercky's Middletown Pt.—Morris canal—do county—People's bank at Patterson—Orange—Sussex—and Union bank at Dover, all	par to 1
The remainder of the good banks	5 a 7
PENNSYLVANIA.	
All the good banks	6 a 7

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal,	5 87	to 6 00
Rye Flour,	4 25	4 62½
Indian Meal,	4 00	4 00
Grain.—Virginia Wheat,		1 10
Rye, weighing 56 lb.		70
Corn, yellow, northern,	62	—
Do. white L. I. & Jersey,	62	—
Do. southern,	61	—
Barley	68	to 70
Oats,	28	to 34
Peas, white dry,		12 00
White Beans,	15 00	to 16 00
Molasses.—New Orleans	27	to 29
Havana, Matanzas,	23	to 24
Provisions.—Beef, mess,	12 00	to 13 00
Do. prime,	9 50	to 8 75
Butter, dairy	14	to 20
Do shipping	12	to 12
Hog's Lard,	11	to 11
Pork mess, bri.	14 00	to
Do. prime,	10 00	to 13 00
Cheese, American,	9	to 10
Hams	10	to
Rice, 100 lbs.	3 00	to 3 37
Candles.—Mould,	$0 15	to 0 16
Dipped,	13	to 14
Sperm,	41	to 42
Coffee.—Cuba,	10	to 12
Java,	12	to 14
Cotton.—New Orleans,	13	to 14
Uplands	10	to 14
Fish.—Dry Cod, cwt.		3 00
Pickled Cod, bri	3 50	to 4 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.	18	to 00
Mackerel, No. 1, bri.	11 50	to 12 25
Mackerel, No. 2,	9 42	to 10 25
Mackerel, No. 3	6 25	to 7 30
Salt.—St. Ubes, bushel,		39
Liverpool, blown, sack,	1 75	to 2 00
Sugars.—St. Croix	8	to 10
New Orleans	6	to 8
Lamp,	14	to 15
Loaf,	15	to 17
Tallow.—American,	11	to 17
Teas.—Imperial and Gu powder,	42	to 1 50
Hyson and Young Hyson,	37	to 62
Bohea	27	to 28

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday, December 31, 1839.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Destructive Storm at the East.—Owing to the number of communications to be inserted in our last paper, we were obliged to leave out an account of a severe gale and storm, which occurred on the New England coast, on Sunday the 15th inst. The following account is from the Newark Daily Advertiser:

A great amount of marine property, and at least 50 lives were destroyed at Boston and along the Massachusetts coast, by the terrific N. E. storm of the 15th inst. The various particulars as reported in the eastern papers, would occupy several columns. The wind blew with great fury from the East all day at Boston, and increased to a hurricane during the night. The vessels lying at the wharves were nearly all injured.—We count in the list at Boston, 11 schrs. 12 brigs, and 6 ships that were materially injured; several schrs. were sunk.

At Charlestown Navy Yard (opposite Boston) the sloop of war, Concord broke loose and drove against the Columbus, 74, damaging both vessels. Several chimnies and sheds were blown down.

The damage done to trees, fences, barns and other buildings in this vicinity is very great.

A schooner was driven ashore at Nahant, two men drowned, and two got ashore nearly exhausted.

But the greatest fury of the storm was felt along the coast beyond Boston. The Gloucester Telegraph (at Cape Ann) enumerates 60 vessels that suffered more or less—21 having been totally wrecked on the shore. Upwards of 50 dead bodies were strewn with the fragments of the beach. Among the heart-rending scenes described, by the citizens who were on the beach all night, was a schooner in plain sight, totally at the mercy of the sea, with the crew lashed to the shrouds. The storm was so violent that it was impossible to relieve them, and they were finally submerged.

The damage at Salem was comparatively light. At Marblehead every vessel but one was driven ashore. Four dead bodies were found in a wreck at Ipswich. At Newburyport, the damage was light.

At Barnstable, Cape Cod; Plymouth, Kingston, Portsmouth, New Bedford and Providence, the storm was not severe.

During the gale at Gloucester, the schr. Van Buren, manned by Andrew Parker, jr. and John Parker, went out and rescued about 50 persons.

All the banks in Providence, R. I. have resumed specie payments, and the resumption is about to become general in that state.

It is the prevailing opinion that the banks in Philadelphia will resume in February. The chief present difficulty is said to be the eastern debt. This has been greatly but not wholly reduced, and as specie continues to be exported by almost every European packet, the bankers in that city are naturally apprehensive, while exchange continues against them.

Shares of the Schuylkill bank, Philadelphia, have been sold since its suspension a short time since, at $2,50 cts. per share.

Youth's Cabinet.—We invite the attention of the public to the Prospectus of the Third Volume of this excellent paper for children, which will be found in our columns. We are well acquainted with the paper, and cordially agree in all the recommendations the Prospectus contains. Any wishing to subscribe can see specimens at this office.

Counting-House

ALMANAC,

for

1840.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesd.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturd'y.
January.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
February.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	
March,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	
April,						4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	
May,							2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
July,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
August,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
September,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
October,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
November,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
December,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Congress.—The only business transacted on Monday, was the election of door-keeper. On Tuesday, the President's Message was received, and on Tuesday evening, both houses adjourned to Friday morning.

Newly Invented Skates.—We have before us one of the most remarkable contrivances we have of late seen. It is a specimen of a pair of skates, invented by Wm. Wallace, of Maine, watchmaker, and in the highest degree creditable to that gentleman's scientific skill and perseverence. The machinery of this little locomotive is so arranged that it is equally serviceable on ice or on a smooth foot-path, (a fi-gged footway for instance.) It consists of two perpendicular plates of iron, with pieces inserted between them, to allow a free rotary motion to three wheels, revolving along the extent covered by the foot. These wheels revolve by the action of skating, and with the addition of a horizontal plate of wood, elevate the sole of the foot above the surface. There is also a large wheel at the end, with a ratchet or click wheel attached, on the outside of one of the perpendicular plates, for the purpose of keeping the one foot from retrograding while the other is progressing forward. We are somewhat surprised that a machanical idea of the same kind has not before suggested itself.—*Belfast Whig.*

Greenough's Statue of Washington for the Capitol at Washington, upon which he is now engaged in Italy, by order of Congress, is thus described in a letter from Florence;

But the object most interesting, and to which we were finally introduced, was the statue of Washington by our own artist, Greenough, destined for the rotunda of the Capitol. It is at present in the hand of the designer, but some time must still be spent in getting it to Florence and giving the last touches; and two years may elapse before it takes its destined place. The material is of a coarser grain than the first rate statuary marble, which is next to impossible to obtain in sufficient size for so huge a work. The hat dropped figure is in a sitting posture, and exhibits great dignity and force. The countenance in serene majesty, is from the best model familiar to every American as that of his father, and the whole work when finished, will be found worthy of the good fame of the artist. In looking upon the immense mass of marble, one is puzzled to know how it can safely be floated across the Atlantic. Even a ship of the line can only take it upon deck.

A party of 100 emigrants from the pine-clad mountains of Norway, passed through Chicago a short time since to settle in Wisconsin.

A great man is one who can make his children mind him when he is out of sight.

American Mechanics.—The Philadelphia National Gazette publishes testimonials lately received by Wm. Norris, from the Imperial Ferdinand Railroad, in Austria, the Vienna and Raab Railroad, and the Chief Engineers and Directors of the Berlin and Potsdam Railroad in Prussia. All concur in representing the steam-engines of Mr Norris, of Philadelphia, as having "exceeded their expectations; being far superior to" the best of any English manufacture."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

I Cole, Esq. $3.75; L. M. Force, 1,25; E. Kirkpatrick, 1,00; Benj. Jennings, 88; N. Needham, 50.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

MARRIED.

In Plainfield, on the 23d inst. by the Rev. Lewis Bond, Frederick Kingman, to Sarah, daughter of John Wilson, Esq.

Three Knee Sleds,

ONE ready ironed.—Also,—One slab sled, for Sale by LEWIS M. FORCE.

Dec. 0, 1839. 54 2m pd.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. N. NEEDHAM,

Teacher of Dancing

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he would be willing to open a School for instruction, in Dancing the present winter, provided a sufficient number of scholars, (15 or 20) should desire,—and he began to obtain a knowledge of the wishes of the inhabitants, he would request all in favor of a School of this kind to meet him at Mr. Craig's Hotel, on Saturday evening of this week, Jan. 4th, at 6 o'clock.

A handsome style of Dancing, and a variety of new and fashionable Cotillions, Spanish Dances, Fancy Dances, &c. will be taught, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction. Particular attention will be paid to improve the demeanor and manners of those entrusted to his care.

TERMS.—Three dollars for a quarter of 12 lessons —Scholars admitted to Public Balls.

Plainfield, Dec. 30, 1839. 54 1wpd.

Youth's Cabinet.

EDITED BY N. SOUTHARD.

Prospectus of Vol III. Commencing Jan. 2, 1840

THIS Paper which was begun without a subscription, has existed two years, in the midst of a host of competitors, securing many friends, and receiving the warm commendation of about one hundred editors and many parents and teachers.

"You have no idea of the eagerness with which my little girl gets your paper," said a father a few days ago. "It would be a grand thing to introduce as a reading book in common schools," said a distinguished laborer in the cause of education.

"It is just such a paper as we desire to have placed weekly in the hands of our Children," says the Christian Herald. "We have never known a paper in which children take so deep an interest," says the Waldo (Maine) Gazette.

"We have seen no paper expressly devoted to the young, which combines with more felicity, amusement and sound principles," says the *Bristol, R. I. Phenix.*

Its object is to do the greatest possible good to the hearts and minds of its young readers, in the most pleasing manner. To accomplish this object an increasing list of subscribers will enable the editor to devote an increasing amount of time and attention, and a number of able correspondents among the friends of the young at home, and missionaries abroad, will give it variety and interest.

The engravings, which average two or three each week, are not intended merely to please the fancy, but to illustrate truth, convey instruction, and deepen good impressions.

With it confidently presented to the favorable notice of all who love the improvement of the young, it has special claims on those who desire the immediate extinction of all forms of oppression, and who believe the best security for our own liberties, is a sacred regard for the rights of others.

It is published weekly at No. 9 Spruce street, New-York, at only $1 per year in advance; 5 copies for $3. 20 copies for $14. 30 copies for $18.

Albums,

A Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings, each.

Also Quarto and Octavo Bibles,

American Keepsake, by Clara Moral,

Love and Let Live, by Mrs. Sedgwick

Mammon; or Covetousness the Sin of the Church. A Poem. Price 25 cts. by Rev. John Harris

Young Man's Aid.—Methodist Hymns.—Pirate's Own Book. For Sale at this Office.

ATTENTION !

ALL PERSONS having any claims and demands against Pound & Laing, for Blacksmithing, Tailor's, Doctor's, or Butcher's bills, Freight, Lumber, Feed, Harness-making, Tavern-keeping, or for money, Printing, hired help, Groceries or Dry Goods, sawing lumber,—for hay, corn, oats, Wood, Lawyer's bills, Wagon-making, Insurance, or against Jackson Pound, are requested to call and get their pay, as the year 1838 is almost closed.

All NO—All indebted to Pound & Laing are requested to call and settle their accounts before the end of this year.—Jackson Pound has also many old accounts which he is very desirous to have settled to save costs, as soon as possible.

POUND & LAING.

Plainfield, Dec 1'th, 1839. 15t 5w

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES, Horse skin, Kid, Super Milled Gerodan, Fleeced, Cotton and silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s. D. LENOX.

English Merinos,

A FEW pieces English Merinos, fine quality double fold, for sale at 3s. 6d. cash. D. LENOX

Black Lace Veils,

LADIES' FANCY Cravats, and Dress Heads. A Good Assortment. D. LENOX

Course and Fine Salt,

Winter Oils,

DOUBLE Refined Sperm Oil, a very superior article

Cider Vinegar, very good. All For Sale by

Nov. 18. D. LENOX.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using his kind of wrapping paper, Merchants will save collecting bills. Try it. June 15th.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

ARRANGEMENT until further Notice.

On and after SATURDAY, the 5th inst. the cars will run as follows:—

Leave New York, from the foot of Market-field st. (Pier No. 1, N. R.) every day except Sundays, per steamboat Water Witch at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Elizabethtown for Plainfield at 8 o'clock, A. M. and at 5.15, P. M.

Leave Plainfield a quarter before 7 o'clock, and a quarter before 12, A. M.

Stages leave Plainfield for Somerville, by way of Bonnelstown on the arrival of the Trains.

Fresh air taken as usual which should be at the depot half an hour before the starting of each train.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 7th, 1839.

NEW BOOKS &C.

A GOOD Assortment of Miscellaneous Books, received this week, of which the following comprise a part:

Polyglot and other Pocket Bibles—Village Hymns Hannah More's private Devotions—Africanus Aikens Corabo, on the Constitution of Man—Essay on Man Abbot's Mother at Home—Child's Friend on the soul. Buck's Theological Dictionary—Pilgrims progress Help to the Gospels—Domestic Happiness Bush on Genesis—on Exodus—Bible Atlas Work of the Holy Spirit—Robert Hall Life of Dawes—Jennings Tenant—the Reformers Grimshaw's France—Napoleon—Greece—England The Waverley Novels, new uniform edition, 22 volumes, for sale separate, or together.

Thadeus of Warsaw—Vicar of Wakefield Goldsmith's Natural History, with Plates

Female Robinson Crusoe—Milton's poems

Pastor's Sketch Book—Ring Leader—Esop's Fables, Father Clement, and a variety of similar books.

Union Office, Dec 13th, 1839.

HOUSE & LOT,

For Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers its house and Lot for sale where he now resides, situated in second str-et just below the Classical Institution It will be sold low if application be made soon and on Liberal Terms.

☞ Oct. 9th. DANIEL OSBURN.

Once More !

STOVES AT HALF PRICE!

THE Subscriber has about 30 Stoves which he will sell very reduced prices, consisting of Positive celebrated Union Cook Stoves of different sizes; also Philadelphia Nine Plate Cook stoves of full sizes; Coal Stoves of various patterns; Also Six plate Stoves for shops, school houses, &c. Large and small Franklins

Persons who are in want of Stoves will do well to call, as the subscriber intends closing his business in his office. M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, Dec. 17th, 1839. 52 tf

Sugars, Teas, &c.

A Lot of Fresh Teas at 4s. 5s. 8s.

Sugars, at 4s. 5s. 6s. for 7 lb.

Super House Molasses, a very superior article.

Oats taken in trade at 3s.—Eggs at 20 cents—Butter at the Market price

Thankful for past patronage he solicits the favor of a continuance and invites the citizens and public to call and purchase if the goods suit them. D. LENOX.

Dec. 9th, 1839.

NEW YORK CANDY.

STEAM Refined Candy, a good Assortment, just Received at the Emporium D. LENOX

Just Received,

And For Sale at this Office,

THE PHANTOM SHIP, a Tale of the Sea, the first Novel, by Capt. Marryatt

The Old American Comic, and the Cricket Almanacs for 1840, with many others.

Professor Hovey's Travels in the West Indies.

Memoir of Mrs. Chloe Spear

American Liberties and American Slavery, by S. B. Treadwell, of Socraste

Poems, by a Slave, an acquaintance of Washington. A superior kind of Quills, also Common do.

Slate Pencils, Steel Pens, Friction Matches, &c.

☞ All the Books we have on hand are to let, at the usual prices.

Nov 4th, 1839.

New Goods, at the Emporium !

RECEIVED from Philadelphia and New York, the past week a great variety of Shawls Dress Ields De Laines, Prints, Merinoes, &c.—Styles and Qualities as follows:

Large White Merinoes, 8-4—Do. Black and Figured Kelsyle, 8-4—Large Light and dark Bombs.—Large German and Dolphin Shapes—Large Embroidered Scotch Merino—Colored Thibet Merino—Figured De Laines Shawls and Ields—Dark Valencia dress Ields—Prussian and Greenland—Silk Lace, and Cotton do.

Hat Ribbons.

A Few pieces of Fashionable hat Ribbons.

Bleached Shirtings

A Very good style of Bleached Shirting, at 1s. per yd

Umbrellas.

A Good Assortment of Large Cotton Umbrellas.

N. 1360. D. LENOX.

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Oct. 23d, 1838. 9t ly

Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of I. V. TRUMP & CO. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same with out further solicitation.

June 4, 1839. PHS. S. ALBERTI.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by WM. MILLS.

May 14th, 1839. 46 tf

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

House and Lot

At Public Sale.

SITUATED in the Village of Scotch Plains, on the corner of the Westfield Road, where Joseph M. Ludlow formerly lived. The House is new and convenient for a good sized family, with a shoe shop and kitchen attached.

Also, A Lot of Land,

Containing Sixty acres, situated in Somerset county adjoining lands of Jonathan H. Osborn, Joseph S. Dunby, Noah Parker, L. E. Bothwell, and others, about one mile from Scotch Plains, formerly the property of Levi Darby deceased. Said land is one half covered with a fine growth of timber.

The above property will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the 18th of January next, at the said house, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Conditions made known, and attendance given by WILLIAM DARBY, Jr.

Dec. 14th, 1839. Executor.

Furs ! Furs !

JUST Received, a lot of Fur Muffs and Tippets, which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Any article of Fur will be furnished to order, as I have made arrangements with a Fur Dealer who is now closing its business. I can furnish any article that may be called for on that line at short notice and for the cash at very low prices

Also, Silk and Tabby Velvets,

Dark Prints, Black cotton Hose Ribbed, Super Oxford mixt Satinetts, colored Cambric and a few pieces English Merinos, double fold, at 3s. 6d.

DAVID LENOX.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the subscriber now lives, situated in the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 3 cellars. For comfort and advantage of situation it is not surpassed in Plainfield. There is a barn, wood-house &c. also a well of purest water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money, and perhaps can be on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 1?9 tf.

Dissolution.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the name and firm of Leonard & Runyon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the late firm, either on notes due or book accounts, are requested to call and settle the same without delay, and those having demands against said firm will please present them. Being desirous of having the business of the firm settled up and closed, we hope our friends will not put us to the trouble of again inviting them to settlement, nor by delay make themselves unnecessary trouble and cost.

☞ The Books and papers of the late firm will be left in the possession of Mr. David Lenox, at our old stand, who will be happy to wait on those who may call to settle their accounts in our absence.

PHS. S. LEONARD,
JOHN RUNYON.

Plainfield, November 1st, 1839.

Just Received,

At this Office,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Journals, and Post Books, from 3 to 5 quires each, in different styles of Ruling.

Johnson's Rambler, in 4 vols. Writing Paper of all kinds. School Books, Lead Pencils, &c. &c.

The Christian Almanac, for 1840.

Dec. 9th, 1839.

Essex Orphann's Court.

Term of October, 1839.

John L. Heath, Administrator of Miers G. Olmstead, deceased, } Order to limit Creditors on a Presentation of Insolvency.

THE said Administrator having represented to the Orphans' court of the county of Essex under oath that the personal and Real Estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts of said decedent according to the best of his knowledge and belief. The Court thereupon Order and Direct that the said administrator do give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit to the above-named administrator their claims and demands against said estate, under oath or affirmation, within six months from this day, October 22d. A. D. 1839, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in said county of Essex and causing the same to be done also by advertising the same for the like period in one of the Newspapers printed in this state, which circulates the most generally in the neighborhood where said deceased resided.

By the Court, J. O. DRAKE,

48 2m Surrogate.

LEHIGH COAL.

500 TONS of the First Quality Coal, direct from the mines. For Sale in Lumps, or broken and screened, at the lowest market price.

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.

Rahway, Oct. 7th, 1839. 142 3m

Gold's Patent Bake Oven.

JUST RECEIVED, Gold's Patent Bake Oven, a very desirable article. Also, a lot of Britannia Ware, for sale cheaper than ever, by

July 22, 18?9. M. HATFIELD

Prices Celebrated Varnish

FOR Sale at the Cheap Cash Store of WESTCOTT & BULLMAN.

Plainfield Sept 14th 1838.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

Between James S. Vail, complainant, and James Thorne, et al, defendants.

Fi Fa for the sale of Mor gaged premises.

BY Virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expis for sale at Public Vendue at Craig's Hotel in Plainfield on the 8th day of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M. All that certain lot of Land and premises with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in Plainfield, in the township of Westfield, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey. Butted and bounded as follows, namely, beginning at a stone in Grace street being the road leading from Plainfield to Railway in the northeast corner of a lot of land released by complainant unto Elias Kirkpatrick, then along his line south 44 degrees west, 2 chains and 90 links, to a stone in Elston Marsh's, formerly Zachariah Webster's line and another of Elias Kirkpatrick's corners, thence along said Elston Marsh's line south 4 degrees east, one chain and 47 links to a stone in the middle of second street and Elston Marsh's corner, thence along the middle of Second street and William Dunn's line, north east two chains and 85 links to a stone in the middle of Penn street aforesaid, and to Samuel L. Pound's line—then along his line north 32 degrees west 1 chain and 33 links to the place of beginning, containing about 42-100ths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

JONATHAN OSBURN, Jr. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Nov. 30, 1839. 49 4w

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &C.

For Sale at the Office,

October, 1839.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THREE Experiments in Living—1 means. Living up to the means. 3 Beyond the means.—Tenth Edition—25 cts.

Fortune Telling Cards.—Hieroglyphic Bible Charade Template.—Poet Book.—Book of Love Daily Food.—Spinners and Jumping Jacks.

Anti-Slavery ALMANACS for 1840

SHAW'S PILLS.

A General Assortment of WRITING PAPER. A Plain Cap, Ruled do. at 1s 6d. or 2s. per qr. Also, Letter Paper, of the best quality, Plain, Ruled and Gilt.

BIBLES, well printed, and handsomely bound, at 87 1-2 cts. each; large and small.

Watt's Psalms and Hymns, large and small editions

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, Methodist Catechism.

Tissue paper, assorted colors.

Drawing Paper, coarse and fine,

Day Books, Blank, Memorandum, and Pass Books.

Pocket Books and Wallets, several kinds.

Ink stands, Steel Pens, Pen holders, &c.

600 QUILLS, first quality, at 75 and 50 cts. per hund.

Perforated Card paper, &c. &c.

A Large Assortment of TOY BOOKS, from 1 to 12 cents each.

Small Blank books.—Dream Books,

Song Books, several kinds, 6 to 6 cents

Album and Scrap Leaves,

Labels to put into book, 40 cts. per hundred,

Friction Matches. Pocket Combs, Wafers, Writing Ink, &c. &c. at the New York cash prices.

School Books.

Town's Spelling Book,

Peter Parley's Geography.—Olney's Do and Atlas,

Smith's Grammar.—Smith's Arithmetic,

Angell's Union Series, Numbers Two, Three, Four, and Five.

Colburn's Arithmetic.

Porter's Elementary, and common Copy Books,

Scriptural Testaments.—Pocket Testaments.

Adams' Latin Grammar,

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.

Historiæ Sacræ, and Cicero Delphini,

Phædrus's Fables, in French, with plates.

Murray's small English Grammar,

" English Reader,

Miller Reserve.—Grimshaw's United States,

Hutchinson's Xenophon. Clark's Cæsar. Vince's Flusions, and other second-hand Classical Books.

Miscellaneous,

Missionary Gazetteer, with plates

The Young Christian, by Jacob Abbott,

Whittier's Poems,

Memoir of the Rev. Elijah P Lovejoy,

Memoir of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, with a portrait,

The Golden Rail Road,

Bunyan's Holy War,

Conversations on Chemistry, with plates.

Illinois, with a map; containing also the emigrant's Guide to the West.

Pollok's Course of Time.

Baxter's Saint's Rest.—The Young Husband

Bible Gazetteer, 18 plates and maps,

Moore's Lalla Rookh.—Cowper's Task

Young's Night Thoughts,

Winter Evening Tales, by James Hogg

Lady of the Lake, and Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott,

Moore's Melodies.—Thompson's Seasons.

Routes between New York and Washington.

Almira and Melissa.—The Guilty Tongue,

MARRYERS Novels, complete in one large octavo Volume, well bound.

Baron Munchausen.—Providential Cure.

William's Poems.

Anti-Slavery,

Life of Peter Wheeler, with a portrait,

Life of Gustavus Vasa, with plates,

Beauties of Philanthropy, with plates,

Slave's Friend, 3 vols. with cuts,

Thome and Kimble's West Indies, with a map and an Appendix well bound.

The same in pamphlet form,

Alton Trials, with a plate.—Rural Code of Hayti

Clarkson on the Slave Trade,

Jay's Inquiry into Colonization and Anti-Slavery

Anti-Slavery Manual.—Mrs. Child's Appeal

Testimonies of Several Friends,

Life of Wilberforce.—Life of Granville Sharp,

Star of Freedom, with plates.—Light and Love,

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, with a portrait,

Button on the Slave Trade,

Jay's View.

Prose and poetical Works of E. H. Chandler, with a portrait, and Memoirs

American Slavery as it is, bound and unbound.

Anti-Slavery Record, in 3 vols.

The Fountain, &c. &c.

The following at Wholesale or Retail.

Foster's Essay on Decision of Character.

Child's Instructor.

Child's First Book.—Arithmetical Table Books.

Crook in the Lot, by Thomas Boston.

Three Lost Children.

Bonaparte's Guardian: or Book of Fate.—From a manuscript found in the Cabinet of Bonaparte (translated from the German. Price 6 cts each.

Goldsmith's History of Greece.

Fenelon's Telemachus.

The Approved RECIPE BOOK,

CONVERSATION CARDS, 12 cts.

MAGIC, OR AGE CARDS, 6 cts.

Blank Deeds,

MORTGAGES,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to let houses,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables,
EXECUTIONS,
BONDS, SUMMONS, &c. &c.

PLAINFIELD EMPORIUM.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by Leonard & Runyon, where he is now offering for sale *A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS*, Consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles,—among which are many of Fancy Goods never before offered in Plainfield.

Having made arrangements with an experienced merchant in New York, to purchase his Goods at Auction, he flatters himself that he can accommodate the citizens and the public with Goods to suit the times.—He therefore solicits a share of their patronage, and as he intends to sell

At very reduced Prices,

For cash or its equivalent, he invites the citizens and public to call and examine his Goods, and he will make it advantageous to them to purchase.

Also, A Good Assortment of Groceries, China, Tin, Cedar, and Earthen Ware.

All kinds of produce taken at the best market prices.

DAVID LENOX.

Plainfield, Oct. 14th, 1839.

Stoves for Sale.

1 Stanley's Cook Stove, and 1 Sheet Iron Coal Stove, For Sale by H. A. CORY.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield, in Warren township, on the public road leading to Bonhamtown. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land. Apply to this office. March 16.

☞ The article published below, concerning the secret popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest through out our country.

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,
OF GERMANY,
The Greatest of human Benefactors
Citizens of North and South America :

"To Louis Offon Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, (Europe) belongs the unquestionable honor of having given to the FREE LOOM OF THOUGHT to the science of Medicine —a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) is proved to be as well founded in truth as the "Sermon of Holy Writ"—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which boldly challenges his opponents to a fair, free, and public discussion before any occasioned by a disordered state of the Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body : Offon recently turning to the species for years before there was a prospect of his ever being known to the world, and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache. As invaluable precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the apparently healthy as well as to the sick, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "clayey bosoms" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that the great secret in the Art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade, and to crush it in the full grown ear.

"His illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your undisputed gratitude, and the gratitude of a world for the invention of his "MATCHLESS SANATIVE Whose healing fire may justly claim for it such a title to be ranked as eminently triumphant over our great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the measure to the Manchu Jews, and thereby proved it self the Samaritan of Physicians—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of Providence, a medicine, whose wonderous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber, by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing the gloom of the hour-glass of time into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a medicine of more value than the vast mines of Australia, or even the united treasures of the Chinese Empire which is extracted equally from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE FOLD POWER,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the inevitable grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a single drop, the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop accompany the Sanative.

PRICE.—Three and one-third tix dollars' ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

* A German Coin, value 75 cents.

A Certificate of three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION,

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are unsurfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public as a pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we beheld him in the highest contempt, believing and proving him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against us and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore deemed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was once unbounded, but our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, as amends of our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him to be a benefactor to the profession, and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of the medicine into some of our European hospitals is sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN L. BLEE, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1836.

CERTIFICATES.

Post Office, Jefferson, Mo. Dec. 12, 1836.

Sir,—Mr. A. Noyes, who has been in a debilitated state of health twelve years, unable to do any work, has received great benefit from the use of your Sanative, and thinks it will entirely cure him. Mr. Geo. Rassor was given over by all who knew him to be in a CONFIRMED consumption, confined to his room and mostly to his bed; but, after using less than a pint of the Sanative, and was able to do his own haying last summer. Yours, J. POWELL, P. M.

From J. Etheridge, Esq. Montrose, Pa. April 6th, 1838. Dear Sir,—Seeing in this place, who has been afflicted with the Consumption for a great number of years, has taken part of a phial of the Sanative; at the time he purchased the same was very feeble; not able to draw a pail of water, but now he is able to split wood and draw water by the ton. J. ETHERIDGE.

MILTON F. CUSHING,
Sole *Agent* for Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES.

JUST received at the new Hollow and Hard Ware store, the following House Keeping Articles:

Dinner Pots and Kettles
Griddles and Tea Kettles
Bed Irons and Cridirons,
Spiders and Fry Pans
Ball Metal Tea Kettles
Copper and Tin do
Common Iron do
Iron and Tin Furnaces
Brass Andirons,
Iron Shovel and Tongs
Britannia Tea Pots,
do Coffee do
Table Knives and Forks
Fancy and Common Bellows
Britannia Table and Tea Spoons
Britannia Lamps
Brass and Iron Candle sticks
Large and small Waiters
Brass Shovel and Tongs
Iron Andirons brass tops,

Together with a general assortment of Japanned and Plain Ware, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Roofing, Lead-ers, and all Jobbing done to order.

M. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, May 13, 1839. 41 ly

New Goods,

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of the most fashionable style of Spring and Summer Goods, and will sell them very low.

Call and see.

H. A. CORY.

April 27d, 1839. 16 tf

New Volume.

The First Number of the Seventeenth Volume OF THE

NEW-YORK MIRROR.

Was issued on the 25th day of June.

It contains two splendid Steel plate engravings, with original articles by T. S. Arthur, Cath. Hallock, Lee Sargeant, Esq. editor, and other writers of acknowledged eminence.

Fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano —and numerous cuts, with a number of etchings on wood, will embellish the present Volume, while its literary character will be maintained in its foreign correspondence, translations from the French, German and Italian Tales, Essays, Curious Historical Legends, American Reminiscences, Indian traditions, &c

No volume of the Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months, the subscription list has increased with a rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Its friends are more numerous, its resources more ample, and its conductors promise that their exertions to render it one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

The reader will admit, that a work embracing an immense variety of choice matter, most of it expressly written for its columns—containing superior engravings on steel, with copious selections of exquisite music, beautifully printed—altogether forming an immense volume of 416 imperial quarto pages—is, at the trifling subscription of five dollars per annum, afforded at a price unsurpassed in cheapness by any periodical ever published in any country.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1 Barclay-street, next door to Broadway, It is elegantly printed in the extra super royal quarto form, with brevier type and nonpariel type. It is embellished with splendid super royal quarto engravings, and several etchings on wood, from the first artists in the country, engaged for the Pianoforte, Harp, Guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely Engraved Vignette Title page, and a copious Index are furnished. The price is five dollars per annum, to be paid in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editor. No subscription received for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume.

WOOL CARDING,

Done at the

PLAINFIELD FACTORY

AT 6cts. per lb CASH. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. As wool left at Berry & Dunham's or Ayres & Bullman's stores, will be returned there when carded.

THOMAS STEAD.

Also, HAT BODIES,

OF all qualities, made of Wool, For Sale, or manufactured to order.

May 21, 1839. 122 6m

☞ **Important to the Public.** ☜

AN agency has just been obtained by

P. MOSHER,

DRUGGIST, NEW MARKET, N. J.

FOR the sale of Dr. Beach's Medical remedies, with a pamphlet illustrating the principles of the Reformed, or Medico Botanic Practice of Medicine, as practised by Dr. W. Beach, author of a practical Treatise in medicine, 3 vols. octavo, of which a few copies are now offered for sale.

To those afflicted with disease of any kind, the s is of the first consideration, as they have now within their reach, valuable medicines, the virtues of which have been well tested by the Proprietor, Dr. W. Beach, in New York, during a valuable and extensive practice for upwards of twenty years. The horrid effects of the common MINERAL treatment of the day are too well known to require any remarks here; you, or some of your friends, have experienced some of the baneful effects of it. Their health, or lives, have been injured by it or destroyed; and why persist in following it, merely because it is fashionable or customary, when you have within your reach, mild, safe and efficacious Vegetable medicines, such as are congenial with the system, and whose administration is in accordance with the laws of Nature—competent to elevate to restore you to health? Be resolved then, to renounce such a practice, and embrace a rational treatment, which experience has proved beneficial and judicious? Make one trial, and you will realize the difference, and ever after remain an advocat fthe Reformed, or Medico-Botanic Practice of Medicine, and which is based on the principles of Vegetable Physiology as developed by you, prepared with plain direction for disease generally. You have only to reach forth your hand, and by a little experience their blessings to procure only asks of you confidence sufficient to give them a fair trial.

Among the various medicines put up, and for sale by the subscriber, the following are particularly recommended as well deserving public attention and patronage :

For Bilious complaints, Beach's antibilious physic and Family Pills,

For consumption, cough, &c. } Pulmonary Syrup,
For Weakness and debility, " Restorative Bitters,
For Piles, " Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
For Liver Complaints, " Hepatic Pills,
For Dyspepsia, " Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
For Fever and Ague, " Fever and Ague Powder
For inflammation, " Worm powder,
For Fever, " Diaphoretic or Fever Powder,
For Bowel complaints, " Neutralizing Mixture,
For affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. " Diuretic Drops,
For salt rheum, tetter, &c. " Hepatic Wash and Ointment,
For Inflamation, " Compound Laurus Ointment,
For Rheumatism, " RheuOil and Sedative Syrup
For Sore and weak eyes, " Eye balsom or w
For pain in the back, side, or Breast, " Strengthening plaster,
For Ulcers, Burns, &c " Black orheating salve
For Fits, Croup, complaints

P. MOSHER, Druggist

Hat Tips! Hat Tips!

WE are now prepared to print Hat Tips at this office, on new type, with neatness and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hatters of Plainfield are respectfully invited to try it. April 13th.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has opened a Grocery Store, in the building one door east of *Dr. Craig's Office* to keep on hand a general assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of the following articles;

Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Pouching Teas; White crushed, brown, Havanna lump and New Orleans Sugars; Coffee, Rice, cheese, lard, butter, hams, smoked beef, flour, molasses, prunes, raisins, cocoa, chocolate, alum, Sal Æratus, Indigo, Salt Petre, Pearl Ash, Castile, elastic, sausage, powder and shot, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell as low for cash a arter as can be had elsewhere.

Call and see.

WM. WELLIS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT,

Commencing October 1st, 1839.

New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company.

New York, Newark, Elizabethtown and New-Brunswick.

Fare from Jersey City to Newark, 37 1-2 *cts.;*
—Elizabethtown, 87 1-2 *cts —Rahway,*
50 *cts—New Brunswick* 75 *cts.*

Brunswick Trains.

Leave New York, (at the foot of Liberty-street,)
At 9 o'clock, A. M daily.
At 4 3-4 P. M. do.

Leave New Brunswick
At 7 1-2, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
At 12 ½, noon, daily.
At 3½ P. M. daily.

Newark Accommodation Line.

From the foot of Cortlandt-street, New York.
Every day except Sunday.

Leave New York at 9, & 11, A. M. & at 2, 4, 4 3-4, & 7. P. M.

Leave Newark at 8, 9, and 10 1-2, A. M.; and at 1 1-2, 3 1 2, 6, and 10. P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty-st. at 9, *A. M.* and 4 3-4, P. M.

Leave Newark, at 1 and 10, P. M.

Fare between Jersey City and Newark, 37 1-2 cents.

☞ Passengers who receive their tickets at the Ticket Offices, receive a Ferry ticket *gratis*, and besides prevents confusion from delays after crossing the river.

☞ Tickets are received by the conductors only on the day when purchased.

☞ The Ticket Offices in New York is at the foot of Liberty-street and Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferries where the Boats start punctually at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is a the foot of Market street, and as New Brunswick a the starting place of the trains.

The Town Packs in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the depot, to meet the arrival and Departure of the Trains for 6 1-4 cents.

October 1st. 1839. tf

NOW IS YOUR TIME !

STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber would inform the inhabitants of this and the adjacent country, that he has on hand a large assortment of the most approved kinds of stoves, among which are the following.

Carche's Premium Cook Stove,
Pentley's Union do
Nine Plate stoves, all sizes, for cooking.
Hesse's Coal Franklin Stoves,
Church's Patent coal burners,
Russia Iron coal stoves, a very handsome article for parlors,
Small coal stoves, various patterns.
Six plate stoves for churches, &c.

Stove pipe, drip pans, boilers, tea kettles, all kinds Stove Furniture made to order, together with a general assortment of hollow ware.

The subscriber trusts that from 15 years experience in the stove business will enable him to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

M. HATFIELD.
40 tf

Plainfield, Sept. 22, 1839.

N. B. Always on hand, plain and japanned tin at wholesale and retail.

Notice,

MR. ELISHA RUNYON is general agent for the Plainfield Union and is authorized to collect dues, give receipts, receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper, &c &c. M. F. CUSHING.

The Farmer's 'Cabinet,

A Monthly Newspaper,

is published by JOHN LIBBY, No. 45 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, above Arch-st. To be had at Orrin Rogers' Book Store, No. 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

New York—Publication Office at the Book Store of R Pew, No. 19, Canal-street.

THE CABINET is published on or about the 15th of every month. Each number will contain 32 octave pages on good paper and fair type. The subjects will be arranged in appropriate order, as circumstances may require, and will be published as early as practicable.

TERMS.—One dollar per year, payable in advance.

The Cabinet, by the decision of the Post Master general, is subject only to Newspaper postage, that is one cent on each number within the state, and within 100 miles out of the state—one cent and a half on each number, or any other part of the States.

☞ Seven copies for five dollars.

All subscribers must begin with the volume, No. 1 or if volume, No. 6.

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1839. 28 tf

N. B. I am obliged to say that I cannot let Carpe go from my shop on Credit,—Cash or trade will an swer. J. D.

April 23d. 104*

More New Goods

Just Received, Consisting of

BLUE Black Gro de Berlin Silk, a few pieces colored Gro de Nap, Epiece Invisible Green Cloth, very cheap. Also, a few pieces Mousselin de Laines together with a good assortment of English and American prints.

For past favors bestowed upon us we offer our grateful thanks, and solicit a continuance of the same.

AYRES & BULLMAN.

April 9th, 1839. 16 tf

Peter's Pills.

PETERS' MACHINE MADE VEGETABLE PILLS

The widely established reputation of Dr. Peters' Pill is evidence of the necessity of any further elucidation of their great medicinal virtues. It is well known that they are not only on the blood, but also on the vital principle whence the blood has its origin, which they speedily cleanse and thus disseminate a healthy fluid throughout the system. Many eminent physicians, and numerous others the learned Dr. Peters, have applied Peters' Pills, in order to discover that portion of their composition, peculiar to each, which was the cause of such a novel and expedient parts which is the cause of such a novel and happy effect, but their efforts have as yet proved vain. This concealment of a secret was too many for confession that the doctor's generous spirit, however, spoke them. With that generosity of spirit, they have so characteristic of great learning and genius, they have submitted that Dr. Peter's Pills have this advantage over all other medicines in the same shape, namely that they act directly upon the chyle which forms the blood itself so that the former has this decided superiority over the latter, that the one is nourishment in better than the cure such as preventive and the other as beneficial. This peculiar effect, as has been already stated in the New York Medical Reports, is owing to expediency which exists between a certain ingredient in the Pills, and the insipient matter while undergoing the process of being formed into chyle. And such is the mystery of this connection, that no improper interference get into the blood, for all gathered together by the watchful agency of the pill, and passed into another channel.

Dr. Peters has three other peculiar advantages to urge in favor of his pills, namely—their smoothness, equality of size, and perfect roundness—all of which combined render them much easier to swallow than any medicine than any that has been heretofore presented. These happy properties are secured by his patented machine for the manufacture of globular substances, which turns out 500,000 pills a day. And the proprietor is confident that these pills are equalled into the box by a finer state that these pills are equalled into the box by a counting machine, not being touched by the hand, from steel grooved cylinders.

CERTIFICATE.

Although I am opposed to the principle of prescribing remedies or medicines, which the real constituents of which the public is not acquainted, and am of course opposed in general, to the introduction of such curatives into my practice, yet justice requires me to state, that agreeable to practice, yet justice requires me to state, that having in my drug store, the pills now known as "Dr. Peters' Pills" for the supply of those who might wish them, I was induced to try them in my practice in place of Lee's or Anderson's Pills, and have found them to be a safe, certain and efficient, and at the same time mild in their action, producing neither griping or nausea, and answering so well all the purposes to be met by an ordinary cathartic, that I now use them in my practice almost entirely in place of Lee's or Anderson's pills.

As a cathartic for ordinary purposes in families they are not surpassed—their utility to affections of the bilious cast cannot be doubted.

JOHN I. H. STRAITH, M. D.

Charlestown, Va. Jan. 18, 1839.

Prepared and for sale by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty st. New York. Price. 25 and 50 cents a box.

Ayres & Bullman, sole Agents for Plainfield.

March 26th, 1839. 14 tf

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Ices, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the 6 at three months $2.25; if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 within all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements if long, to secure an insertion must be sent in by Saturday morning, if short, they will be received if sent in by 9 o'clock Monday Morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar, and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without order, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of comm. nadvertisements

Dissolution.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the name and firm of Leonard & Runyon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persindebted to the said firm, either on notes due or book account, are requested to call and settle the same without delay, and those having demands against said firm will please present them. Being desirous of closing the business of the firm settled up and closed, we hope our friends will not put us to the trouble of again inviting them to settlement, nor by delay make it necessary to use disagreeable measures.

☞ The Books and papers of the late firm of Leonard, be left in the possession of Mr. David Lenox, at our old stand, who will be happy to wait on those who may call to settle their accounts in our absence.

JAMES LEONARD,
JOHN RUNYON.

Plainfield, November 1st, 1839.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1839.

John L. Heath, Adminis- } Order to limit Creditors on a
trator of Jos. O. Dia- } Representation of
ated, dec'd. } Insolvency.

THE said Administrator having represented to the Orphans' Court of the county of Essex under oath that the personal estate of the above-named deceased is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased according to the best of his knowledge and belief. The Court thereupon Order and Direct the said administrator to give notice to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit to the above-named administrator their claims and demands against said estate, under oath or affirmation, within six months from this day. October 2d, A. D. 1839, by setting up a copy of said order in six of the most public places in said county of Essex for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like space of time in two newspapers printed in this state, which circulates the most generally in the neighborhood where said decedent lived.

By the Court, J. O. DRAKE,
48 2w Surrogate.

LEHIGH COAL.

500 TONS of the First Quality Coal, direct from the mines, For Sale in Lumps, or broken and screened, at the lowest prices

CLARKSON & BREWSTER.
Rahway, Oct. 7th, 1839. 142 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

Between James S. Vail, complainant, and James Thorne, et al, defendants.

Fi Fa for the sale of Mort gaged premises.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Craig's Hotel in Plainfield on the 4th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. All that certain lot of land and premises with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in the township of Plainfield in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey. Butted and bounded as follows, namely, beginning at a stone in the middle of the road leading from Plainfield to Rahway and is the southeast corner of a lot of land released by complainant unto Eli a Kirkpatrick, thence along the middle of Second street and Elston Marsh's line south 62 degrees west 2 chains and 47 links to a stone in the middle of second street and Elston Marsh's line, thence along the middle of Second street and William Dunn's line, north 25½ two chains and 85 links to a stone in the middle of Second street aforesaid, and by Samuel L. Pound's line—then along his line north 58 degrees west 1 chain and 2 links to the place of beginning, containing about 13-100ths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff
Newark, Oct. 29, 1839. 48 4w

Houses to rent.

THE subscriber has a house to rent in Scotch Plains also two in Plainfield. Enquire of

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.
Oct. 23d, 1839. 92 1y

Call and Settle.

THOSE having accounts unsettled with the late firm of I. V. TRUMP & CO. are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without further solicitation.

June 4, 1839. THS. S. ALBERTI.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Lot of Free Labor Sugar, Coffee, &c. and for sale by WM. WILLIS.

May 14th, 1839.

Wells, et al. defendants.

Fi fa for sale of Mortgaged Premises.

BY virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, at Craig's Hotel in Plainfield, on the 27th day of January next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that certain lot of land and premises with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in the village of Plainfield in the township of West field, Essex county, and state of New Jersey—and is bound and bounded as follows—Beginning at a stone in the middle of the road leading from Elizabeth street into and running up Centre street, north west 2 chains and 78 links to a stake in the middle of Fourth street, then south west 1 chain and eighty links to a stone and David D. Tingley's corner—then southeast with his line south east 2 chains and 73 l nks to a stone—then south west 1 chain and 80 links to the place of beginning, containing one half an acre and 40 square links of land, being lots Nos. 27 and 28.

Also, all those two tracts and parcels of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield in the county of Essex and state of New Jersey—The 1st, Four tracts or parcels of land sold by James Leonard in the said William Wells and are bounded as bounded as follows—The first lot No. 5 begins at a stone in the middle of Third street and in Moses G Olmsted's corner and running with his line north-west 2 chains and 61 links to a stone in the rear of 24 lots—then south west with line parallel with Fourth and Laing & Randolph's corner—with their line south east 2 chains and 61 links to a stone in the middle of 3d street—then south west 80 links to the beginning containing 25620 square links of land. The third lot No. 23 begins at a stone in the middle of Third street and in Benjamin Beadle's corner and running with his line south east 2 chains and 61 links to a stone and Bailey Rogers' corner—with his line south west 80 links to a stone and corner—then with his line north west 2 chains and 61 links to a stone in the middle of Third street—with that north east 80 links to the place of beginning, containing 25620 square links of land. The fourth lot No. 24 begins at a stone in the middle of Fourth street and is Jr. T. Hill's corner and running with his line north west two chains and 72 links to a stone in Frazee Griffin's line—with his line and Abraham Runyon's line south 80 links to a stone in the middle of Liberty street—with that south east 2 chains and 78 links to a stone in the middle of Fourth street and Fourth street with the middle of Fourth street south west 1 chain and 6 links to the place of beginning, containing 29468 square links of land.

The Fifth tract or parcel sold by James Wilcox to William Wells and is butted and bounded as follows—Beginning at a stone in the middle of Fourth street where said street intersects New street and runs thence south 45 deg. east 1 chain and 9 links to a stone in Fourth street and a corner of Firman Runyon's land—thence with said Runyon's line north 17 degrees west 2 chains and 50 links to a stone, also a corner of said Runyon—thence along the rear of Third street lots north 45 degrees east 1 chain and 113 links to a stone in the centre of New street—thence along the middle of said New street south 45 degrees west 2 chains 7 links to the place of beginning, containing 32109 square links of land being lot No. 2 on a map of lots laid out on said Wells' street.

Also, all the following tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter described, subject to certain exceptions of lots sold and hereinafter more particularly named in the centre of New street—thence along the middle of the county of Essex and Elizabeth road north 7° links to the place of beginning, containing 32109 square links of land being lot No. 2 on a map of lots laid out on said Wells' street.

Also, all the following tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter described, subject to certain exceptions of lots sold and hereinafter more particularly named in the centre of New street—thence along the middle of the county of Essex and Elizabeth road north 45 degrees east 1 chain and 113 links to a stone in the centre of New street—thence along the middle of said New street south 45 degrees west 2 chains and 7 links to the place of beginning, containing 32109 square links of land being lot No. 2 on a map of lots laid out on said Wells' street.

Also, all the following tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter described, subject to certain exceptions of lots sold and hereinafter more particularly named in the centre of New street—thence along the middle of the county of Essex and Elizabeth road north 45 degrees east 6 chains and 73 links to a stone being James Leonard's corner—thence along said Leonard's line north 5° deg. west. 12 chains and 50 links to a stone in said Leonard's line which is also a corner of Ira Runyon's land—thence with Gaunt now by said William Wells—thence with the line of that lot south 45 degrees west 6 chains and 78 links to the line of said road—thence along the middle of said road south 51 1-2 degrees east 12 chains and 70 links to the place of beginning containing eight acres and a half of land, more or less.

And also one other lot adjoining the last before described thence by and with the line of Ira Runyon's Gaunt by deed dated September 25th, 1836, beginning at a stone in the middle of the road from Plainfield to Brooklyn and Scarpawn in the Daniel Drake's line—thence with his line south 42 degrees west 67 links to a stone a corner of the before described tract—the course of that land north 41 degrees east six chains and 81 links to a stone in the middle of the road—thence with his line north 40 degrees west 1 chain and 66 links to a stone in Samuel Vail's line—thence with his line north 41 degrees east Cannet's and George Thorn's and J. & J. David and Benjamin Runyon's line south 45 degrees west 3 chains and 45 links to a stake in Ira Runyon's line—thence with his and Ira Runyon's line south 45 deg. west 2 chains and 4 links to a stone and Ira Runyon's corner—thence with his line south west 35° chains and 43 links to the place of beginning containing one acre and 40 rods of land;—Excepting nevertheless out of the lot of land and premises first described in the last mentioned mortgage all the following lots of land which were sold and conveyed by the said James Leonard prior to the execution of the last aforesaid mortgage to the persons hereinafter named, whose title and possession of said lots are lots No. 1 and 2 sold and conveyed to John Wilson by deed dated January 7th, 1837, and certain other lots for which deeds are already given, or are to be given, and are lots No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 & 27. No. 31, No. 32, 33, 39, 35, 15 and 34, as mentioned in said mortgage.

JONATHAN OSBORN, Jr. Sheriff.
Newark, Nov. 15th, 1839. 151 4w

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION

THE next session of this School will commence on Monday, the 4th of November, to continue twenty-three weeks.

Terms.

Common English branches, per quarter,	$2 to 4.00
Higher " " "	5 to 6.00
Studies preparatory to a Collegiate Course	7.00
Collegiate Studies,	10.00

Modern Language as an extra charge.

NELSON WHEELER, Principal.
Plainfield, Oct. 30th, 1839. 3w

RED, Blue and Black INK, Sealing Wax, Leads for Pencils, &c. for sale at this Office.

during the present year have, I am happy to say, been very successful. The difficulties under which the Treasury Department has labored from known defects in the existing laws relative to the safe-keeping of the public monies, aggravated by the suspension of specie payments by several of the banks holding public deposites, induced the officers for public service vested in payment of public dues have been surrounded in a very gratify ng extent. The large current expenditures have been punctually met, and the faith of the Government in all its pecuniary concerns has been scrupulously maintained.

The nineteen millions of Treasury notes authorized by the act of Co gress of 1837, and the modifications thereof with a view to the indulgence of purchasers on their duty bonds, and of the deposite banks in the payment of public moneys held by them have been so punctually redeemed as to leave less than the original ten millions outstanding at any one time, and the whole amount unredeemed now falls short of three millions. Of these the chief portion is not due till next year, and the whole would have been already extinguished could the Treasury have realized a sufficient sum due to it from the banks, or those due from them during next year shall be punctually made, and if Congress shall keep the appropriations within the estimates, there is every reason to believe that the outstanding Treasury notes can be redeemed, and the ordinary expenses defrayed, without imposing on the people any additional burden, either of loans or increased taxes.

To avoid this, and to keep the expenditures within reasonable bounds, is a duty second only in importance to the preservation of our national character and the protection of our citizens in their civil and political rights. The creation in time of peace of a debt likely to become permanent, is an evil for which there is no equivalent. The rapidity with which many of the States are apparently approaching to this condition, admonishes us of the danger which, in a measure, is imperative to be disregarded. Our not the least important, is to keep the federal Government always in a condition to discharge with ease and vigor, its highest functions, should their exercise be required by any sudden conjuncture of public affairs—a condition to which we are always exposed, and which may occur when it is least expected. To this end, it is indispensable that its expenditures should be restrained within its receipts, as far as practicable, unincumbered. No circumstance could present greater obstacles to the accomplishment of those vitally important objects, than the creation of an ingenious national debt. Our own experience, and also that of other nations, have demonstrated the unavoidable and fearful rapidity with which a public debt is accumulated, when the Government has once surrendered itself to the ruinous system of supplying from loans its supposed necessities by new loans. The struggle, therefore, on our part, to be successful, must be made at the threshold. To make our efforts effective, severe economy is necessary. This is the sure provision for the national welfare; and it is, at this time, the best preservative of the principles on which our institutions of government depend for their purity and permanency. Simplicity and economy in the affairs of State have never failed to chasten and invigorate Republican principles, while these have been subverted by national prodigality, under whatever specious pretext it may have been introduced or fostered.

These considerations cannot be lost upon a people who have never been inattentive to the effect of their policy upon the institutions they have established for themselves; at the present moment their force is augmented by the necessity which a decreasing revenue must impose. The check lately given to importations of articles subject to du es, the derange ments of the operations of internal trade, and especially the reduction of our tariff of duties gradually taking place, all tend materially to lessen our receipts; indeed it is probable that the diminution resulting from the last cause alone, will not fall short of five millions of dollars, in the year 1840, as the final reduction of all duties to 20 per cent then takes effect. The whole revenue then accruing from the sales of public lands, if not more, will undoubtedly be wanted to defray the necessary expenses of the Government under the most prudent administration of its affairs. These are circumstances that will require the necessity of rigid economy, and require its prompt and constant exercise. With be Legislature rests the power and duty of so adjusting the public expenditure as to promote this end. By the provisions of the Constitution, it is only in consequence of appropriations made by law, that money can be drawn from the treasury; so instances has occurred since the establishment of the Government in which the Executive, though to constituent part of the legislative power, has interposed an objection to an appropriation b ll on the sole ground of extravagance. His duty in this respect has been considered fulfilled by requesting such appropriations only as the public service may be reasonably expected to require. In the present earnest direction of the public mind towards this subject, both the Executive and the Legislature have a high and delicate responsibility to which they will be held; and while I am conscious of my own auxiety to perform with fidelity this portion of my public functions, it is a satisfaction to me to be able to count on a cordial co-operation from you.

At the time I entered upon my present duties, our ordinary disbursements—without including those on account of the public debt, the post of fice, which grew out of an overflowing treasury, independent of the redemption of the public debt and trusts the expenditures of 17 and 18 millions in 1834 and 1835 had, by these causes swelled to 29 millions in 1836 and the appropriations for 1837, made previously to March 4th, caused the expenditure to rise to the very large amount of 33 millions. We have enabled during the year 1838, notwithstanding the contingent charge of Indian embarrassments, somewhat to reduce this amount; and that for the present year, 1839, will not in all probability exceed 26 millions—or 4 millions less than it was last year, with a determination so far as depends on me to continue this reduction. I have directed the estimates for 1840 to be subjected to the severest scrutiny, and to be limited to the absolute requirements of the public services. They will be found less than the expenditures of 1839 by over five millions of dollars.

The precautionary measures which will be recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, to protect fai hfully the public credit under the deficiencies and contingencies to which our receipts and expenditures are exposed, and especially in a commercial crisis like the present, are commended to your early attention

On a former occasion your attention was invited to various considerations in support of a preemption law in behalf of the settlers on the public lands; and also of a law graduating the prices for such lands as had been long in the market. Renewed, in consequence of their inferior quality. The experience of the act which was passed on the first subject has been attended with the happiest consequences, in quieting titles, and encouraging improvements to the industrious and it has also, to a very gratifying extent been exempt from the frauds which were practiced under previous pre-emption laws. It has, at the same time, as was anticipated, contributed liberally during the present year to the receipts of the Treasury.

The passage of a graduation law, with the guards before recommended, would also, I am persuaded, add considerably to the revenue for several years, and prove in other respects just and beneficial.

Your early consideration of the subject is, therefore, once more earnestly requested.

The present condition of the defences of our principal seaports and navy-yards, as presented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and, as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States.

In conformity with the expressed wish of Congress, an attempt was made in the spring to terminate the Florida War by negotiation. It is to be regretted that these humane intentions should have been frustrated, and that the effort to bring these unhappy difficulties to a satisfactory conclusion should have failed. But, after entering into solemn engagements with the Commanding Chief of the Seminoles, without any provocation, recommenced their system of treachery and murder. The renewal of hostilities in that territory renders it necessary that I should recommend to your favorable consideration the plan which will be submitted to you by the Secretary of War, in order to enable that Department to conduct them to a successful issue.

Having had an opportunity of personally inspecting a portion of the troops during the last summer, I gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the success of the effort to improve their discipline, by keeping them together in as large bodies as the nature of our service will permit. I recommend, the afore, that commodious and permanent barracks be constructed at the several posts designated by the Secretary of War. Notwithstanding their high state of discipline and excellent police, the evils resulting to the service from the deficiency of company officers, were very apparent; and I recommend that the staff officers be permanently separated from the line.

The navy has been usefully and honorably employed in protecting the rights and property of our citizens wherever the condition of affairs seemed to require its presence. With the exception of one instance, where an outrage, attended by murder, was committed on a vessel of the U. States while engaged in a lawful commerce, nothing is known to have occurred to impede or molest the enterprise of our citizens or that element where it is so signally displayed. On learning this daring act of piracy, commodore Reed proceeded immediately to the spot, and receiving no satisfaction, either for the murder of the officer or the plunderation of the plundered property, inflicted severe and merited chastisement on the barbarians.

It will be seen by this Report of the Secretary of the Navy respecting the disposition of our ships of war, that it has been deemed necessary to station a competent force on the coast of Africa, to prevent a fraudulent use of our flag by foreigners.

The general experience has shown that the provisions in our existing laws which relate to the sale and transfer of American vessels while abroad, are extremely defective. Advantage has been taken of these defects to give to vessels wholly belonging to foreigners, and navigating the ocean as apparent American ownership. The remedy for the case as well quick and sure as to afford them comparative security in prosecuting the lawful trade, is made unpleasantly deceased in our

States. These circumstances leads it proper to recommend to your early attention a careful revision of these laws, so that without impeding the freedom and facilities of our navigation, of impairing an important branch of our industry connected with it, the integrity and hence of our flag may be carefully preserved. Information derived from our consul at Havana, showing the necessity of this was communicated to a committee of the Senate near the close of the last session, but too late, as it appeared, to be acted upon. It will be brought to your notice by the proper Department, with additional communications from other sources.

The latest accounts from the Exploring Expedition represent it as proceeding successfully in its objects, and promising results as less useful to trade and navigation than to science.

The extent of post roads covered by mail service on the 1st of July last, was about 135,940 miles, and the rate of annual transportation upon them 34,496,878 miles. The number of post offices on that day was 12,780, and on the 30th ultimo, 13,098.

The revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending with the 30th of June last, was $4,476,638—exhibiting an increase over the preceding year of $241,566. The engagements and liabilities of the department for the same period are $4,924,117.

The excess of liabilities over the revenue for the last two years has been met out of the surplus which had previously accumulated. The cash on hand on the 30th ultimo was about $206,701, 95, and the current income of the Department varies very little from the rate of current expenditure. Some of the service suspended last year has been restored, and most of the new routes established by the act of 7th July, 1838, have been set in operation at an annual cost of $186,963. Notwithstanding the pecuniary difficulties of the country the revenue of the department appears to be increasing; and unless it shall be seriously checked by the recent suspension of payment by so many of the banks, it will be able not only to maintain the present mail service, but to extend and improve it. It is gratifying to witness the promptitude and fidelity with which the agents of this department in general perform their public duties.

Some difficulties have arisen in relation to contracts of transportation of the mails by rail road and steamboat companies. It appears that the maximum of compensation provided by Congress for the transportation of the mails over railroads is not sufficient to induce some of the companies to convey them at such hours as are required for the accommodation of the public. It is one of the most important duties of the General Government to provide and maintain for the use of the people of the States the best practicable mail establishment. To arrive at that end it is indispensable that the Post office Department shall be enabled to control the time at which the mails shall be carried over railroads, as it now does over all other roads. Should serious inconveniences arise from the inadequacy of the compensation now provided by law, or from unreasonable demands by any of the railroad companies, the subject is of such general importance as to require the prompt attention of Congress.

In relation to steamboat lines, the most efficient remedy is obvious, and has been suggested by the Post master General. The War and Navy Departments already employ steamboats in their service, and although it is by no means desirable that the government should undertake the transportation of passengers or freight as a business, there is no reason why it should not, when running boats, temporarily, whenever it may be necessary to put down attempts at exortion, to be discontinued as soon as reasonable contracts can be obtained

The suggestion of the Postmaster General relative to the inadequacy of the legal allowance to witnesses in cases of prosecutions for mail depredations is worthy of your serious consideration.

For various details in respect to the matters in charge of the War, Navy, Post Office, and Treasury Departments, I would refer you to their reports, satisfied that you will find in them many valuable suggestions.

I think it proper to call your attention to the power assumed by Territorial Legislatures to authorize the issue of paper by corporate companies on the guarantee of the Territory. Congress passed a law in 1826, providing that no act of a Territorial legislature incorporating banks should have the force of law until approved by Congress, but acts previously passed by the legislature of Florida, were suffered to remain in force, by virtue of which bonds may be issued to a large amount, and by those institutions, upon the faith of the Territory.

The continued agitation of the question relative to the best mode of keeping the public money, still injuriously affects the business of the country. The suspension of specie payments in 1837, of necessity placed the custody of most of the public money afterwards collected in charge of the public officers. The object was to secure its safety, which this required, ware the principal cause of my convening an extra session of Congress; but in consequence of a disagreement between the two houses, neither then nor at any subsequent period has there been any legislation on the subject. The effort made at the last session to obtain the authority of Congress to place the use of public money for a short period, was not a crime, a measure attended under other circumstances with signal advantage, we also unnecessa-

...ing the creation of such a fund, but notwithstanding the anxiety doubtless felt by it to afford every practicable security. The result of the to will to leave the custody of the public money without those safeguards which have been for several years earnestly desired by the Executive; and he the remedy is only to be found in the action of the Legislature, it imposes on me the duty of again submitting to you the propriety of passing a law, providing for the safekeeping of the public moneys, and especially to prohibit its use for private purposes by any officers entrusted with it, they be declared to be a felony punishable in proportion to the offence.

These circumstances, added to known defects in the existing laws, and unusual derangement in the general operations of trade, have, during the last three years, much increased the difficulties attendant on the collection and disbursement of the revenue, and calling forth corresponding exertions from those having them in charge. Happily these have been successful beyond expectation. Vast sums have been collected and disbursed by the several departments with unexpected cheapness and ease; transfers have been readily made to every part of the Union however distant, and defalcations have been far less than might have been anticipated, from the absence of adequate legal restraints. Since the officers of the Treasury and Post Office Departments were charged with the custody of most of the public moneys received by them, there have been collected 66 millions of dollars, and, excluding the case of the late collector at New York, the aggregate amount of losses cannot, it is believed, exceed 80,000 dollars. The defalcation of the late collector at that city, of the extent and circumstances of which Congress has been fully informed, has through all the modes of keeping the public money that have been hitherto in use, and was distinguished by an aggravated disregard of duty, that broke through the restraints of every system, and cannot, therefore, be usefully referred to as a test of the comparative safety of either. Additional information will also be furnished by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a call made upon that officer by the House of Representatives at the last session, relating to defaults by public officers, from 1789 to 1837. The general results, (independent of the Post Office, which is kept separately, and will be stated by itself,) so far as they bear upon this subject, are, that the losses which have been, and are likely to be, sustained, by any class of agents, have been—the greatest by banks, including, as required in the resolution of inquiry, the deposit banks and public dues; that the next largest have been by disbursing officers, and the least by collectors and receivers. If the losses on duty bonds are included, they alone will be three-fold those by both collectors and receivers. Our whole experience, therefore, furnishes the strongest evidence that the desired legislation of Congress is alone wanting to insure in those operations the highest degree of safety and security which, it appears to have been the experience of other nations. From the results of inquiries made by the secretary of the treasury in regard to the practice among them, I am enabled to state that in 22 out of 27 foreign governments, from which undoubted information has been obtained, the public moneys are kept in charge of public officers. The concurrence of opinion in favor of that system in the great states which exists on any question of internal administration.

In the modes of business and official restraints so disbursing officers, no legal change was produced by the suspension of specie payments. The report last referred to will be found to contain also much useful information in relation to the subject.

I have hertofore assigned to Congress my reasons for believing that the establishment of an Independent National Treasury, as contemplated by the Constitution, is necessary to the safe action of the Federal Government. The suspension of specie payments in 1837, by the banks having the custody of the public money, showed in so alarming a degree our dependence on those institutions for the performance of duties required by law, that I then recommended the entire dissolution of that connection. This recommendation has been subjected, as I desired it should be to severe scrutiny and animated discussion; and I allow myself to believe that notwithstanding the natural diversities of opinion which may be anticipated on all subjects involving such important considerations, it has secured in its favor as general a concurrence of public sentiment as could be expected on one of such magnitude.

Recent events have also continued to develope new objections to such a connection. Seldom is any bank, under the existing system and practice, able to meet on demand, all its liabilities for deposites and notes in circulation. It maintains specie payments, and transacts a profitable business, only by the confidence of the public in its solvency; and when that is destroyed by the demands of its depositors and noteholders—pressed more rapidly than it can make collections from its debtors—force it to stop payment. This loss of confidence with its consequences occurred in 1837, and afforded the apology of the banks for their suspension. The public then acquiesced in the validity of the excuse; and while the State Legislatures did not exact from their banks the forfeiture of their charters, in accordance with the recommendations of the Executive, allowed them time to pay over the public money they held, although compelled to issue treasury notes to supply the deficiency thus created.

It now appears that there are other motives than a want of public confidence under which the banks seek to justify themselves in a refusal to meet their obligations. Scarcely were the country and Government relieved, in a degree, from the difficulties occasioned by the general suspension of 1837, when a partial one, occurring within 20 months of the former, produced new and serious embarrassments, though it had no palliation in such circumstances as were alleged in justification of that which had previously taken place. There was nothing in the condition of the country to endanger a well managed banking institution; commerce was deranged by no foreign war; every branch of manufacturing industry was crowned with rich reward; and the navy shed usual abundance of our harvests, after ...ing the country with food, had left in our granaries and storehouses filled with a surplus for exportation. It is in the use of this that an irredeemable and depreciated paper currency is attained upon the people by a large portion of the banks. They are not driven to it by the exhibition of a loss of public confidence, or of a sudden pressure from their depositors or note holders, but they excuse themselves by alleging that the current of business, and exchange with foreign countries, will not allow the precious metals from their vaults, would require, in order to meet it, a larger curtailment of their loans to a comparatively small portion of the community, than it will be convenient for them to bear, or perhaps safe for the banks to exact. The plea has ceased to be one of necessity. Convenience and policy are now deemed sufficient to warrant these institutions in disregarding their solemn obligations. Such conduct is not merely an injury to individual creditors, but is a wrong to the whole community, from whose liberality they hold most valuable privileges—whose rights they violate, whose business they derange, and the value of whose property they render unstable and insecure. It must be evident that this new ground for bank suspensions, in reference to which their action is not only disconnected with, but wholly independent of the public interest, gives a character to their suspensions more alarming than any which they exhibited before, and greatly increases the impropriety of relying on the banks in the transactions of the Government.

A large and highly respectable portion of our banks are, it affords me unfeigned pleasure to state, exempted from all blame on account of this second delinquency. They have on all proper occasions declared the contingency of their engagements, but have even repudiated the grounds of suspension now resorted to. It is only by such a course that the confidence and good will of the community can be preserved, and the best interests of the banks themselves promoted.

New dangers to the banks are also daily disclosed from the extension of that system of extravagant credit of which they are the pillars. Formerly our foreign commerce was principally conducted on a exchange of commodities, including the precious metals, and leaving in its transactions but little foreign debt. Such is not now the case. Aided by the facilities afforded by the banks, mere credit has become too commonly the basis of trade. Many of the banks themselves, not content with largely stimulating this system among others, have usurped the business, while they impair the stability, of the merchants. The consequence is, that merchant borrowers instead of lenders; they establish their agencies abroad; they deal largely in stocks and merchandize; they encourage the issue of state securities until the foreign market is glutted with them; and, unsatisfied with the legitimate use of their own capital and the exercise of their lawful privileges, they raise by large loans, additional means for every variety of speculation. Such are the commercial practices of the banks, the former class of business in this country, are now shared alike by banks and individuals, to an extent of which there is no previous example in the annals of our country. So long as a willingness of the foreign lender, and a sufficient export of our productions to meet any necessary partial payments, leave the flow of credit undisturbed, all appears to be prosperous; but as soon as the pressure arises, any failure to meet promptly the principal or their own notes, which are as unavailable to them as they are to the me chants to meet the foreign demand. The calls of the banks therefore, in such emergencies, of necessity exceed that demand, and produce a corresponding curtailment of their accommodations and of the currency, at the very moment when the state of trade renders it most inconvenient to borrow. The imperious character of pressure on the community is in proportion to the previous liberality of credit and consequent expansion of the currency; forced sales of property are made at the time when the means of purchasing are most reduced, and the worst calamities to individuals are only at last arrested, by an open violation of their obligations by the banks, a refusal to pay specie for their notes, and an abandonment by the community of a fluctuating and depreciated currency.

These consequences are inherent in the present system. They are not influenced by the banks being large or small, created by National or State Governments. They are the results of the irresistible laws of trade and credit. In the recent events which have so strikingly illustrated the operation of those laws, we have seen the bank of the largest capital in the Union, established under a National charter, and lately strengthened, as we were authoritatively informed, by exchanging that for a state charter, with new and unusual privileges—in a condition too, as was said, of entire soundness and great prosperity—not merely unable to resist these effects, but the first to yield to them.

Nor is this to be overlooked that there exists a chain of mercantile dependence among these institutions which obliges them, to a great extent, to follow the course of others, notwithstanding its injustice to their own immediate creditors, or injury to the particular community in which they are placed. The dependence of a bank, which is in proportion to the extent of its debts for circulation and deposites is not merely on its ...ers in its own vicinity, but on all those which it connect with the credits of trade. Distant banks may, indeed, without serious inconvenience, refuse to receive the notes of those which they have issued in the ordinary course of business, but the failure of the latter is felt at the extremes of the Union. The suspension at New York, in 1837, was every where, with very few exceptions, followed as soon as it was known; that recently at Philadelphia immediately affected the South and West in a similar manner. This dependence of our whole banking system on the institutions in a few large cities, is not found in the laws of their organization, but in those of trade and exchange. The location at the center of which currency ...ires it is required in payment for ...odities hold the power of controlling those ...ons whence it comes, while the latter possess ...y means of restraining them, as that the ...value of individual property, and the prosperity of ...trade through the whole interior of the country ...are made to depend on the good or bad manage...ment of the banking institutions in the great seats ...of trade on the seaboard.

But the chain of dependence does not stop here. It does not terminate at Philadelphia or New York. It reaches across the ocean, and ends in London, the centre of the credit system. The same laws of trade, which give to the banks in our principal cities power over the whole banking system of the United States, subject them, in turn, to the influence of the money power in Great Britain. It is not denied that the suspension of the New York banks in 1837, which was followed in quick succession throughout the Union, was produced by an application of that power; and it is now alleged, in extenuation of the present condition of so large a portion of our banks, that their embarrassments have arisen from the same cause.

From this influence they cannot now entirely escape, for it has its origin in the credit current between the two countries; it is strengthened by the current of trade and exchange, which centres in London, and is rendered almost irresistable by the large debt contracted there by our merchants, our banks, and our States. It is thus that an introduction of a new bank into the most distant of our villages, places the business of that village within the influence of the money power of England. It is thus that every bank note which we contract in that country, so nearly affects our own currency, and extends over the pursuits of our citizens its powerful influence. We cannot escape from this by making new banks, great or small, State or National. The same chains which bind those now existing to the centre of this system of paper credit must equally fetter every similar institution we create. It is only by the exercise of a firm and healthful control, established at late, that we have been made fully aware of its irresistible tendency to subject our own banks and currency to a vast controlling power in a foreign land; and it adds a new argument to those which illustrate their precarious situation. Endangered in the first place by their own mismanagement, and again by the conduct of every institution which connects them with the centre of trade in our own country, they are yet subjected, beyond all control or effect of whatever measures policy, necessity or caprice may induce those who control the credits of England to resort to. I mean not to comment upon these measures present or past, and much less to discourage the prosecution of fair commercial dealing between the two countries, based on reciprocal benefits; but it now having been made manifest that the power of inflicting these and similar injuries is, by the present organization of the credit system, a necessary result of a credit system of trade, equally capable of extending the consequences through all the ramifications of our banking system, and by that means indirectly obtaining, particularly when our banks are used as depositories of the public moneys, a danger and political influence in the United States I have deemed it my duty to bring the subject to your notice and ask for it your serious consideration. The law required upon this occasion, the publication of these facts, to show the impropriety of using our banks as depositaries of the public money? Can we venture so only to risk not only their individual and mutual mismanagement but, at the same time, to place our foreign and domestic policy entirely under the control of a foreign moneyed interest? To do so is to impair the independence of our government, and has already impaired the independence of our banks. It is to submit all its important operations, whether of peace or of war to be controlled or thwarted at first by our own banks and then by a power abroad greater than themselves. I cannot bring myself to depict the humiliation to which this Government and people might be sooner or later reduced if the means for defending their rights are to be made dependent upon those who may have the most powerful motives to impair them.

Nor is it only in reference to the effect of this state of things in reference to the independence of our government or of our banks that the subject presents itself for consideration; it is to be viewed also in its relation to the general trade of our country. The time is not long past when a deficiency of foreign crops was thought to afford but a limited market for the surplus of our industry; but now we wait with breathless anxiety the news of the English harvest, not so much for motives of commendable sympathy, but fearful lest its anticipated failure should narrow the field of credit there. Does not this speak volumes to the patriot? Can a system be beneficial, wise, or just which causes a greater anxiety for interests dependent on foreign credit, than for the general prosperity of our own country, and the safe exportation of the surplus produce of our labor?

The circumstances to which I have thus adverted appear to me to afford weighty reasons, developed by late events, to be added to those which I have on former occasions offered, when submitting to your better knowledge and discernment the propriety of separating the custody of the public money from banks. Nor has any thing occurred to lessen, in my opinion, the force of what has been heretofore urged. The only ground on which that custody can be denied to the banks, is the profitable use which they may make of the money. Such use would be regarded in individuals as a breach of trust, or a crime of great magnitude, and yet it may be reasonably doubted, whether, first and last, it is not attended with more mischievous consequences, when permitted to the former than to the latter. The temptation of possessing the public money to be used by its keepers as their own is the same in both cases in this country, and to exist scarcely any where else. To procure it here, improper influences are appealed to; unwise connections are established between the government and vast numbers of powerful state institutions; other motives than the public good are brought to bear on the Executive and Legislative departments, and political combinations, leading to special legislation, are formed. So it stands the interest of banks and their stockholders throughout the Union to use their exertions for the increase of action and the accumulation of a surplus revenue; and while an excuse is afforded, the means are furnished for those excessive issues which lead to extravagant trading and speculation, and the consequent rise of wages, and a prosperity resting on the basis of a bank.

Impressed therefore as I am, with the propriety of the funds of the Government being withdrawn from the use of either banks or individuals, and the public money kept by duly appointed public agents; and believing, as I do, that such also is the judgement which discussion, reflection and experience have produced on the public mind, I leave the subject with you. It is of all others, essential to the best interests of the community, and the business of the Government, that a decision should be made.

Most of the arguments that dissuade us from employing banks, in the custody and disbursement of the public money, apply with equal force to the receipt of their notes for public dues. The difference is only in form. In one instance the Government is a creditor for its deposites, in the other for its dues; but the security and ease afford the same opportunity for using the public monies, and equally lead in all the evils attendant upon it, since a bank can as safely extend its discounts on a deposite of its notes in the hands of a public officer, as on one made in its own vaults. On the other hand it would give to the Government no greater security, for, in case of failure, the claim of the no.holder would be no better than that of a depositor.

I am aware that the danger of inconvenience to the public, and unreasonable pressure upon sound banks, have been urged as objections to requiring the payment of the revenue in gold and silver. These objections have been greatly exaggerated. From the best estimates we may safely fix the amount of specie in the country at eighty-five mill ons of dollars, and the portion of that which would be employed at any one time in the receipts and disbursements of the Government, even if the proposed changes were made at once, would not, it is now, after full investigation, believed to exceed four millions. If the change were gradual, several years would elapse before that sum would be required, with the annual opportunities in the mean time to alter the law, should experience prove it to be oppressive or inconvenient. The portions of the community on whose business the change would immediately operate, are comparatively small, nor is it believed that its effect would be in the least unjust or injurious to them.

In the payment of duties, which constitute by far the greater portion of the revenue, a very large proportion is derived from foreign commission houses and agents of foreign manufacturers, who sell the goods consigned to them, generally at auction, and after paying the duties out of the avails, remit the rest abroad in specie or in bills of exchange. That a portion of duties should in such cases, be also retained in specie, can hardly be made a matter of complaint. Our own importing merchants, by whom the residue of the duties is paid, are not only particularly interested in maintaining a sound currency, which the measure in question will especially promote, but are, from the nature of their dealings, best able to know when specie will be needed, and to procure it with the least difficulty and inconvenience. This, almost universally in places where the revenue is received, and where the drafts used by the government for its disbursements must concentrate, they have every opportunity to obtain and use them in place of specie, should it be for their interest or convenience. Of the number of these drafts, and the facilities they may afford in the way of exchange, by which the public funds are drawn and disbursed an idea may be formed from the fact that, of nearly twenty mill...ions of dollars paid to collectors and receivers during the present year, the average amount in their hands at any one time has not exceeded a million and a half; and of the fifteen millions received by the collector of New York alone during the present year, the average amount held by him, subject to draft during each week, has seldom been that a million.

The ease and safety of the operations of the Treasury in keeping the public money, are promoted by the application of its own drafts to the public dues. The objection arising from having them too long outstanding, might be obviated, and they yet made to afford to merchants and banks holding them an equivalent for specie and in time why lessen the amount actually required. Such a course of convenience will attend the requirement of specie in purchases of public lands. Such purchases, except when made on speculation, are in general, but single transactions, rarely repeated by the same person; and it is a fact, that for the last year and a half, during which the notes of sound banks have been received, more than a moiety of those payments has been voluntarily made in specie, being a larger proportion than would have been required in three years under the graduation proposed.

It is an incovertible principle than which none is better settled by experience, that the supply of the precious metals will always be found adequate to the uses for which they are required. They abound in countries where no other currency is allowed. In our own States, where small notes are excluded, gold and silver supply their place. When driven to their hiding places by panic, suspension, or the fears of the community even our reserves them in a sufficient quantity for ordinary purposes. Postage and other public dues have been collected in coin, without serious inconvenience, even in states where a depreciated paper currency has existed for years, and this, with the aid of Treasury notes for a part of the time, was done without interruption during the suspension of 1837. At the present session, the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury present are made in legal currency in the largest commercial city in the Union, without danger or a departure from this rule, and if a can now be successfully carried out, it will be surely attended with even less difficulties when bank notes are again redeemed in specie.

It will cannot think that a serious objection would any where be raised to the receipt and payment of gold and silver in all public transactions we are not from an apprehension that a surplus to the treasury might embarrass a large portion of the trade, circulation, and loss it up unprofitably in the public vaults. It would not in my opinion be difficult to prevent such an inconvenience from occurring; but the authentic statements which I have already submitted to you in regard to the actual amount in the public Treasury at any one time during the period embraced in these and the little probability of a different result of the Treasury for at least some years to come, seem to render it unnecessary to dwell upon it. Congress, moreover, as I have before observed, will in every year have an opportunity to guard against it, should the occurrence of any circumstance lead us to apprehend injury from the source. Viewing the subject in all its aspects, I cannot believe that any period will be more auspicious than the present for the adoption of measures necessary to maintain the sanctity of our own engagements, and to aid in securing to the community that abundant supply of the precious metals which adds so much to their prosperity, and gives such increased stability to all their dealings.

In a country so commercial as ours, banks in some form will probably always exist; but the experience of the past has shown the inexpediency of not withstanding the discouragements which exist to strive in our respective stations to mitigate the evils they produce; to take from them as rapidly as the obligations of public faith and a careful consideration of the immediate interests of the community will permit, the unjust character of monopolies; to check as far as may be practicable by prudent legislation, those temptations of interest and those opportunities for indulgence, which beset them at every turn, and to confine them strictly to the performance of their proper amount duty, that of aiding the operations of commerce, rather than consulting their own exclusive advantage. These and other salutary reforms may, it is believed, be accomplished without the violation of any of the great principles of the social compact, the observance of which is indispensable to its existence, or interfering in any way with the useful and profitable employment of real capital.

Institutions so framed have existed and still exist elsewhere, giving to commercial intercourse all necessary facilities, without inflating or depreciating the currency, or stimulating speculation. Thus accomplishing their legitimate ends, they have gained the surest guarantee for their protection and encouragement in the good will of the community. Among a people so just as ours the same results could fail to attend a similar course. The direct supervision of the banks belongs, from the nature of our Government to the states who authorize them. It is to their legislatures that the people must mainly look for action on that subject. But as the conduct of the Federal Government in the management of its revenue has also a powerful though less immediate influence upon the banks, it becomes our duty to see that a proper direction is given to it.

While the keeping of the public money in a separate and independent Treasury, and of collecting it in gold and silver, will have a salutary influence on the system of paper credit with which all banks are connected, and thus aid those that are sound and well managed, it will at the same time sensibly check such as are otherwise, by at once withholding the deposites and exchanges afforded by the public funds, and restraining them from excessive issues of notes which they would be constantly called on to redeem.

I am aware it has been urged that this control may be less attained and exerted by means of a National Bank. The constitutional objections, which I am well known to entertain, would prevail me in any event from proposing or assenting to that measure; but I should be slow, after past experience, bring myself to think that it can any longer be extensively regarded as effective for such a purpose. The history of the late National Bank through all its mutations shows that it was not so. On the contrary, it may, after a careful consideration of the subject be, I think, safely stated, that at every period of banking excess it took the lead: that in 1817, and 1818, in 1823, in 1831, and in 1834, its own expansions, followed by distressing contractions, led to those of the state institutions. It swelled and maddened the tides of the banking system, but seldom allayed, or safely directed them. At a few periods only was a salutary control exercised, but an eager desire, on the contrary, exhibited for profit in the first place; and if, afterwards, its measures were severe towards other institutions, its own safety compelled it to adopt them. It did not differ from them in principle or in form; its measures emanated from the same spirit of gain; it felt the same temptations to over issues; it suffered from and was totally unable to avert those inevitable laws of trade, by which it was itself equally affected with them; and at least on one occasion on an early day it was saved only by extraordinary exertions from the fate which attended the weakest institution it professed to supervise. In 1837 it failed equally with others, in redeeming its notes, though the two years allowed by its charter for that purpose had not expired, a large amount of which remains to the present time outstanding. It is true, that having so vast a capital, and strengthened by the use of all the revenues of the Government, it possessed more power; but while it was itself by that circumstance rendered more dangerous, it held out no security, its paramount object and inducements were left the same—to make the most for its stockholders not to regulate the currency of the country. Nor has it, as far as we are advised, been found to be greatly otherwise elsewhere. The national character given to the Bank of England has not prevented excessive fluctuations in their currency, and it proved unable to keep off the suspension of specie payments, which lasted for nearly a quarter of a century. And why should we expect it to be otherwise? A national bank though deriving its charter from a different source than the state banks, is yet continued upon the same principles; is conducted by most equally exposed to temptation; and is liable to the same disasters; with the additional disadvantage that its magnitude occasions an extent of confusion and distress which the ordinary failures of smaller institutions could not produce. It can be remembered that the present suspension of the United States bank of Pennsylvania—which the officers are felt not to that state alone—but over half the Union—had its origin in a course

of business commenced while it was a national institution; and there is no good reason for supposing that the same consequences would not have followed, had it still derived its powers from the General Government. It is vain, when the influences and impulses are the same, to look for a difference in conduct or results. By such creations, we do therefore but increase the mass of paper credit and paper currency, without check. ing their attendant evils and fluctuations. The extent of power and the efficiency of organization which we give, so far from being beneficial are in practice positively injurious. They strengthen the chain of dependence throughout the Union, subject all parts more certainly to common disaster, and bind every bank more effectually, in the first instance, to those of our commercial cities, and, in the end, to a foreign power. In a word, I cannot but believe that, with the full understanding of the operation of our banking system which experience has produced, public sentiment is not less opposed to the creation of a national bank for purposes connected with currency and commerce, than for those connected with the fiscal operations of the Government.

Yet the commerce and currency of the country are suffering evils from the operations of the state banks which cannot and ought not to be overlooked. By their means, we have been furnished with a depreciated paper currency, which it was evidently the design of the framers of the Constitution to prevent, when they required Congress to coin money and regulate the value of foreign coins," and when they forbade the States "to coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts," or "pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." If they did not guard more explicitly against the present state of things, it was because they could not have anticipated that the few banks then existing were to dwell to an extent which would expel to so great a degree the gold and silver, for which they had provided, from the channels of circulation, and fill them with a currency that defeats the objects they had in view. The remedy for this must chiefly rest with the states from whose legislation it has sprung. No good that might accrue in a particular case from the exercise of powers, not obviously conferred on the General Government, would authorize its interference, or justify a course that might, in the slightest degree, increase, at the expense of the States, the power of the Federal authorities—nor do I doubt that the States will apply the remedy Within the last few years, events have appealed to them too strongly to be disregarded They have seen that the Constitution, though theoretically addressed to, is subverted in practice; that while on the statute books there is no legal tender but gold and silver, no law requiring the obligations of contracts, yet that, in point of fact, the privileges conferred on banking corporations have made their notes the currency of the country; that the obligations imposed by these notes are violated under the impulses of interest or convenience; an that the number and power of the persons connected with these corporations, of course, can under their influence, give them a fearful weight when their interest is in opposition to the spirit of the constitution and laws. To the people it is immaterial whether these results are produced by open violations of the latter, or by the workings of a system of which the result is the same. An inflexible execution even of the existing statutes of most of the States, would redress many evils. It would at once, and effectually, show the banks the dangers of mismanagement which impunity encourages them to repeat, and would teach all corporations the useful lesson that they are the subjects of the law and the servants of the people. What is still wanting to effect these objects must be sought in additional legislation; or, if it be inadequate, in such constitutional grants or restrictions as may bring us back into the path from which we have so widely wandered.

In the meantime, it is the duty of the General Government to co-operate with the States, by a wise exercise of its constitutional powers, and the re-enforcement of its existing laws. The extent to which it may do so by further enactments, I have already adverted to, and the wisdom of Congress may indulge further views. But, above all, it is incumbent upon us to hold erect the principles of morality and law, constantly executing our own contracts in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and thus serving as a rallying point by which our whole country may be brought back to that safe and honored standard.

Our people will not long be insensible to the extent of the burdens entailed upon them by the false system that has been operating so long on their enterprise, energies, and industrious character, nor to the means necessary to extricate themselves from those embarrassments. The weight which presses upon a large portion of the people and States, is an enormous debt, foreign and domestic. The foreign debt of our States, corporations, and men of business, can not only be less than two hundred millions of dollars, requiring more than ten millions of dollars a year to pay the interest. This sum has to be paid out of the exports of the country, and must of necessity cut off imports to that extent, endanger the country more deeply in debt from year to year. It is easy to see that the increase of this foreign debt must augment the annual demand on the exports to pay the interest, and to the same extent diminish the imports; and in proportion to the enlargement of the foreign debt, and the consequent increase of interest must be the increase of the import trade. In lieu of the comforts which it now brings us, we might have our gigantic banking institutions, and splendid, but, in many instances, profitless railroads and canals absorbing to a great extent, in interest upon the capital borrowed to construct them, the surplus fruits of national industry for years to come, and securing to posterity an adequate return for the comforts which the labors of their hands might otherwise have secured. It is not by the increase of this debt that relief is to be sought, but in its diminution. Upon this point there is, I am happy to say, hope before us, not so much in the return of confidence abroad, which will enable the States to borrow more money, as in a change of public feeling at home, which prompts our people to pause in their extravagance and think of the means by which debts are to be paid before they are contracted. If we would escape embarrassment, public and private, we must cease to run in debt, except for objects of necessity, or such as will yield a certain return. Let the faith of the States, corporations, and individuals, already pledged, be kept with the most punctual regard. It is due to our national character, as well as to justice, that this should, on the part of each, be a fixed principle of conduct. But it behooves us all to be more chary in pledging it hereafter, illy ceasing to run in debt, and applying the surplus of our crops and incomes to the discharge of existing obligations, buying less and selling more and managing all affairs, public and private, with strict economy and frugality, we shall see our country soon recover from a temporary depression, arising not from natural and permanent causes, but from those I have enumerated, and advance with renewed vigor in her career of prosperity.

Fortunately for us, at this moment, when the balance of trade is greatly against us, and the difficulty of meeting it enhanced by the disturbed state of our money affairs, the bounties of providence have come to relieve us from the consequence of past errors. A faithful application of the immense results of the horn of the last season will afford partial relief for the present, and perseverance in the same course will in due season accomplish the rest. We have had full experience in past times, of the extraordinary results which can, in this respect, be brought about in a short period, by the united and well directed efforts of a community like ours. Our surplus profits, the energy and industry of our population and the wonderful advantages which Providence has bestowed upon our country, are sufficient, if the unfortunate predilections, inseparable to a free nations, will in due time, afford abundant means to perfect the most useful of those objects, for which the States have been plunging themselves of late in embarrassment and debt, without imposing on ourselves or our children such fearful burdens.

But let it be indelibly engraved on our minds that relief is not to be found in expedients. Indebtedness cannot be lessened by borrowing more money, or changing the form of the debt. The balance of trade is not to be turned in our favor by creating new demands upon us from abroad. Our currency cannot be improved by the creation of new banks, or more issues from those which now exist. Although these devices sometimes appear to give temporary relief, they most invariably aggravate the evil in the end. It is only by retrenchment and reform, by curtailing public and private expenditure, by paying our debts and by reforming our banking system, that we are to expect effectual relief, security for the future, and an enduring prosperity. In shaping the institutions and policy of the General Government so as to promote, so far as it can with its limited powers, these important ends, you may rely on my most cordial co operation.

That there should have been in progress of recent events, doubts in many quarters, and in some instances, opposition to every measure, cannot surprise us. Doubts are properly attendant on all reform; and it is peculiarly in the nature of such abuses as we are now encountering, to seek to perpetuate their power by means of the influence they have been permitted to acquire. It is their result, if not their object, to gain for the few an ascendency over the many, by according to them a monopoly of the currency, the agency through which most of the wants of mankind are supplied—to produce throughout society a chain of dependence which leads all classes to look to privileged associations for the means of speculation and extravagance,—to nourish, in preference to the manly virtues that give dignity to human nature, a craving desire for luxurious enjoyment and sudden wealth, which renders those who seek them dependent on those who supply them—to substitute for royalty an empire of paper money, and for the luxurious indulgences of effeminate indulgence, and an imitation of that reckless extravagance which impoverished and enslaved the industrious people of foreign lands, and at last, to fix upon us, instead of those equal political rights, the acquisition of which was alike the object and supposed reward of our Revolutionary struggle, a system of exclusive privileges, conferred by partial legislation. To remove the influences which have led these abuses, and deprive them of their deceptive advantages—to test them by the light of wisdom and truth—to oppose the force which they concentrate in their support—all this was necessarily the work of time, even among a people as enlightened and pure as that of the United States. In most other countries, perhaps, it could only be accomplished through the usual series of revolutionary movements which are too often found necessary for popular and radical reform: but it is the crowning merit of our institutions, that they create and nourish in the vast majority of our people, a disposition and a power peaceably to remedy abuses which have elsewhere caused the effusion of rivers of blood, and the sacrifice of thousands of the best men ever. Too much thus far is most honorable to the self control, the intelligence, and the patriotism of our citizens. It is a guarantee for the hope that they will carry through the reform which has been so well begun, and that they will go still further than they have yet gone in illustrating the important truth, that a people as free and enlightened as ours, will, whenever it becomes necessary, show themselves to be indeed capable of self government by voluntarily adopting appropriate remedies for every abuse, and conforming to temporary sacrifice however great to insure their permanent welfare.

My own exertions for the furtherance of these desirable objects have been bestowed throughout my official course with a zeal that is surpassed by ardent wishes for the welfare of my country, and by an unlimited reliance on the wisdom that marks its ultimate decision on all great and controverted questions. Impressed with the seriousness and magnitude of the duties by that decision, clothed, as I am, for a time, with power to perform with whose confidence and support I have been so highly honored, such measures as appear to me conducive to their prosperity—and acting in submission to their fullest consideration the grounds upon which my opinions are formed, I have on this, as on previous occasions, freely offered my views to them praise of dogmatic policy that seem, at the present time most prominently to require the notice of the Government. I hope that they will receive from Congress that able and full consideration which the importance of the subjects merit, and I can repeat the assurance heretofore made, that I shall cheerfully and readily co-operate with you in any measure that will tend to promote the welfare of the Union.

M. VAN BUREN.

Dec. 24, 1839.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, January 6, 1840.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Congress.—But little has been done since the receipt of the message. On Friday, the 27th Dec. the election of printer came up in the house, and after debate was postponed to Jan. 10th.—20,000 copies of the President's Message, and 5,000 of the accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed,—and also a large number by the Senate.

On Monday, 30th, the Speaker of the house announced the standing committees, which as we anticipated, are a little more favorable to the administration than to the opposition, especially those on finance, foreign relations, naval and military affairs, and the post office. In the whole number appointed, the administration has some ten or twelve more than the opposition. The Finance is strong sub-treasury, as follows:—

Jones, chairman; Biddle, Atherton, Lawrence, Rhett, Vanderpool, Evans, Connor, Cooper, of Ga.

The committee on elections is composed of 4 of each party, and one, Campbell, of S. C. claimed by both parties, though in the organization of the House, he voted for the admission of the N. J. whig members.

Tuesday, Dec. 31.—A busy day again in the Senate. The House was almost wholly occupied with propositions to reject abolition petitions, the house steadily refusing to suspend the rules for permitting any proposition of that nature.

Adjourned over to Friday.

☞ We understand that the wife of John Nimmer, an Irishman, was found dead, at her residence, in Sandytown, on Friday morning last, with her head and face much bruised, indicating her having been murdered. Her husband has been taken up on suspicion. Our informant states that they were both intemperate.

☞ The Thermometer on Friday morning stood 2 degrees below zero, in this place. Cold enough.

☞ The Hon. Daniel Webster arrived in N. York, from Europe, with his family, on the 29th ult. in the packet ship Mediator.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Jackson Pound, $4.50; Smith Webster, 2.23; T. S. Alberti, 2.10; G. W. Anderson, 1.50; Peter Brokaw 1.22; D. Lanoz, .69; N. Elmer, .50; Dr. E. Runyon, .56.

☞ The Matchless Sanative is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty and mysterious cures, and is taken by the sick generally.

DIED

In Newark, on the 30th ult. Mrs. Maria, wife of T. B. Crowell, Esq. editor of the Eagle.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J. January 1st, 1840.

James Adrian,
David Allen,
C. K. Baird
Thomas Barrett
Margaret Compton,
Lewis Craig
John W. Craig
Mary Ann Crowwell,
Henry L. Cobb
Alvah Compton
Noah Drake
Theodore A. Dunn
Azariah Drake
Wm. H. Frazee,
Sarah Frazee
John L. Frazee,
Sherman S. Griswold 2
Rev. H. Harris,
Jacob M. Holden
John Hall
Hiram Hand
Samuel Frazee,
Mr. Kenney
Charles T. Laine,
Lewis S. Burgess
Isaac I. M. Canning
Mrs. Martin
John Parker
Pound
Mansfield Post
E. H. Rowen
Seth Randolph
Ann Randolph
Ludlow Squier, Jun.
Daniel Tuckerman
Effingham Townly
Jacob Thew
Jacob Voorhees 2
Rachel Vail 2
John Van Keuper
Sarah Ann Vandhoet,
George Van Beuren
Amos Williams
Reuben Wood.

J. MANNING, P. M.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, where the subscriber now resides, situated on the upper part of the Village of Plainfield. The House is large and well built, containing sixteen rooms, and 3 cellars. For comfort and convenience it is surpassed by few, and equaled. On the premises is a new, wood-house &c. also a well of pure water at the door.

Payments will be made easy, the principal part of the purchase money and perhaps can lay on interest for a series of years. Apply to

ELIJAH SHOTWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1839. 12-tf.

Stoves for Sale.

1 Stanley's Cook Stove, and 1 Sheet Iron Cox Stove. For Sale by H. A. CORY

JUST RECEIVED, a Great Variety of GLOVES and MITTENS, Kid, Buckskin and Gilled Gloves; Thomas' Cotton cap silk, at 1s. 6d. to 6s.

D. LENOX.

Dr. Fantaine's Medicines.

THE following highly celebrated medicines, invented by the celebrated Dr. Fantaine, are for sale by

Ira Pruden, Plainfield.

Dr. F. was born in Paris, of Italian parentage, was educated in Italy, France and Germany, and graduated in their principal universities, having been a regular practitioner there 15 years. On account of political troubles, he emigrated to America in 1832, and has for several years practised medicine in New Haven, Ct. and has become well known through Connecticut, New York, and Massachusetts.

1st. Dr. F's Family Pills. A superior mild physic, they never gripe, distress or weaken.

2d. Dr. F's Female Medicines. For ladies afflicted with colds, or whenever irregularity—superior to any thing of the kind, and warranted in all cases to have the desired effect.

3d. Worm Powders. A certain cure. It not only expels them but prevents their creation.

4th. Cough Drops. Sure of curing a common cold or cough in 2 or 3 days.

5th. Strengthening Plaster.

6th. Rheumatic Plaster. A better or surer remedy for all kinds of Rheumatism was never found.

7th. Dr. F's Catarrh Snuff.

8th. Eye Water. Excellent and harmless.

9th. Ear Oil. To remove periodical deafness

10th. Dr. F's Nipple Salve, for sore nipples, caked milk, or inflamed breast.

11th. Itch Ointment.

Dr. F's Cutaneous Balsam. A valuable wash for every kind of pimples.

Dr. F's Half Pint Lotion. Sure in its effects.

Dr. F's Strength of Life, for feeble constitutions, particularly females.

Dr. F's Teething Syrup.

Dr. F's Healing Salve, for bruises, ulcers, &c.

Jan. 5th, 1840. 1556w

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE

RAIL ROAD.

ARRANGEMENT until further Notice.

On and after SATURDAY, the 5th inst. the cars will run as follows:—

Leave New York, from foot of Market-field st. (For No. 1. N. R.) every day except Sundays, per steamboat Water Witch at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Elizabethtown for Plainfield at 8 o'clock, A. M. and at 3 1-2, P. M.

Leave Plainfield a quarter before 7 o'clock, and a quarter before 12, A. M.

Stages leave Plainfield for Somerville, by way of Bonnyfields, on the arrival of the trains.

Freight taken as usual which should be at the depot half an hour before the starting of each train.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 7th, 1839.

Three Knee Sleds,

ONE ready loaded,—Also,—One slab sled, for Sale by LEWIS M. FORCE.

Dec. 30, 1839. 54 2w pd.

ATTENTION!

ALL PERSONS having any claims and demands against Pound & Laing, for Blacksmithing, Tinker's, Plumber's, or Bathbrick's Work, Freight, Lumber, Feed, Harness-making, Tavern bills, Taxes or Interest money, Printing, hired help, Groceries or Dry Goods, or any thing else in the line of business, Lawyer's bills, Wagon-making, Insurance, or against Jackson Pound, are requested to call and get their pay, as the year 1839 is almost elapsed.

ALSO—All indebted to Pound & Laing are requested to call and settle their accounts before the end of this year.—Jackson Pound has also many old accounts which he must dispose of, and requests to have settled to save costs, as soon as possible.

POUND & LAING.

Plainfield, Dec 17th, 1839. 153 5w

Furs! Furs!

JUST Received, a lot of Fur Muffs and Tippets, which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Any article of Fur will be furnished to order, as I have made arrangements with a Fur Dealer who is now closing his business. I can furnish any article that may be called for in that line at short notice and for the cash it will very low prices.

Also, Silk and Tabby Velvets,

Dark Prints, Brown cotton Hose ribbed, Super Oriental plaid Satinets, colored Cambric and a few pieces English Merinos, double fold, at 3s. 6d.

DAVID LENOX.

Albums,

A Good Assortment, from 4 to 20 shillings, each, Also Quotes and Octave Bibles.

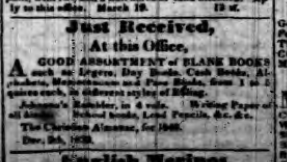
American Mechanic, by Charles Quill,

Love and Life, by Mrs. Seba Smith,

Mammon; or Covetousness the Sin of the Church. A Prize Essay by Rev. John Harris.

Young Man's Book, Methodist Hymns,—Priest's Own Book. For Sale at this Office.

Once More!



STOVES AT HALF PRICE!

THE Subscriber has about 20 Stoves which he will sell at very reduced prices, consisting of Parlour's cabinet Egyptian Cook stoves of different sizes; also Cannon Stoves, Fire Cat 4 sizes; Parlour do. Coal Stoves of various patterns; Also, Six plate Stoves for shops, or school houses, &c. Large and small Franklins. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call on us as the subscriber intends closing his business in this place.

H. HATFIELD.

Plainfield, Dec. 17th, 1839. 52 tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED near Plainfield in Warren township, on the public Road. The House is new and well built, with two and a half acres of land attached. Apply to this office. March 19. 12 tf.

Just Received,

At this Office,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of BLANK BOOKS such as Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Alphabets, Memorandum and Pass Books, from 1 to 3 quires each, in different styles of Binding.

Also—Ruled Paper of all kinds, School books, Lead Pencils, &c. &c.

The Christian Almanac, for 1840.

Dec. 9th, 1839.

English Merinos,

A FEW pieces English Merinos, fine quality double fold, for sale by the 6s. cash.

D. LENOX.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

Houses and Lot

At Public Sale.

SITUATED in the Village of Scotch Plains, on the corner of the Westfield Road, where Joseph M. Ludlow formerly lived. The House is new and convenient for a good sized family, with a good shop and kitchen adjoining.

Also, A Lot of Land,

Containing fifty acres, situated in Somerset county adjoining lands of Jonathan H. Osborn, Joseph S. Dayton, Noah Parmer, E. Sherwell, and others, about one mile from Scotch Plains, formerly the property of Isaac Darby deceased. Said land is well fenced with a fine growth of wood.

The above property will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the 11th of January next, at the said house, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Conditions made known, and satisfactorily given by WILLIAM DARBY, Jr. Executor.

Dec. 14th, 1839.

HOUSE & LOT,

For Sale.

THE Subscriber being about to leave Plainfield, offers for sale his house and Lot for sale where he now resides, situated in Second street just below the Classical Institution. It will be sold low if application be made soon—and on Liberal Terms.

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